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THE NATIONAL
CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY.

VOLUME XII.

THE NATIONAL
CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

BEING THE

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

AS ILLUSTRATED IN THE LIVES OF THE FOUNDERS, BUILDERS, AND DEFENDERS
OF THE REPUBLIC, AND OF THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE
DOING THE WORK AND MOULDING THE
THOUGHTS OF THE PRESENT TIME

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VOLUME XII.

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THE NATIONAL

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BUTLER, David, first state governor of Nebraska (1867–70), was born near Linton, Green co., Ind., Dec. 15, 1829. He received a limited district school education, and his father having died before he had attained his majority, the care of the large family early devolved upon him. He successively engaged in farming, mercantile business and cattle dealing, and acquired a considerable fortune, but lost it in the panic of 1857. He removed to Pawnee City, Neb., in 1859, and after studying law, was admitted to the bar in 1861. Beside practicing his profession, he continued to do mercantile business. He was elected a member of the Nebraska territorial legislature in 1861, and of the territorial senate in 1863. On Mar. 1, 1867, Nebraska was admitted to the Union, and he was elected its first state governor by a majority of 145 votes over J. S. Morton, his Democratic opponent, re-elected by a much larger majority in 1868, and while serving his second term he was an unsuccessful candidate for the U. S. senate. He was again re-elected governor in 1870, and during this, his third term, charges were made against him of irregularities in administering the school fund of the state. He was accordingly impeached by the Nebraska house of representatives in March, 1871, and being found guilty of a misdemeanor in office on one of the eleven articles of impeachment, he was removed from the executive chair, his third term being filled by the secretary of state, William H. James, who became acting governor under the constitution. Six years later the legislature rescinded the verdict of removal from office, expunging the record. The years of Gov. Butler's administration were marked by an unprecedented growth of material prosperity and of population, and constitute the creative period of the state. During his incumbency the state capital was removed from Omaha to Lincoln, then just founded, December, 1867. After ten years' retirement from active political life, he was elected to the state senate as an independent in 1882, and in 1888 he was the unsuccessful candidate of the Union Labor party for governor. Gov. Butler died near Pawnee City, Neb., May 25, 1891.

JAMES, William Hartford, second governor of Nebraska (1871–72), was born in Marion county, O., Oct. 15, 1831. His father was a native of Maryland, but emigrated to Ohio in 1820, where he followed the trade of tanner, and after 1842 was engaged in merchandizing. He served with distinction in the war of 1812 and subsequently settling in Ohio, was a member of the state legislature and died there in 1868. The son removed to Des Moines, Ia., in 1853 where he read law and after being admitted to the bar began his practice at Sergeant's Bluff on the Missouri river. He was one of the first settlers in Dakota county, Neb. In the fall of 1870 he was elected secretary of the state on the Republican ticket, and by virtue of this office became governor of Nebraska upon the impeachment of Gov. Butler Mar. 4, 1871. The legislature convening but once every two years he delivered his only message Jan. 10, 1873, and three days after was superseded by Gov. Furnas.

FURNAS, Robert Wilkinson, third governor of Nebraska (1873–74), was born in Miami county, O., May 5, 1824, a twin son of William and Martha (Jenkins) Furnas, of Quaker descent. His parents died of cholera when he was eight years old and thereafter he was mainly dependent on his own exertions for a livelihood. While attending school he was employed on farms, in stores and as an apprentice, first by a tinsmith and then by a printer. Upon completing his apprenticeship in 1844 he managed a printing concern at Cincinnati, O., and subsequently edited and published the "Times" of Troy, O. In 1855 he settled at Brownville, Neb., as editor and publisher of the "Nebraska Advertiser" which he managed until the outbreak of the civil war. In 1861 he was commissioned by Pres. Lincoln a colonel in the regular army and organized and commanded three regiments of Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians, having for guide the Indian chief Opothleoholo, who had been the leading spirit in the Florida war of 1834. He subsequently held a commission as colonel of the 2d Nebraska cavalry, served in the war against the Sioux Indians, and was appointed agent for the Omaha, Ponca and Winnebago Indians. For four years he served in the territorial legislature, framed the first educational law of Nebraska, organized and became president of the board of agriculture, was president of the first territorial educational convention and is said to have built the first schoolhouse in the territory. He was elected governor of Nebraska in 1872, as a Republican and served during 1873–74. In the latter year the state was visited by an unusually long drought and a severe grasshopper plague caused great suffering, to relieve which a

society was organized and $50,000 worth of state bonds sold by the legislature of 1875. He was secretary and the president of the Nebraska State Horticultural Society, president of the State Soldiers' Union and the State Historical Society, and regent of the State University. For thirty-six consecutive years he engaged actively in large fair enterprises and during that time was chosen U. S. commissioner to the Philadelphia, New Orleans and Chicago expositions. In 1890 he retired to the life of a farmer and stock raiser and is now (1904) conducting one of the largest fruit farms and vineyards of the West. Gov. Furnas is the author of fourteen volumes of Nebraska agricultural and horticultural reports. He was married at Cincinnati, O., Oct. 29, 1845, to Mary E., daughter of Daniel McComas, who died in 1897, and in 1901 was married to Mrs. Susannah (Eimswiler) Jameson.

GARBER, Silas, fourth governor of Nebraska (1875–78), was born in Logan county, O., Sept. 21, 1833. At the age of seventeen he removed to Clayton county, Ia., and engaged in farming. In the civil war he joined the Federal army and served with distinction throughout the conflict, first in the 3d Missouri regiment and then in the 27th Iowa infantry, attaining the rank of captain. For four years after the war he was in California, and in May, 1870, he settled in Webster county, Neb. Two years later he laid out the town of Red Cloud, which became the county seat, and he was made the first probate judge. He also represented Webster, Nuckolls and Jefferson counties in the legislature, and served as register of the United States land office at Lincoln in 1873–74. In the latter year he was elected governor of Nebraska, and was re-elected in 1876. His administration was marked by a general advance in the condition of the state finances and by progress in the educational institutions. During his first term a constitutional convention was held in Lincoln, June, 1875, and the new state constitution framed by that body was adopted by a popular vote on October 10th following. After retiring from office Gov. Garber engaged in raising live stock.

NANCE, Albinus, fifth governor of Nebraska (1879–82), was born at Lafayette, Ill., Mar. 30, 1848, son of Dr. Hiram and Sarah (Smith) Nance, and grandson of William and Nancy (Smith) Nance. His ancestors were French Huguenots, who emigrated to the new world and settled in North Carolina. He was educated in the schools of Lafayette and Kewanee, Ill., and at the age of sixteen years enlisted as a private in the 9th Illinois cavalry. He served until the close of the civil war, and then matriculated at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., but left after a year and began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1870, and removing to Nebraska the following year, located at Osceola, Polk co., where he soon established a lucrative law practice. In 1874 he was elected a representative in the Nebraska legislature, and being re-elected two years later, was made speaker of the house. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Cincinnati in 1876, and was chairman of the Nebraska delegation. In 1878 he was elected governor of Nebraska by a large majority and served two years, after which he retired from political activity and engaged as a banker and broker in Chicago, Ill. He was married Sept. 30, 1875, to Sarah, daughter of Egbert and Mary White, of Farragut, Ia.

Albinus Nance

DAWES, James William, sixth governor of Nebraska (1883–86), was born at McConnellsville, Morgan co., O., Jan. 8, 1845, son of Dr. Edward M. and Caroline (Dana) Dawes. When eleven years of age he removed with his parents to Newport, Wis., where for several years he worked on his father's farm, attending the common school in winter. He subsequently studied two terms in the preparatory department of Western Reserve College and took a six months' course in a business college in Milwaukee. He was a merchant's clerk at Kilbourn City, Wis., 1864–68, and then entered the law office of John H. Dawes, at Fox Lake, Wis., and upon being admitted to the bar in January, 1871, located at Crete, Saline co., Neb., where he has since resided. He was engaged first in mercantile pursuits, and in 1877 took up the practice of law. Mr. Dawes was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1875, and in 1876 was a state senator from Saline county. He was chairman of the Republican state central committee for six years, and for four years following 1880 was a member of the Republican national committee, having been a delegate to the convention of 1880 in Chicago. He was elected governor of Nebraska in 1882, and was re-elected in 1884. Gov. Dawes aided in establishing Doane College at Crete in 1875, and has since been a trustee and secretary of that institution.

Nebraska State Capitol

THAYER, John Milton, seventh governor of Nebraska (1887–90), was born at Bellingham, Mass., Jan. 24, 1820, son of Elias and Ruth Thayer. He received an excellent preparatory education, and after graduating at Brown University in 1841 he studied law and was admitted to the bar. Subsequently he went West, stopping for a short time in Ohio, and settling in Omaha, Neb., shortly after the passage of the "Kansas-Nebraska act." He at once engaged in the practice of law and began taking an active interest in politics. He was originally a Democrat, but joined the Republican party in 1857. He was appointed brigadier-general of the territory and proved to be an excellent

Indian fighter. In 1855 he was elected major-general of the territorial forces by the legislature, and continued to hold that position until the commencement of the civil war. In July, 1859, he conducted the Pawnee war, in which the entire tribe was captured and put upon a reservation, and a year later he was chosen a member of the territorial legislature. His fighting experience proved of great value during the civil war. He was commissioned colonel by the war department and took command of the first regiment that left Nebraska for the field. He displayed great bravery at Fort Donaldson and Shiloh, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers "for distinguished services," Oct. 4, 1862, and was placed in command of five Iowa regiments and a part of the 3d Illinois cavalry, with which he assisted General Sherman in the operations against Vicksburg. He was breveted major-general of volunteers, Mar. 13, 1865, and resigning on July 19 following, returned to Nebraska. He was prominent in organizing the territory of Nebraska into a state, and was elected one of the first two United States senators from the new state, serving until Mar. 3, 1871. He then devoted himself to his private business, retaining, however, his interest in politics. In 1875 he was appointed governor of Wyoming territory, and served four years. In 1886 he was elected governor of Nebraska, and was re-elected in 1888, his second term expiring in January, 1891, but on account of a contest pending against his successor he was allowed to hold over till February, 1892. After retiring from office he resumed the practice of law at Lincoln, Neb. Gov. Thayer was department commander of the G. A. R. in the state of Nebraska in 1886. He was married in 1843 to Mary Torrey, daughter of Rev. John Allen, a Baptist clergyman of Massachusetts.

John M. Thayer

BOYD, James E., eighth governor of Nebraska (1891–92), was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, Sept. 9, 1834, son of Joseph and Margaret Boyd. When he was ten years of age his parents came to America and located in Belmont, O., but moved to Zanesville in 1847. In August, 1856, he accompanied his brother to Omaha, where he found employment as a carpenter and joiner. Two years later he married Anna H. Henry, a native of Hamilton, Madison co., N. Y., and about the same time established a stock farm near Gibbon, Neb. In 1866 he obtained a grading contract on the Union Pacific railroad, and on his return to Omaha he invested in the City Gas Works Co., of which he was manager in 1868 and 1869. The following winter he organized and was first president of the Omaha and Northwestern railroad. He was also largely interested in the cattle and pork packing business. He was president of the Omaha Board of Trade, 1881–83, and became a partner in the commission firm of Boyd, Paxton & Boyd of Chicago in 1886. He was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and of the New York stock exchange, was the owner of an extensive cattle ranch near Fort Fetterman, Wyo., and of the Boyd opera house, Omaha. He was clerk of Douglas county in 1857, and later of Buffalo county; was a member of the first state legislature in 1866 and of both Nebraska state constitutional conventions of 1871 and 1875. He was regarded as one of the most public spirited citizens of Omaha, and during the two terms he was mayor, 1881–83 and 1885–87, he inaugurated many of the improvements that have elevated the city to its present dignity. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1884, 1888 and 1892, and a member of the national Democratic committee. In 1890 he was elected governor by the Democratic party, but party spirit ran high, and a charge of ineligibility was brought against him to the effect that his father had never properly completed his naturalization, and the son was therefore an alien and could not legally hold the office. Gov. Thayer at first refused to vacate the office, but finally did so under protest on Jan. 15, 1891. The state court took this view, and Gov. Boyd was removed from office May 5, 1891, but the case was carried to the United States supreme court, and in February, 1892, he was declared a citizen and was reinstated as governor. He served until Jan. 1, 1893, when he resumed the business of a grain commission merchant.

CROUNSE, Lorenzo, ninth governor of Nebraska (1893–94), was born at Sharon, Schoharie co., N. Y., Jan. 27, 1834, son of John and Margaret (Van Aernam) Crounse. His paternal grandparents came from Wittenberg, Germany, and settled in Albany, N. Y. He received his education in the common schools and in the New York Conference Seminary, Charlotteville. When a boy he worked in his father's tannery and later on he taught a district school to obtain the means to pursue his studies. He removed to Fort Plain, N. Y., in 1855 and there began the study of law in the office of Jacob Wendell; two years later he was admitted to the bar and beginning practice at Fort Plain continued there until 1861. On the outbreak of the civil war he raised a battery of artillery which was mustered into service as battery K, 1st New York light artillery, with himself as captain. He was present at the battle of Cedar Mountain and other important conflicts and was wounded at Beverley's Ford on the Rappahannock. The injuries received on the latter occasion so seriously disabled him that he was obliged to resign after little over one year's service. In 1864 he removed to Nebraska and entered actively into politics as a Republican, speedily gaining a leading position in public affairs. In 1865 he was elected to the territorial legislature, and was a member of the commission on Indian affairs and of that appointed to draft a constitution for the proposed state. In 1866 he was elected a justice of the supreme court by a large majority and on admission of the state Mar. 1, 1867, was duly inducted into office. On the expiration of his term on the bench in 1872, he was elected representative to the 43rd congress.

L. Crounse

He was re-elected to the 44th and did notable service as a member of the committees on territories and militia. He declined a third term and resumed the practice of law but in 1879 he was appointed U. S. revenue collector by Pres. Hayes and held this office four years. Pres. Harrison appointed him assistant secretary of the United States treasury in April, 1891, and while holding this position he was nominated for the office of governor of Nebraska by the Republican party. He resigned from the treasury department in 1892 and on being elected served the state as chief executive during 1893–95. At the close of his term he did not again appear in a public capacity until November, 1900, when he was elected a state senator from the Tenth district. He was married at Fort Plain, N. Y., in 1860, to Mary E. Griffiths.

HOLCOMB, Silas Alexander, tenth governor of Nebraska (1895–98), was born in Gibson county, Ind., Aug. 25, 1858, son of John C. and Lucinda Reavis (Skelton) Holcomb. He received a common school education, and at the age of seventeen he began to teach, at the same time taking a course in the normal school and fitting himself for college. The death of his father in 1878, however, left him head of the family and cut short his college career. In 1879, with his mother and the younger children, he removed to Hamilton county, Neb., where he farmed for a year, and then began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1882. On April 13th of the same year he was married to Alice Brinson and began the practice of law at Broken Bow, Neb., where he soon became one of the leading lawyers of that portion of the state. In 1891 he was nominated by the Populists for district judge, and was elected for a term of four years over the Republican incumbent by a majority of less than one hundred. Two years later he was the nominee of his party for judge of the supreme court. Although defeated for this office, he ran nearly ten thousand votes ahead of his ticket and made such a favorable impression that the next year (1894) he was nominated for governor. The campaign that followed was one of the most exciting in the history of the state and resulted in Judge Holcomb's election, although the remainder of the party's ticket was defeated by pluralities ranging from ten thousand up. He was re-elected in 1896, and in 1898 was elected justice of the state supreme court for a term of six years.

POYNTER, William Amos, eleventh governor of Nebraska (1899–1900), was born at Eureka, Ill., May 29, 1848, son of William Chapman and Huldah Jane (Watkins) Poynter, and grandson of John and Martha Poynter. His father was a minister by profession and one of the pioneer settlers of Illinois. Gov. Poynter was graduated at Eureka College at the age of nineteen and followed the occupation of school teacher in Illinois until 1878. He then removed to Boone county, Neb., and purchasing a farm on Plumb Creek valley engaged in agriculture and stock raising. He soon became prominent in local politics and in 1884 was elected to represent his county in the legislature. He was a member of the Nebraska state senate in 1891 serving as president pro tem. He was vice-president of the Nebraska state board of agriculture for a number of years and was one of the members and vice-president of the state commission for the Trans-Mississippi exposition held at Omaha in 1897. The following year he was nominated and elected by the Fusion forces governor of Nebraska and served in this capacity from January, 1899, till January, 1901. In 1901 he was elected supreme commander of the American Order of Protection. The same year his alma mater conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. Gov. Poynter was married at Eureka, Ill., Oct. 12, 1869, to Maria, daughter of Rev. Joseph B. and Cynthia McCorkle.

DIETRICH, Charles Henry, twelfth governor of Nebraska (1901), was born at Aurora, Ill., Nov. 26, 1853, son of John Leonard and Frederika Carolina Wilhelmina Louisa (Stine) Dietrich. His father, a German shoe manufacturer, was forced to flee from his native country on account of his espousal of the cause of liberty in 1848 and his wife and seven children followed him to America a year later, landing at New Orleans, La. The son attended the public schools of Aurora, Ill. until twelve years of age after which he worked among the farmers for four years. At the age of sixteen he entered the employ of the Wyeth Hardware Co., at St. Joseph, Mo., serving three years. After following the same line in Chicago until 1873 he decided to settle in Arkansas, but was robbed and almost killed by highwaymen before reaching his destination. Six months later he returned to Aurora, spent the winter of 1875–76 in the Black Hills of South Dakota and in 1877 he assisted in locating the Aurora mine, which was sold to a syndicate in the following year for a considerable sum. In 1878 he established a mercantile business at Hastings, Neb., and conducted it with success for many years. He was president of several stock companies and since its foundation in 1887 has been president of the German National Bank of Hastings. In 1900 he was elected governor of Nebraska and was inaugurated Jan. 3, 1901. On May 1st he resigned this position to accept a seat in the United States senate, to which he had been elected on Mar. 28th. His senatorial term will expire Mar. 3, 1905. He was married at Aurora, Ill., May 4, 1878, to Elizabeth, daughter of Adam Slaker, and has one daughter.

SAVAGE, Ezra Perin, thirteenth governor of Nebraska (1901–02), was born at Connorsville, Ind., Apr. 3, 1842, son of Benjamin Warren and Hannah (Perin) Savage, and grandson of Samuel and Margaret (Campbell) Savage. He was brought up on a farm and was educated in the public schools of Davenport and at Iowa College, remaining at the latter until it moved to Grinnell. He served as a soldier and scout during the civil war under Grant and Sherman, and in 1866 engaged in stock, grain and implement business at Lyons, Ia. In 1873 he began cattle raising in Crawford county, Ia., moving his ranch to Custer county, Neb., six years later. In 1883 he laid out the town of Sargent, and having then engaged in business in South Omaha, Neb., became first mayor of that city, 1886–88. He was a member of the Nebraska legislature in 1883–84, and in November, 1900, was elected on the Republican ticket lieutenant-governor of the state, with C. H. Dietrich for governor. On the latter's election to the United States senate in March, 1901, Mr. Savage became governor, and served until Jan. 1, 1903, when he was succeeded by John H. Mickey. Gov. Savage was married: first, Oct. 11, 1866, to Anna C., daughter of Charles

Rich, of Chicago, who died Aug. 25, 1883; second, Mar. 9, 1896, to Elvira, daughter of Daniel Hess, of Lyons, Ia. She died Mar. 1, 1899.

MICKEY, John Hopwood, fourteenth governor of Nebraska (1903–04), was born near Burlington, Ia., Sept. 30, 1845, son of Oliver Perry and Betsey Ann (Davison) Mickey. His father was a pioneer in Iowa, who located there in 1836, and in 1847 the family removed to Louisa county, where in the common schools young Mickey received his early education. In 1863 he enlisted as a private in the 8th Iowa cavalry and served until the close of the war, taking part in Sherman's campaign until the surrender of Atlanta, and in the Tennessee campaign under Hood and Thomas. On returning to Iowa he studied at Wesleyan College, Mount Pleasant, Ia., for two years, and then engaged in school teaching, devoting himself to farming during the vacation periods. In 1868 he took up a homestead claim in Polk county, Neb., but having been elected the first county treasurer, he removed to Osceola, the new county seat, which consisted of but a court house and a small store. In 1880 he was elected a member of the legislature. He founded the Osceola Bank in May, 1879, with a capital stock of $5,000, and through his careful management it became one of the most successful institutions of its kind in the state. Mr. Mickey from his earliest manhood has been a Republican, though his father was a Stephen A. Douglas Democrat. His first vote was cast for Lincoln in 1864, when he was nineteen years of age, the state of Iowa having passed a special act enabling all soldiers to vote irrespective of age. In 1902 he was elected by his party governor of Nebraska, and was inaugurated Jan. 8, 1903. Gov. Mickey is a member of the Methodist Church at Osceola, toward whose erection fund he contributed $5,000. Within the last dozen years (1904) he has contributed more than $11,000 to the Wesleyan University at Lincoln, and there is hardly a state enterprise of his church in Nebraska toward which he has not given liberally, including a subscription of $500 to assist in the erection of the Methodist Hospital at Omaha. For some years he has been president of the board of trustees of the Nebraska Wesleyan University. Gov. Mickey was married Sept. 10, 1867, to Morinda McCray, of Des Moines county, Ia., who died Dec. 23, 1886, leaving five children, and he was married Dec. 8, 1887, to Flora C. Campbell of Norden, Neb., who is the mother of four of his children.

COSBY, William, colonial governor of New York, was born about 1695. He was a colonel in the British army, and after serving as governor of Minorca and of the Leeward islands, he was made governor of New York in 1731, succeeding Rip Van Dam (1662–1740?), who was a member of the council for nearly thirty years. When Gov. Cosby exhibited an order for an equal division of the salary, emoluments, and perquisites, Van Dam refused to pay over any part of this money he had received unless Cosby divided the larger sum that he had obtained in England for pretended expenses in the colony. They each brought suits, but these were finally dropped without a settlement, after arousing intense partisan feeling between the aristocratic friends of the governor and the popular party, which supported Van Dam. Van Dam absented himself from the meetings of the council, and Gov. Cosby, on his deathbed, secretly suspended him from office, in order to prevent his succeeding again to the head of the government. Being of an arbitrary and haughty disposition, Gov. Cosby ignored the elective franchise, continued the same assembly six years, without permitting its dissolution, and became very unpopular. On Jan. 2, 1734, he received from George II, a grant of 22,000 acres, which was known as Cosby's Manor. On account of default of the payment of quitrents it passed into the hands of Philip Schuyler and a few others in 1772. The place was originally called Old Fort Schuyler from a fort which had been erected here during the French and Indian war, and this name was retained until its incorporation as a village, in 1798, when it was given the name of Utica, after the ancient city in Africa. He was married to Grace Montague, sister of George, earl of Halifax, and had one son and two daughters. He held the office of governor until his death, which occurred Mar. 10, 1736.

W Cosby

PROCTOR, Lucien Brock, lawyer and author, was born at Hanover, N. H., Mar. 6, 1830, son of Jonathan and Ruth (Carter) Proctor, and descendant of Jonathan Proctor, an Englishman who settled at Salem, Mass., and fell a victim to the witchcraft delusion in 1692. His father removed from Hanover, where he had manufactured cutlery, to Auburn, N. Y., in 1834. The son was educated at an academy at Auburn and at Oxford, Chenango co.; entered the senior class of Hamilton College but did not graduate with his class because of the partial failure of his eyesight; but later the college gave him his degree. He then studied law, and after being admitted to the bar in 1852, he practiced at Port Byron, settling in Dansville two years later. In 1863 his health broke down from overwork, and giving up practice he devoted himself to literary work, contributing to the "Albany Law Journal," the "Atlantic Monthly" and other periodicals, and beginning a revision and annotation of Hammond's "Political History of the State of New York" (1887). A series of biographies contributed to the "Union and Advertiser" was republished in book form in 1870 (2 vols.) as the "Bench and Bar of the State of New York," and was republished in Germany. Then followed "Lives of the Chancellors of the State of New York" (1875): "Life and Times of Thomas Addis Emmet" (1876); "Bench and Bar of King's County, Including the Legal History of Brooklyn" (1883). In 1884 Mr. Proctor settled in Albany, N. Y. He also published "Legal History of Albany and Schenectady Counties" (1884); "Early History of the Board of Regents and University of the State of New York" (1886), and a number of addresses. He helped to organize the Livingston County Historical Society in 1874, and was secretary of the State Bar Association for thirteen years. Mr. Proctor was one of the founders of the Republican party in his state, and was a delegate to the convention that nominated John C. Fremont for the presidency. He was married, at Auburn, N. Y., to Araminta D. Whitney, who bore him a son, Whitney C., who became a physician, and a daughter, Sarah Gertrude, wife of Rev. William W. Curry; and second, in 1899, to Margaret Scott Wylie. He died in Albany, N. Y., Apr. 1, 1900.

MANSFIELD, Richard, clergyman, was born in New Haven, Conn., Oct. 1, 1723, son of Jonathan and Sarah (Alling) Mansfield, and a descendant of Richard Mansfield, who came from Exeter, Devonshire, Eng., in 1639, and settled in "Quinnipiac," becoming one of the first settlers of New Haven, Conn. Jonathan Mansfield was a deacon in the Congregational church, and he very early put his son to the study of languages. He was fitted to enter college when only eleven years of age, but did not enter until he was fourteen. In 1741, he was graduated at Yale, and afterward remained there for two years as a resident graduate. During this period he renounced the Congregational system under which he had been educated, and became an Episcopalian. In 1744, he took charge of the Hopkins Grammar School, in New Haven, and continued his connection with it three years. In 1748, he sailed for England, and on Aug. 7th of that year was ordained in London by the archbishop of Canterbury. Having received an appointment from the Venerable Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, he returned to his native country the following year, and became rector of Derby, Conn., in connection with West Haven, Waterbury, and Northbury (now Plymouth). About 1755, he resigned his charge in the three last-named churches, and from that time till his death he remained rector of those at Derby and Oxford. During the revolution, Mr. Mansfield remained loyal to the mother country, and he thus brought great hardships upon his family. Having addressed a letter to Gov. Tryon in which he expressed the belief that, in case the king's troops were sent to protect the loyalists, several thousand men in the three western counties of the colony of Connecticut would join them, and the contents of the letter having been communicated to the committee of inquiry, they gave directions for his apprehension; but being apprized of the order by his friends, he escaped to Long Island, then in possession of the British. After the war he returned to his church, and his opposition to the cause of liberty in the colonies seems to have been soon forgotten. Mr. Mansfield was obliged to cease preaching some twenty years before his death, on account of the failure of his voice, but continued to exert a great influence out of the pulpit among his parishioners. He was a fine classical scholar, an eloquent preacher, and a man of exceeding hospitality and politeness. He published several sermons, and in 1792, he received the degree of D.D. from his alma mater. He was married, Oct. 10, 1751, to Anna, daughter of Joseph Hull, and he died in Derby, Conn., Apr. 12, 1820.

ROOSEVELT, James Henry, philanthropist, was born in New York city, Nov. 10, 1800, son of James C. and Catharine (Byvanck) Roosevelt, and a cousin of Cornelius Van Schaik Roosevelt. He was educated at Columbia College, where he was graduated at the age of nineteen, and then studied law. Permanent lameness, which resulted from a severe attack of rheumatism in early life, prevented him from practicing his profession. He never married, and engaged in real estate investment, by which, as well as by a simple mode of life and frugality, he largely increased his small inherited competence. From early manhood he contemplated the establishment of some benevolent institution, and by the terms of his will left the principal part of his large estate "for the reception and relief of sick and diseased persons." In conformity with this stipulation, Roosevelt Hospital, in New York city, was founded. It was incorporated in 1864, and formally opened on Nov. 2, 1871. The property left by him for the erection of the hospital was originally valued at about $1,000,000, but during the interval between his death and the opening of the institution the estate had been so wisely administered by the trustees that in 1888, with the buildings, it had increased to nearly $2,000,000. Assuming the object of the bequest to be mainly for the relief of the poor, the trustees reserved a fund sufficient to support in the hospital such persons, as will occupy at least one-half of the hospital, there being, however, no limit, except in the extent of the funds. He died in his native city, Nov. 30, 1863.

BACHELLER, Addison Irving, author, was born at Pierrepont, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., Sept. 26, 1859, in a house on Waterman hill overlooking Paradise valley, the spot chosen by Mr. Bacheller for the opening scenes of his novel, "Eben Holden," son of Sanford Paul and Achsah A. (Buckland) Bacheller, and a descendant of Joshua Batcheller (b. 1608), who came from Kent, England, about 1636, settling at Ipswich, Mass. His son John served as selectman of Reading, Mass., during 1651–64. From John and his wife Rebecca the line runs through a second John and his wife, Sarah; Samuel and his wife, Mary, to Henry and his wife, Sarah Johnson. Their son, Rupee Bacheller, joined the Continental troops from Rhode Island and served in the revolutionary war. He was married to Sarah Parsons and had a son, Samuel, who married Sally Sanford, becoming the grandfather of Addison Irving Bacheller. At the age of thirteen Irving became a clerk in a country store. During the next few years he was at various times a telegraph operator, a post-office clerk and a bookkeeper. In 1872 he removed to Canton, N. Y., where his father had purchased some property; and at the Canton academy he received his preparation for college. In 1878 he entered the St. Lawrence University, at which he was graduated in 1882 with the degree of B.Sc., obtaining later those of M.S. (1891) and A.M. (1901). While at college he founded the Alpha Omicron chapter of the Alpha Tau Omega, now one of the most prosperous chapters of that fraternity. In August, 1882, he went to New York city, and for one year was engaged on the "Daily Hotel Reporter," and then became a reporter on the Brooklyn "Daily Times." During the political campaign of 1884 he underwent the same experience that befell Bill Brower in "Eben Holden," being mistaken for Gen. Geo. S. Batcheller. Toward the close of 1884 Mr. Bacheller resigned his position with the "Times" and established the Bacheller newspaper syndicate, which was, from the first, a gratifying success, revolu-

Irving Bacheller

tionizing the Sunday newspaper. This syndicate was designed for the purpose of supplying the best literature to the large Sunday newspapers in the great cities of the United States. Rudyard Kipling, James Russell Lowell, R. D. Blackmore, Wilkie Collins, Stanley J. Weyman, Mary E. Wilkins, A. Conan Doyle, Sarah Orne Jewett, Stephen Crane and others quite as famous became its contributors. From August, 1898, to December, 1899, Mr. Bacheller served as Sunday editor of the New York "World." He is a member of the Lotos and Authors' clubs, the Phi Beta Kappa, the Alpha Tau Omega and the Kane lodge of Free Masons. He has written the "Master of Silence" (1892), the "Still House of O'Darrow" (1895), "Eben Holden" (1900), "D'ri and I" (1901), "Darrel of the Blessed Isles" (1903) and many poems. His talent is equally apparent in the description of peace and of war; in painting the rich golden glow of Indian summer, in describing eloquently the poetical loneliness of a night scene on the St. Lawrence, and yet, also, in bringing home to the reader with startling force the horrors exhibited in a crippled ship swept by British broadsides. The London "Saturday Review" said "The springs of health in American life are to be found in 'Eben Holden.'" He was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1883, to Anna Detmar, daughter of John G. Schultz of that place.

McCLINTOCK, Oliver, merchant, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 20, 1839, son of Washington and Eliza (Thompson) McClintock. His earliest American ancestor was William McClintock of East Nottingham township, Chester co., Pa., whose wife was Phoebe McDowell. Their son Alexander (father of Washington), was born May 10, 1776, while the father was serving as militiaman, in which capacity he fought at the battles of Whitemarsh Church and Germantown. He was graduated at Yale College in 1861, and received the degree of A.M. in 1864. In 1861 he entered the carpet business under his father, and, associated with his brothers, built up a mercantile house in Pittsburg that has become famous throughout the neighboring states. Upon the incorporation of the concern in January, 1897, he was elected president of the company, and since that time has remained in the executive chair. Mr. McClintock takes a deep interest in the educational, religious and civic organizations of his city. For a number of years he has devoted much thought and personal effort to the betterment of municipal politics in his native city, and to aiding every rising movement whose object was the overthrow of boss rule and machine government. He was a member of a committee of five of the Citizens' Municipal League which turned city politics upside down and paved the way for the overthrow of the machine government which had held the city in its grasp for more than twenty years. In 1902 were achieved two great local victories at the polls, when good men, representing the principles of good government without regard to party, triumphed over partisan candidates representing machine government under the colors of a national party, and this in the face of the latter's former large majorities. He is an active member of the executive committee of the National Municipal League, and has been annually re-elected for several years. In an article entitled "Pittsburg: A City Ashamed," which appeared in "McClure's Magazine" of May, 1903, Lincoln Steffens wrote as follows: "If the official contractor had done his work well and at reasonable prices, the city would not have suffered directly; but his methods were so oppressive upon property holders that they caused a scandal. No action was taken, however, till Oliver McClintock, a merchant, in rare civic wrath, contested the contracts and fought them through the courts. This single citizen's long, brave fight is one of the finest stories in the history of municipal government. The frowns and warnings of cowardly fellow-citizens did not move him, nor the boycott of political partisans, the threats of the ring and the ridicule of ring organs." He was president of the Pittsburg Y. M. C. A. (1866–70), is a trustee of the Western Theological Seminary (Presbyterian), and of the Pennsylvania College for Women since 1870; associated with his brother-in-law Albert H. Childs, he founded the Shady Side Academy in 1883. He has contributed to the local papers and in official reports articles upon municipal reform and kindred topics. He is a member of the Duquesne Club of Pittsburg, and the University clubs of both Pittsburg and New York, and a director of the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce. On June 9, 1866, he was married to Clara Courtney, daughter of Harvey Childs of Pittsburg, and has six children: Norman, associated with his father's business; Walter, general manager of the Opalite Tile Co., of Pittsburg; Emma, wife of Thomas Darling of Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Harvey Childs, Elsie and Jeanette.

Olin McClintock

CUMMINGS, Horace Stuart, lawyer, was born in Southborough, Worcester co., Mass., July 1, 1840, son of Jacob and Harriet (Tewksbury) Cummings and grandson of Solomon and Mary (Graham) Cummings, whose ancestors landed in Salem, Mass., prior to 1640. When a child his parents removed to Hillsborough, N. H., where he received his primary education. He studied at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., and was graduated at Dartmouth in the class of 1862. He then studied law under Charles H. Bell, afterward governor of the state, completing his studies at the Albany (N. Y.) Law School, and was admitted to the bar in New York in 1863 and in New Hampshire in 1864. He accepted an office in the civil service in the United States treasury department, Washington, D. C., in 1865, holding the position until 1873, when he resigned to commence the practice of law in the national capital, directing his attention to the prosecution of matters against the government and has represented many large and important interests before congress and the various government departments. He maintained his legal and political residence in New Hampshire, and was secretary of the state senate during 1863–67 and a member of the house of representatives of New Hampshire in 1876–77. In the District of Columbia Mr. Cummings became interested in the financial and business enterprises that promised to help the advancement of the

H. S. Cummings

district. He was the first president and one of the promoters and incorporators of the National Capital Telephone Co., afterward the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., of which he is vice-president. He was president of the Equitable Industrial Life Insurance Co. of Washington, is vice-president of the Washington Loan and Trust Co., and an officer or stockholder in various other corporations and business enterprises. He was married in 1874 to Jeannette, daughter of James Irvin, of Pittsburg, Pa.

PALMER, William Jackson, railroad president, was born in Kent county, Del., Sept. 18, 1836, son of John and Matilda (Jackson) Palmer. His paternal ancestor emigrated from England with William Penn, settling on the Delaware river at the time of the colonization of Pennsylvania. William J. Palmer received his education in Philadelphia at a private Quaker school, at the Zane street grammar school and at the Philadelphia high school. In 1851 he became a commercial clerk, and in 1853 was appointed rodman under Charles Ellet, chief engineer of the Hempfield railroad, in western Pennsylvania; to the position of transitman he was advanced in the following year, after a year spent abroad in studying railways and mines in England; in 1856 he became secretary and treasurer of the Westmoreland Coal Co., and in 1857 was appointed private secretary to John Edgar Thomson, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, serving until the outbreak of the civil war. In the autumn of 1861 he organized the Anderson troop and served with it under Gen. Buell in the army of the Cumberland until in 1862 he organized the Anderson (15th Pa. cavalry) regiment. He served throughout the war in command of that regiment and as brevet brigadier-general in command of a brigade and division of cavalry during the last year of the war. On the conclusion of the war he became secretary and treasurer of the Kansas Pacific railway, acting later as manager of its construction from Sheridan, Kan., to Denver, Colo., to which city it was completed on Aug. 15, 1870. During 1867–68 he was also manager of surveys to the Pacific ocean for the same line, then called the Union Pacific railway, eastern division. In 1870 he was elected president of the Denver and Rio Grande railway, and in 1880 of the Mexican National railway, most of which he completed within the following three years. Since 1880 he has served as president of the Mexican National Construction Co. He was the chief founder of the Colorado Springs Co. and of the city of that name, for which he formed the plans, the first stake on its township having been driven on July 31, 1871. In 1881 he was elected president of the Rio Grande Western Railway Co. and continued to administer its affairs until April, 1901, when he resigned after reconsolidating that line with the Denver and Rio Grande railway by a sale of its stock. He is a member of the Denver Club, of the El Paso and Country clubs of Colorado Springs, and of the Metropolitan and the City Midday clubs of New York city. Gen. Palmer was married in November, 1870, to Mary Lincoln Mellen ("Queen Mellen"), daughter of William Proctor Mellen, of Ohio, Kentucky and Flushing, L. I., one of Sec. Chase's assistant solicitors of the treasury during and after the civil war, and has three children, Elsie, Dorothy and Marjory.

Wm J Palmer

DOUGLAS, James, mining engineer, was born in Quebec, Canada, Nov. 4, 1837, son of James and Elizabeth (Ferguson) Douglas. He was graduated at Queen's College, Kingston, Canada, in 1858 and continued his studies at the University of Edinburgh. For several years he served as professor of chemistry at Morrin College, Quebec, and in 1864 became managing director of the Harvey Hill Copper Co., taking charge of their mines in the province of Quebec. He retained this connection until 1875, when he removed to the United States to take charge of the copper works at Phoenixville, Pa. There for eight years he was connected with the Chemical Copper Co., and since 1882 he has been actively associated with many important mining enterprises of Arizona and Mexico. As president and general manager of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Co., the Detroit Copper Mining Co., the United Globe Mining Co. and the Nacozari mines in Sonora, Mexico, he has been influential in the development of a number of large mines and works as well as in the erection and operation of over 400 miles of standard gauge railroad. He was president of the Commercial Mining Co., the Moctezuma Mining Co., the El Paso and Southwestern railroad, the Nacozari railroad and the Morenci Southern railroad. He has made original experiments along the lines of metallurgy and metallurgical chemistry. With T. Sterry Hunt he was associated in many experiments in the hydrometallurgy of coppers and devised what is known as the Hunt-Douglas process for extracting copper from its ores. He is the inventor of a furnace for calcining ores (1884), a process of extracting copper from its ores (1887), a furnace for calcining ores (1891), process for extracting copper from cupriferous nickel ore (1892), for separating and roasting copper (1893), for extracting copper (1896), a smelting furnace (1897) and a process of extracting copper (1900). He is the author of "Canadian Independence, Imperial Federation or Annexation" (1894) and many articles in the periodical press and various learned societies. He was president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers 1899–1900 and again 1900–01, and is still connected with the organization. He has been president of the Quebec Literary and Historical Society, a member of the Society of Arts of London, the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy of London, the American Geographical Society, the American Philosophical Society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Iron and Steel Institute of London, the American Museum of Natural History, the New York Historical and Zoological societies, the Century Association, the Engineers' Club and the Country Club. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by McGill University, Montreal, Canada, in 1899. While in Frankfort, Germany, in 1860, he was married to Naomi Douglas, daughter of Walter Douglas, of Scotland, and he has two sons and four daughters.

BETHUNE, Robert Armour, architect, was born at Bowmansville, Ont., Can., June 7, 1855, son of Donald and Mary Telfer (Gay) Bethune. He received his education in the Detroit public schools, and in 1873, he entered the employ of G. W. Lloyd, an architect of Detroit; and in 1876, of L. A. Pratt, at Bay City, Mich. During 1877–78, he was with R. A. Waite, of

David R Francis

Buffalo, N. Y., and after spending a short time with Morrison, Field & Co., bridge contractors and engineers, he returned to the service of Mr. Waite in 1880. He thus obtained a thorough knowledge of the architectural profession, and in 1881, began business for himself, and formed the partnership of R. A. & L. Bethune, and continued under that firm name from 1881–90. In the latter year an additional partner, Mr. William L. Fuchs, was taken in, since which the title has been Bethune, Bethune & Fuchs. Among the more important buildings designed by Mr. Bethune and his firm are the following: Hotel Lafayette, Old Seventy-Fourth Regiment Armory, and East Buffalo Live Stock Exchange, of Buffalo; Lockport High School, and eighteen other schools in western New York. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects, and active in its Buffalo chapter. He was married, Dec. 10, 1881, to Louise, daughter of Dalson Wallace Blanchard, of Buffalo, N. Y., and has one son, Charles Williams Bethune.

R. A. Bethune

BETHUNE, Louise (Blanchard), architect, was born at Waterloo, N. Y., July 21, 1856, daughter of Dalson Wallace and Emma Melona (Williams) Blanchard. Her father (1823–91), was a mathematical instructor, noted for his mental agility and accuracy. She was educated at home until eleven years of age, acquiring habits of study and self-reliance that led her to disregard the usual class limitations in later years. After being graduated in 1874, at the Buffalo High School, she spent two years in teaching, traveling, and studying, and in 1876, she received an offer of an office position with an architect, Richard A. Waite, of Buffalo. From that time until 1881, she continued as a student and assistant, a portion of that period being spent with F. W. Caulkins. While with R. A. Waite, she met Robert A. Bethune, a fellow student, with whom she formed a business partnership in October, 1881, and they were married on the 10th of the following December. She has made a special study of school buildings, but has never confined herself to that branch alone, believing that women who are pioneers in any profession should be proficient in every department. She was the first woman to enter the architectural profession, and was the first woman member of the American Institute of Architects. In 1885, she was elected a member of the Western Association of Architects, and served as vice-president for one year. She is a member of the Buffalo Historical Society, and registrar of the Buffalo Genealogical Society. In 1886, she inaugurated the Buffalo Society of Architects, which developed into the Western New York Association of Architects.

Louise Bethune

ATKINSON, Henry M., lawyer, was born in Wheeling, W. Va., Sept. 9, 1838. He removed to Ohio in 1846, where he was educated at the Denison University. In 1857 he removed to Nebraska, settling in Omaha. He was admitted to the bar in 1861, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Omaha. He was adjutant of cavalry, and in 1864 provost marshal for southern Nebraska. He was register of the land office in Nebraska, 1867–71, and was commissioner of pensions in Washington, 1875–76. In 1873 he was a special commissioner to Mexico.

FRANCIS, David Rowland, merchant, and president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., was born at Richmond, Madison co., Ky., Oct. 1, 1850, son of John B. and Eliza Caldwell (Rowland) Francis. His father was descended from the early Kentucky settlers; and his mother, from David Irvine, one of the Scotch colonists of Virginia. His grandfather, Thomas Francis, was a soldier in the war of 1812. He received his early education in the Richmond Academy, and after removing to St. Louis, Mo., in 1866, entered Washington University, where he was graduated in 1870. He entered commercial life as a clerk in the commission and wholesale grocery house of Shryock & Rowland, the junior partner being his uncle, and gradually ascended until he was given an interest in the business. In 1877, he established an independent commission business, and seven years later founded the well-known firm of D. R. Francis & Brother, entering into the exportation of grain, an enterprise which has engaged a large portion of his attention up to the present time (1904). Though one of the youngest members of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, Mr. Francis obtained prompt and decided recognition for his business sagacity, success in operations, and prudent foresight. He was made vice-president of that body in 1883, and in 1884, was given its presidency. He is identified with many of the most important business institutions of St. Louis, being a director of the Mississippi Valley Trust Co., vice-president of the Merchants' Laclede National Bank, and a large stockholder in the St. Louis and Colorado Railway Co. With many organized charities he is also closely identified. In 1885, Mr. Francis was the Democratic candidate for mayor of St. Louis, and in spite of an adverse majority of 14,000, at the preceding election, he was successfully seated by a majority of 1,200. His administration was a purely business one, and judging from results, eminently successful. He brought about the reduction of interest on the municipal indebtedness from 6 and 7, to 3.65 and 4 per cent.; enforced the payment of a judgment of $1,000,000 against the Pacific Railway Co.; instituted reform in the departments of the city government; forced the price of gas down from $2.50 to $1.25 per thousand feet; and was instrumental in extending the city's water supply. His vigorous and successful advocacy of street reconstruction placed the city of St. Louis in the ranks of the best paved cities of the country. In 1888, he was elected by the Democratic party as governor of Missouri. His administration was clean, broad, economical without parsimony, patriotic, and progressive. He promoted the cause of public education, particularly aiding the State University, and elevating its standard and its reputation. Retiring from office at the close of his gubernatorial term in 1893, he resumed his business affairs with his former enterprise and success. In 1896, he was called to the cabinet of Pres. Cleveland, as secretary of the interior, and discharged the duties of that position with the same energy and thoughtfulness previously dis-

David R. Francis

played. Few men of his age are possessed of as many and varied accomplishments, for, in spite of a busy life, he has found time, not only to solve the problems of government, but also to educate himself in art, literature, and science. He is an attractive public speaker, possesses a charming personality, and displays a purely democratic taste. When the St. Louis world's fair was first considered, Gov. Francis was called by common consent and absolute unanimity to head this gigantic enterprise. In 1682 La Salle took possession in the name of Louis XIV of France of all the territory drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries, naming it Louisiana. In 1763 the vast domain was transferred to Spain by a secret treaty, and remained a Spanish colony until 1800, when it was reconveyed to France. In 1803 it was sold to the United States by Napoleon Bonaparte, then first consul of France, for $15,000,000, which included the assumption of the "French Spoliation Claims," or claims of citizens of the United States against France. The sale was negotiated by Robert R. Livingston, U. S. minister to France, and James Monroe, appointed by Pres. Jefferson to represent the United States government. Napoleon was influenced by the concentration of British squadrons in the Gulf of Mexico, and the evident intention of Great Britain to seize the Mississippi river. As early as 1889 a movement to commemorate the centennial of the Louisiana purchase was made, William Vincent Byars, W. C. Ferrill, David R. Francis and Pierre Chouteau, all of St. Louis, being among the first to advocate it. At a meeting of the St. Louis trades and labor unions, Jan. 23, 1898, a resolution was offered proposing that an international exposition be held in 1903. The Missouri Historical Society took up the subject in 1898, and a committee of fifty citizens was appointed, Pierre Chouteau being elected chairman and William J. Seever secretary. On Jan. 10, 1899, a convention was called by Gov. Stephens, the sum of $5,000,000 was raised by subscription and the city of St. Louis issued $5,000,000 in bonds, while the United States government, by act of congress, added $5,000,000 more to the fund in 1901. The state of Missouri appropriated $1,000,000 for a state exhibit. On Mar. 3, 1901, Pres. McKinley appointed the national World's Fair committee, with Hon. Thomas H. Carter of Montana as president and Hon. Martin H. Glynn of New York as vice-president. For the purpose of taking practical charge of the exposition, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., with David R. Francis as president, was organized, having an executive committee and twenty-four standing committees. By act of congress, June 30, 1902, the exposition was postponed until 1904. The western half of Forest park, St. Louis, was chosen for a site, the total area being 1,240 acres, nearly double the space occupied by the Columbian Exposition in Chicago. The first stake was driven Sept. 3, 1901, and the first earth broken on December 20th. In the northwestern part eight immense buildings are grouped upon a nearly level portion of the site; there are the palaces of Manufactures, Liberal Arts, Mines and Textiles east of the broad central avenue, and those of Varied Industries, Transportation, Electricity and Machinery on the west. Southwest of this group rises the Hall of Festivals, flanked by the terrace decorated with fourteen great sculptured figures, representing the fourteen states and territories into which the purchase has been divided. Beyond this terrace stands the three Fine Arts buildings, covering nine acres of space, and containing 136 galleries. The Agricultural building (the largest ever erected for a single exposition department), Horticultural and other buildings are on high ground to the westward, the arrangement of the whole being in the form of a fan, the avenues radiating from the Fine Arts buildings, which form the apex. Nearly sixty foreign governments and colonies were represented by exhibits, beside every state and territory in the Union, while the Philippine exhibit covers forty acres. Many historical structures were reproduced in the buildings of the states and foreign governments. France reproduced the Grand Trianon, Versailles; Great Britain, the Orangery of Kensington Palace; Germany, the imperial castle, Charlottenburg; Japan, the castle of Nagoya; Scotland, Robert Burns' cottage at Ayrshire; Virginia, the home of Thomas Jefferson; New Jersey, Washington's headquarters at Morristown, etc., while the Fish pavilion is an exact copy of a Roman dwelling-house of the Pompeiian type. Among the outdoor exhibits are the great floral clock with a face 100 feet in diameter; the steam shovel exhibit, the six-acre rose garden, the steam crane lifting a locomotive, the irrigation system, the two-acre strawberry exhibit of 400 varieties, the forestry display, the mining gulch, showing methods of drilling, running, etc., the six-acre map of the United States in growing crops, the three cascades, the largest ever made by man, and the Ceylon tea garden. The exposition grounds were formally opened May 1, 1904, and closed on December 1st. Entirely without compensation, he has devoted a very large part of his time to the work of the St. Louis exposition; and so thoroughly and systematically has he organized it that success seems assured. In the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., beside holding the office of president, he is ex officio chairman of the executive committee of the corporation. Gov. Francis was married at St. Louis, January, 1876, to Jennie, daughter of John D. Perry of St. Louis, and has six sons.

C. H. Spencer

SPENCER, Corwin H., capitalist, was born in Morgan county, O., Dec. 13, 1851, son of David and Angeline (Israel) Spencer. After completing a business college course in St. Louis, he became connected with the grain commission house of Harlow, Gelston & Co., and rapidly advanced, becoming a member of the firm in 1876, when the name was changed to Harlow, Spencer & Co. In 1882, this firm failed; but Mr. Spencer remained identified with the grain commission trade, and in 1889, organized the firm of C. H. Spencer & Co., which was incorporated a year later as the C. H. Spencer Grain & Elevator Co. On July 1, 1897, he disposed of his active commercial interests, and became interested in street railways, after which he was chosen president of the Southern Electric road, and of the National Railway Co. He acquired expensive properties of this character, and thus, when the street railways of St. Louis were consolidated, he became heavily interested in the Transit Co. and the United Railways Co. He served one term as president of the Merchants' Exchange (1896); was chairman of the St. Louis Traffic Bureau, and held the office of vice-president in the Business Men's League. He was first vice-president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co.; served as chairman of the committee on ceremonies in charge of the program for breaking ground, Dec. 20, 1901, and has aided much in the progress of preparation for the world's fair. Mr. Spencer is also first vice-president of the Mercantile Trust Co.; vice-president of the St. Louis Transit Co.; third vice-president of the Merchants & Manufacturers' Investment Co.; a director of the Continental National Bank, of the St. Louis Title Guarantee Co., of the Fort Scott & Memphis railroad, and of several smaller corporations. He is a member of the Noonday, Commercial, St. Louis, Log Cabin, and Country Clubs. He was married, Feb. 23, 1875, to Mary E. Harlow, and has four children.

KENNARD, Samuel M., merchant, vice-president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., was born at Lexington, Ky., in 1842, son of John and Rebecca O. (Mummey) Kennard. He received his early education at Lexington, Ky., and in 1857, his parents removed to St. Louis, Mo., where his father founded the J. Kennard & Sons Carpet Co. His entire business career has been connected with this firm. After serving in the civil war on the Confederate side, he was made a partner with his father; and upon the death of the latter he became president of the corporation. He is also president of the Missouri Savings & Loan Co.; and a director of the American Exchange Bank, the Mississippi Valley Trust Co., the Kinloch Telephone Co., the St. Louis & Suburban Railway Co., and of the St. Louis Exposition and Musical Hall Association, of which he was once president. He is second vice-president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., and has aided in preparing for the St. Louis world's fair of 1904. He is a member of the Mercantile, St. Louis, Noonday, and Commercial Clubs. Mr. Kennard was married in 1867, to Annie R. Maude, and has six children.

Sam'l M. Kennard

HOUSER, Daniel M., journalist, was born in Washington county, Md., Dec. 23, 1834, son of Elias and Eliza (Malotte) Houser. His first American ancestor was Isaac Houser, who emigrated from the Rhine provinces in south Germany, settling in western Maryland, about 1740. Daniel received his early education in Clarke county, Mo., where his family settled when he was four years old. In 1846, his parents removed to St. Louis, Mo., where his education was completed, and where he first engaged in business. He became an employee of the St. Louis "Union" in 1851, and remained with that paper until it was merged with the "Missouri Democrat," in 1853, when he was appointed bookkeeper of the latter, rising to the office of business manager. In 1862, he purchased a one-sixth interest in the "Missouri Democrat" and continued until 1872, when he sold his interest. In 1872, he became one of the founders of the "Globe," which afterward bought back and combined with the "Democrat" under the title of "Globe-Democrat." Mr. Houser was chosen president of this company in January, 1880, and since that time has directed its destinies with ultimate success. Though now a man of wealth, he still works as hard and as long as any one of his hundreds of employees. Besides being president of the Globe Printing Co., he is also director of the St. Louis Trust Co., and is interested in many other great financial and business concerns. He has been a prominent figure in public affairs, a power in national, state, and city politics, was delegate-at-large, and chairman of the Missouri delegation to the Republican national convention at Philadelphia, in June, 1900, and a leader in the progress of St. Louis for almost half a century. Indefatigable as a worker, he has built up one of the greatest newspapers in the world. He was appointed third vice-president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co. Mr. Houser was married in 1862, to Margaret, daughter of Samuel Ingram, of Louisville, Ky.; and in 1889, to Agnes B., daughter of Stephen D. Barlow, of St. Louis. He had two sons and two daughters.

D. M. Houser

STEVENS, Walter Barlow, journalist, secretary of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., was born at Meriden, Conn., July 25, 1848, son of Rev. Asahel A. and Mary C. (Bristol) Stevens. Both Stevens and Bristol families lived for several generations in the state of Connecticut, where his great-grandfathers, Gideon Bristol, Ichabod Hitchcock, and Samuel Willard Stevens enlisted for the revolutionary war. When the son was seven years old his parents removed to Newton, Ia., and a year later settled at Peoria, Ill., where the elder Stevens was pastor of the First Congregational Church for more than twenty-five years. Walter attended the schools of Peoria, entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in 1866, and was graduated there with the degree of A.B. in 1870, receiving two years later the degree of A.M. During the last year of his college course, Mr. Stevens was one of the editors of the "University Chronicle;" and two weeks after graduation he became a reporter on the St. Louis "Times." In 1873, he was appointed city editor of the St. Louis "Dispatch," and two years later, by a consolidation,, became city editor of the "Times," conducting the duties of these two positions simultaneously. In 1881, an attractive offer from Joseph B. McCullagh led to his engaging with the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat," and he continued in the service of this paper until he was elected secretary of the Louisiana purchase exposition in 1901. After two years as city editor of this paper, he became a staff correspondent, and traveled throughout the United States, Mexico, and Canada. In 1884, he became the Washington correspondent of his paper, serving seventeen years, and coming into touch with many public men. His signature at the end of an article came to be regarded as an absolute guarantee that the matter was both readable and reliable. Two important trips were made by him which were the outcome of books entitled "The Ozark Uplift" (1899), and "Through Texas" (1895). Just prior to the war with Spain, Mr. Stevens went to Cuba and investigated conditions in four of the six provinces, writing of Weyler's campaigning and of the horrors of reconcentration. Among his other important series of articles were "Black Labor in the South," "Convict Camps in the South," "Among the Mormons," "Leadville Stories," "The New States," "Missouri Mineral," "Washington Topics," "In a Silver Country," and "Signs of the Times." In 1895, Mr. Stevens was elected president of the Gridiron Club of Washington, with which he has been connected from 1885.

Walter B. Stevens

PARKER, George Washington, lawyer and railroad president, was born in Springfield, Ill., Aug. 12, 1836, son of Leonard Buford and Elizabeth (Fairleigh) Parker, and grandson of Abraham Parker, a revolutionary soldier. His father served under Gen. Jackson in the war of 1812; was his staff officer at the battle of New Orleans, and quartermaster of Col. Alexander's regiment in the Black Hawk war; subsequently was sheriff of Hardin county, Ky.; one of the first settlers of Paris, Ill., and in 1835, removed to Springfield. After his death in 1841, his widow returned to Elizabethtown, Ky., where the son attended the common schools and the Elizabethtown Seminary. Four years were spent in the office of the Elizabethtown "Register," learning the printer's trade; then he studied for a time at the Hewitt Seminary. Later he published the Elizabethtown "Intelligencer" for two years, and the "Free Press," at Glasgow, Ky., for one, selling them both to good advantage. He then studied law with his cousin, Col. Thomas B. Fairleigh, at Brandenburg, Ky., for two years, at the end of which he entered the law department of the University of Louisville, where he was graduated with class honors in 1861. Going to Charleston, Ill., he began to practice with his cousin, Judge Eli Wiley, with whom he built up an extensive practice in central Illinois. Mr. Parker served as mayor of Charleston, and in 1869–70, was a member of the Illinois legislature. In 1865, he was appointed general counsel of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Co., in 1867, its vice-president, and in 1876, its general manager. In the latter year he removed to St. Louis. In 1887–96, he was president of the same company, and under his administration the main line was sold to the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co. for $10,000,000. He was also first president of the Union Trust Co., but resigned that position in 1891, to seek rest and recreation at Carlsbad, Austria, and in European travel. After the sale of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute road in 1896, he made a tour around the Mediterranean. He was vice-president of the Continental National Bank, and is officially connected with several banks in Illinois. For a time he was president of the Second National Bank at Charleston. He is a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., and a member of its committees on transportation and legislation and chairman of its committee on manufactures and liberal arts. He was married, Oct. 20, 1863, to Aronella, daughter of Dr. Aaron Ferguson, of Charleston, Ill. They have had three daughters and two sons: Clarence F. Parker, general agent of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., and Charles M. Parker, vice-president and secretary of the St. Louis Radiator Manufacturing Co.

G. W. Parker

NIEDRINGHAUS, Frederick G., manufacturer and congressman, was born in Luebbecke, Westphalia, Germany, Oct 31, 1837. After receiving a common-school education he was placed in his father's shop and learned glazing, painting, and the tinner's trade. In 1855, he immigrated to the United States, going to St. Louis, where he began work at the tinner's bench. Of the $4 he received each week he saved $1.50. His brother William joined him six months later, and after working together at the bench for two years, they started a business of their own, which was a success from the first. In 1862, they began the stamping of tinware. In 1866, their business was incorporated as the St. Louis Stamping Co., of which Mr. Niedringhaus has since been president. In 1874, they invented what is known as "granite ironware," while in 1881, they built extensive rolling mills, establishing an industry whose manufactures are distributed through a large territory. Later they consolidated with the National Enameling and Stamping Co., with $25,000,000 capital and employing about 10,000 people, of which he became president. Mr. Niedringhaus is a Republican, and as such was elected a representative to the 51st congress, receiving 14,210 votes, against 13,020, for all other candidates together. He made an enviable record as a sensible and practical legislator, a champion of the protective tariff, and a very clever orator. From the start he has taken a great interest in the world's fair at St. Louis, and is a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., also serving on the committee on legislation.

F. G. Niedringhaus

WERTHEIMER, Jacob J., shoe manufacturer, was born at Troy, Miami co., O., June 12, 1852, son of Joseph and Jeanette (Barnett) Wertheimer. His father was a successful merchant of high standing in his community. The son attended the public, grammar and high schools of his native town. Later he studied for two years at Dartmouth College, where he was a member of the class of 1875. In 1872 he became secretary in the Dr. Harter Machine Co., of St. Louis, Mo., and gradually rose to the position of general manager. In 1882 he was elected president of the Wertheimer-Swarts Shoe Co., which he had organized, in 1881, with G. W. Milius, C. L. Swarts and J. H. Schafer. The Wertheimer-Swarts Shoe Co. has three factories, with a capacity of 7,000 pairs of shoes per day. The original capacity was 600 pairs per day. The firm employs about 750 people, and the total number of salesmen now in the territory covered by the firm is between fifty and sixty. He is a director in the Merchants-Laclede National Bank of St. Louis and a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., being vice chairman of its concessions committee and a member of its police committee. Mr. Wertheimer is popular in social life, and holds membership in the Noonday, Commercial, Columbian and St. Louis clubs. He was married, in Cincinnati, O., Apr. 2, 1879, to Millie, daughter of Joseph L. Swarts, of that city, and has six children, Louis, Joseph, Charles, Dora, Alfred and Jeanne. He is a man of accuracy, conscientiousness and uprightness in all his work and relations. Possessing a strong public spirit and a generous nature, he has identified himself with many of St. Louis' most prominent movements and institutions.

J. Wertheimer

Murray Carleton

CARLETON, Murray, merchant and director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., is a prominent citizen of St. Louis, and president of the Carleton Dry Goods Co., which was formerly Wear, Boogher & Co. He was one of the organizers of the Title Guaranty Trust Co., and is a director of the Louisiana purchase exposition held in the city of St. Louis in 1904, and he served as a member of the executive committee.

WALSH, Julius Sylvester, financier, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 1, 1842, son of Edward and Isabelle (de Man) Walsh. He was educated at St. Louis University, and at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Ky., being graduated at the latter in 1861. Returning to St. Louis, he studied law under the Hon. John M. Krum, and later matriculated in the law department of Columbia College, New York city. There he was graduated in 1864. In the same year he was admitted to the bar of New York state, and, in 1865, St. Louis University conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in recognition of his scholarly attainments. He devoted a large share of his attention to the important business interests of his father; and upon the death of the latter, in 1866, he was made administrator of the estate. Taking his father's place as a member of the directorates of various banking, railroad, and street railway corporations, he soon became a potent factor in controlling the affairs of the corporations with which he was connected. In 1870, Mr. Walsh was made president of the Citizens' Railway Co., and about the same time became president also of the Suburban Railway Co. He was made president of the Union Railway Co. in 1873. In 1877 he became president of the People's Railway Co., and also of the Tower Grove and Lafayette Railway Co., and, in 1885, built the Northern Central railway, purchasing about the same time a controlling interest in the Cass Avenue Railway Co. He became president of each of the companies owning and operating these lines of railway, and some seventy-five miles of street railroad were thus placed under his direction. He has been interested in the improvement of the Mississippi river, and especially in the plan for deepening the channel at its mouth by means of a system of jetties. He was chosen president of the South Pass Jetty Co., and acted in that capacity until the desired results had been obtained in the creation of a channel thirty-two feet deep. In 1875–90 he was president of the St. Louis Bridge Co. and in 1889 was elected to the presidency of the Municipal Electric Light Co. In 1895 he was made vice-president of the St. Louis Terminal Association and in 1896 president of this corporation, which controls the terminals of twenty-two railroads now entering St. Louis, besides owning property worth $80,000,000. Mr. Walsh has also been officially connected with the Third National Bank, the Laclede National Bank, the Merchants-Laclede Bank, the North Missouri Railroad Co., the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad Co., the Wabash and Western, the Ohio and Mississippi, the Baltimore, Ohio and Southwestern, and the Kansas City Southern systems. In 1874–78 he was president of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association. He inaugurated the project of making the fair grounds an attractive place of resort at all seasons of the year, instead of merely during the week of the fair; and under his supervision the grounds were beautified and improved; an art gallery was built and a zoological garden installed with some of the rarest specimens of the animal kingdom. He also erected a natural history building. In 1890 he organized the Mississippi Valley Trust Co., and became its president, which office he still (1903) retains. Trust companies were then comparatively unknown in the West, but Mr. Walsh's connection with this enterprise inspired confidence and quickly brought it a large patronage. It has become famous throughout the region in which it operates, controls vast interests, and wields large influence in the financial affairs of the city and surrounding section. The corporation has a capital of $3,000,000, and its surplus and profits aggregated $4,643,941.47 at the issue of the quarterly statement on Sept. 30, 1902. Mr. Walsh is a prominent director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and is chairman of the transportation committee. In 1901 he was elected president of the Mississippi Glass Co. and in 1902 became president of the Union Electric Light and Power

Julius S. Walsh

Co. In March, 1903, he left the presidency of the Terminal railroad to become chairman of its board of directors. He is a director of the Laclede Gas Co., the Continental Trust Co. of Baltimore and of the Mississippi Wire Glass Co. He is president of the Columbia University Alumni Association of St. Louis and a member of the St. Louis, University, Noonday and Country clubs of St. Louis, and of the Union Club of New York city. He was married in St. Louis, Jan. 11, 1870, to Josephine, daughter of the late Chas. K. Dickson; they have seven children.

WOERHEIDE, Arthur Albert Bernhard, president of the Lincoln Trust Co. St. Louis, Mo., was born in St. Louis, Oct. 24, 1864, son of Jobst Henry and Anna M. (Laker) Woerheide. His parents emigrated from Harford, Westphalia, in 1851, settling in St. Louis, Mo., where the senior Woerheide engaged in the planing mill business. The son was educated in the public and high schools of his native city. In 1880 he found employment in the office of August Gehner as examiner of titles, and there remained until Mar. 1, 1888, at which time he started a business of examining titles, on his own responsibility. A year later he formed a partnership with Julius C. Garrell, under the firm name of Woerheide & Garrell. As the natural outgrowth of this partnership the Lincoln Trust Co. of St. Louis was organized in April, 1894. Shortly after its incorporation it absorbed the private business of Woerheide & Garrell, and Mr. Woerheide became secretary and treasurer of the new company. At this time the capital was $500,000 and with the growing prosperity of the concern the capital stock was increased to $1,000,000 in December, 1899, and to $2,000,000 in November, 1901. In September, 1900, Mr. Case, the first president of the Lincoln Trust Co., died, and Mr. Woerheide was elected to the presidency. He is one of the youngest men in the United States holding so important a position, and it is largely due to his efforts that the Lincoln Trust Co. has attained prominence. Upon the formation of the Title Guarantee and Trust Co. the title plant of the Lincoln Trust Co. was absorbed by it, Mr. Woerheide becoming its second vice-president. During the formation of the building and loan associations in St. Louis, in 1886 and 1887, he became extremely active in their development and occupied executive positions in many of them. He is a director in the International Bank of St. Louis, the St. Louis and Cane Belt railway, and the Lake Side Sugar Refining Co. and was also one of the incorporators of the Title Guarantee and Trust Co. He is a member of the Mercantile and the Contemporary clubs of St. Louis, beside other social and literary organizations, and was appointed a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., serving on its committees of education, anthropology and ethnology. He was married, June 26, 1899, to Ida M., daughter of Henry Zelle, and has one son and two daughters.

A. A. B. Woerheide

WELLS, Rolla, manufacturer, was born in St. Louis, Mo., June 1, 1856, son of Erastus and Isabella Bowman (Henry) Wells. His mother was the daughter of John and Isabella (Wilson) Henry. His father, (1822-93; see vol. V, p. 438), a skillful and successful capitalist, was the only son of Otis Wells, and a descendant of Hugh Welles, who emigrated from Essex county, England, in 1590. Rolla received his education at Washington University. In 1877, he began his active career as superintendent of the Missouri Railroad Co., the president of which was his father; and in the service of this corporation he remained until 1883. In 1892, he participated in the organization of the American Steel Foundry Co., of which he was elected president in 1892; and in this office he is still laboring in 1903. He is prominently identified with the Democratic politics of his locality, and in April, 1901, became mayor of the city of St. Louis for the term ending in April, 1905. He is a director of the St. Louis Club, vice-president of the University Club, and a director of the Louisiana purchase exposition. He was married, Oct. 2, 1878, to Jennie H., daughter of Henry Parker, of St. Louis, Mo., and has five children: Erastus, Maud, Lloyd, Jane, and Isabella.

Rolla Wells

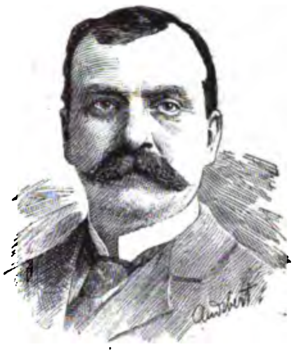
SCRUGGS, Richard Mitchell, merchant, was born in Bedford county, Va., Feb. 10, 1822, son of Reaves S. and Mildred L. (Otey) Scruggs. His father was an influential planter and a political leader in his county, which he represented in the legislature. The son had the best educational advantages the neighborhood then afforded, and, in 1837, became clerk in a store at Lynchburg, remaining there for eight years, and subsequently finding employment in a dry goods store in Richmond; in both establishments he was promoted to confidential clerk and cashier. In 1847 he went to Huntsville, Ala., where he held an advantageous position in the branch office of a large New Orleans cotton house until 1849. In 1850, with M. V. L. McClelland, Mr. Scruggs established a dry goods business in St. Louis, which culminated in the founding of The Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Co., one of the largest in the United States. In 1860 he established the wholesale house of McClelland, Pye & Co. The style of the retail house became Vandervoort, McClelland & Co. in 1865. In 1870 Mr. Scruggs was one of the early directors of the Mercantile Library Association, in 1871 its president, and since that time has been one of the board of trustees having charge of the management of its property. For many years he was a member of the board of commissioners of the Mullanphy emigrant relief fund, and in 1878-82 president of the board. He was among the chief promoters of the St. Louis exposition, to which his firm contributed

R M Scruggs

$10,000, and from the beginning has been treasurer of the Exposition Association, while he is a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co. and a member of its committee on supplies and insurance. Since 1884 he has been president of the St. Louis Provident Association; has been trustee of the Missouri School for the Blind for many years, and was president of its board in 1883–90. The custody of the fund for establishing the Barnes Hospital and the control of the undertaking was vested, by the will of the donor, in three trustees, of whom Mr. Scruggs was named as the first. He has contributed greatly to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has filled all the lay offices in its organization, and has been its lay representative in the general conference. As a Sunday-school worker he is prominent, having been since 1876 engaged as superintendent, and also having served as chairman of the executive committee of the state Sunday-school Teachers' Association. He is unmarried.

Nathan Frank

FRANK, Nathan, lawyer and congressman, was born in Peoria, Ill., Feb. 23, 1852, son of Abraham and Brannette Frank, of German descent. His father was a pioneer merchant who settled in Peoria in 1847. The son was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, Mo., and in Washington University. He then studied at Harvard Law School, where he was graduated in 1871, and began the practice of his profession in St. Louis. Mr. Frank has devoted his time almost exclusively to the practice of commercial law, attaining a wide reputation in his specialty in the commercial centers of the country. In 1886 Mr. Frank was elected to represent the city of St. Louis in congress, but his seat was contested. He was re-elected in 1888, and was a member of the 51st congress, declining renomination to the 52nd. He was the author of the "Apportionment Bill" under the 11th decennial census, reapportioning the representatives in congress, and fixing the number for the ensuing ten years. He succeeded in having the salaries of Federal judges increased, and in enacting the law creating the United States court of appeals. The introduction of rapid transit in the city of St. Louis in the street railway traffic is due to Mr. Frank's efforts in enlisting capital to engage in that interest. While thoroughly devoted to his profession, much of his time is given to other enterprises which promote the material interests and the growth of the city of St. Louis. Mr. Frank was appointed one of the seven commissioners for Missouri at the world's fair; and vice-president of the board, and chairman of the committee on building and site. The interests of Missouri were industriously looked after by him. Mr. Frank owns the controlling interest in the St. Louis "Star," a well-known and influential evening paper, and is president of the publishing company which issues it. The name which nature accidentally placed upon him is a true estimate of his character; for to frankness and fairness in all transactions the greatest portion of his success is due, and he is entitled to the highest consideration for the founding of a newspaper that is perfectly fair and unbiased; for such the St. Louis "Star" has proved to be, ever since the appearance of its first issue in 1888. Yet another trait is strongly prominent in his make-up—the faculty of earnest and continuing application is plainly seen in all his acts. There is no frivolity or variance in his disposition; a man of serious purpose and lofty ambition, he has risen steadily toward the top.



A. H. Frederick

FREDERICK, August Henry, real estate broker, was born, June 22, 1858, son of Henry George and Elizabeth (Lippharat) Frederick. The father, a native of Pennsylvania, removed to St. Louis, where he was a merchant. After attending the schools of St. Louis the son entered into business as clerk with the Buxton & Skinner Stationery Co., rising by successive steps to the posts of bookkeeper, secretary, and treasurer. In the latter position Mr. Frederick's capacity for managing large affairs aided in bringing the Buxton & Skinner Co. to its present state of prosperity. Severing his connection with this company in 1888, he entered the real estate field. In 1893, he was elected president of the board of assessors of St. Louis, an office which he held consecutively for eight years, being re-elected in 1897. In 1901, he was elected secretary of the Missouri Trust Co. which position he resigned in 1902, to give his entire attention to the real estate business, in which he has been exceedingly prosperous. In his capacity as president of the board of assessors he was able to do some extremely good work toward carrying the charter amendments of both city and state, which resulted in the appropriation of $5,000,000 for the world's fair by the city of St. Louis, and the $1,000,000 appropriation by the state of Missouri. Mr. Frederick was elected as a director in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co. upon its organization, and was re-elected for three years in 1902. He has given valuable service to the committees on which he has served. He is prominent in the work of the Real Estate Exchange, of which he was one of the earliest members, and is a member of the Mercantile Club and Merchants' Exchange. He has been active in the service of the Republican party in the support of right principles, and has frequently been a delegate to state, city, and national conventions, always supporting the candidates who represented the best principles, and upholding with eloquence and determination the platforms which incorporated in their make-up the greatest advantages to the people of his city and state. On Dec. 15, 1881, Mr. Frederick was married to Nannie L., daughter of Harvey L. Fowler, a prominent citizen of Binghamton, N. Y. They have had three children, Laura M., William H., and Maud L. (deceased).

PIERCE, Henry Clay, capitalist, was born near Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., about 1840. He was educated in the schools of New York state. In 1864 he removed to St. Louis, Mo., and entered the cracker factory of his relative, J. O. Pierce, who filled large contracts for the government during the civil war. In 1866 he assisted in founding the Second National Bank of St. Louis; and when this institution started a savings

H. C. Pierce

branch in another portion of the city, Mr. Pierce was placed in charge of the undertaking. A few months later he resigned and associated himself with John R. Finlay in the oil business. Mr. Finlay was a native of Scotland who emigrated to this country in 1856, settling in St. Louis. He was a business man of high character, noted for energy, perseverance, and strict probity. Since 1856 he had been engaged in the manufacture and sale of illuminating fluids of various descriptions, and when Mr. Pierce joined him petroleum was taken up. The financial management was entrusted to Mr. Pierce, while Mr. Finlay confined himself to the preparation and shipment of the product. Upon the death of the latter in 1877 the business was incorporated as the Waters-Pierce Oil Co., of which Mr. Pierce was president. This company is now one of the wealthiest in the Mississippi valley and the industries it fosters are unrivaled in importance. Andrew Finlay is vice-president; Arthur Finlay is division manager, and Charles and William P. Finlay are clerks, all sons of the founder. Large yards and packing houses are maintained near the Union station, and the product is shipped to all the surrounding states. Mr. Pierce is president of the St. Louis Club, and a member of the Second Baptist Church, to whose benefactions he is a constant contributor. He is also a director of the National Bank of Commerce, and in 1900 was one of the incorporators of the Title Guaranty Trust Co. He was a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. He was married in 1869 to Minnie, daughter of John R. Finlay, and has five children.

THOMPSON, William H., banker and financier, was born in Pennsylvania about 1845. His childhood was spent in that state, and in 1851 he removed to St. Louis, where he began a business career as a plumber's apprentice. After completing his apprenticeship he engaged in the plumbing business, and later in the manufacture of lead pipe and plumbers' supplies. As a merchant and manufacturer he gave evidence of the sagacity and sound judgment which have since given him so much prominence as a financier. Becoming interested as a stockholder in the Bank of Commerce, he was made a director of that institution in 1870, and he was so successful in directing the management of its affairs, that he was made president in 1883. This institution was an offspring of the St. Louis Buildings and Savings Association, established in 1857 as a state bank. It was named the Bank of Commerce, Jan. 1, 1869, and when it became a national bank, Dec. 16, 1889, the name was changed to the National Bank of Commerce. In 1860 its capital stock was only $200,000; in 1882 it was increased to $500,000; in 1889 to $3,000,000, and in 1898 it was further increased to $5,000,000, with a surplus and undivided profits of $3,000,000. In 1900 the Continental National Bank of St. Louis was merged into the National Bank of Commerce, which made the latter one of the giant financial institutions in the United States, the capital being $7,000,000, with a surplus of $7,000,000. Mr. Thompson is still the president of the bank, and it is to his wise direction and careful management that this wonderful success and expansion are due. He is also identified as stockholder with many other financial institutions and corporations, and in all matters pertaining to finance he is a recognized authority, and no Western banker enjoys to a greater extent the esteem and confidence of the public. When the movement to hold a world's fair in St. Louis was set on foot, Mr. Thompson became a leading spirit in financiering that enterprise. He is a director of the exposition company and its treasurer, is vice-chairman of the executive committee, and chairman of the committee on grounds and buildings, and also a member of the committee on finance.

James F. Coyle

COYLE, James Frank, merchant, was born at Roxbury, Mass., June 20, 1846, son of Patrick and Elizabeth (Baden) Coyle. In the civil war, he enlisted in Co. K, 20th Illinois infantry, and took part in the battles of Fort Donaldson, Corinth, Memphis, Holly Springs, Champion Hill, Vicksburg, Resaca, Stone Mountain, Atlanta, and Savannah. He was taken prisoner in Atlanta and confined in Andersonville prison for three months. On Sept. 28, 1865 he was honorably discharged with the rank of first lieutenant. After attending Douglas University, Chicago, three years, he secured a position with Leonard & Lockhart, silk manufacturers of Chicago, in 1868, and remained with them until Nov. 1, 1873, when he entered the employ of Belding Bros. & Co., in the same industry. In 1874 he settled in St. Louis, Mo., as their representative, and in 1886 he formed the firm of Coyle & Sargent, which conducted a successful silk commission business for many years. He is a member of the St. Louis Mercantile Club, the Glen Echo Country Club, Latin American Club, the Merchants' Exchange, the Business Men's League, the Fine Arts Society, the Missouri Historical Society, director of the Missouri Trust Co., vice-president of the Olive St. Bank, and president of the H. E. Lindsey Electric Supply Co. In 1902-03, he was vice-president of the Interstate Merchants' Association, and in 1892, was president of the Western Commercial Travelers' Association. Mr. Coyle was married in New York city, Dec. 17, 1901, to Elizabeth Rice Chatelain, daughter of Judge Byron Rice, of Des Moines, Ia., and has one daughter, Marguerite Camille Coyle.

DOZIER, Lewis David, manufacturer, was born in St. Charles county, Mo., Aug. 25, 1846, son of Capt. James and Mary Ann (Dudgeon) Dozier. He went to St. Louis in 1860, and after attending the Washington public school, was graduated at the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College, of that city. He then became a silent partner in the bakery business established by his father and Joseph Garneau, in 1867, under the firm name of J. Garneau & Dozier. This partnership expired Jan. 1, 1872, and in April he became a partner in the Dozier-Weyl Cracker Co., his father being senior member. At the death of the latter, this partnership was succeeded by a corporation bearing the name of the Dozier-Weyl Cracker Co., of which John T. Dozier, a brother of Lewis D. Dozier, became president. In 1888 Mr. L. D. Dozier purchased the interest of Mr. Weyl and conducted the business under the name of the Dozier Cracker Co., which, in 1890, was merged into the American Biscuit and Manufacturing Co. In February, 1898, this corporation was purchased by the National Biscuit Co., in which Mr. Dozier is a large stockholder and a director. He is also manager of the Dozier Bakery, in St. Louis. For several years he was first vice-president of the Manufacturers' Association, and he is a director of the Merchants-Laclede National Bank, Mercantile Trust Co., Mercantile Library, and a member of the St. Louis Commercial Club, of the Missouri Historical Society, and a life member of the board of trustees of the Bellefontaine Cemetery. When the enterprise took definite form, Mr. Dozier was made a director and a member of the executive committee of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co. He has been a generous friend and patron of the Young Men's Christian Association, in the completion of whose building he was actively interested; of the Provident Association, and is a director and active worker in St. Luke's Hospital, and other institutions for the betterment of the city. He is a member of the Episcopal church. With other leading citizens of St. Louis, he has contributed liberally to the founding of Washington University and Mary Institute, and in 1887–91 he was a member of the St. Louis school board. He has been president of the Noonday Club, is vice-president of the St. Louis Club, also vice-president of the Country Club; a member of the University Club; of the St. Louis Gun Club, of which he was for a number of years president, and of the King's Lake Shooting Club, while he has also been president of the Missouri State Sportsmen's Association. A life-long Democrat, he is in thorough sympathy with the "gold standard" division of that party. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic Order and the Order of Elks. In 1886 Mr. Dozier was married to Rebecca E., daughter of the late Benjamin W. and Eleanor (Turner) Lewis, of Glasgow, Mo. Mr. Lewis was an early settler of Missouri, and for many years one of the leading merchants of the state. Mrs. Dozier endowed a bed in Martha Parsons Hospital, and was a liberal benefactress of the Episcopal Orphan's Home and the Church of the Redeemer. She died, Jan. 5, 1889. His children are Lewis and Eleanor Dozier.

L. D. Dozier

BLANKE, Cyrus Frederick, merchant, was born at Marine, Madison co., Ill., Oct. 24, 1861, son of Frederick G. and Carolina (Ortgies) Blanke, of German descent. His boyhood was spent in his native town, where he remained until he was sixteen years old, attending the public school and clerking in his father's general store. In 1877, he went to St. Louis, Mo., where he entered a grocery store as clerk and served in that position two years. In 1879, he began work in a wholesale tea and coffee house, and he labored faithfully for nearly ten years, advancing from a minor place to the position of traveling salesman. In 1888, he went into business for himself. What is now the largest high-grade coffee house in the West was founded by him in November, 1888, under the firm name of C. F. Blanke & Co., all of whose members had been salesmen for the old firm of Steinwender, Stoffregan & Co. In 1892, the business was incorporated under the state laws of Missouri, with an authorized capital of $100,000; two years later this was increased to $200,000; in 1902, this was made $300,000; and in 1903 it was increased again. The company's trade extends over all parts of the United States. Besides coffee, the manufacture of cereal food has been added, and their Blanco Cero bids fair to become a factor as a breakfast food throughout the country. Their Faust Blend coffee has been extensively advertised, has come to be recognized as standard, and is sold in foreign countries as well as in all parts of the United States. The St. Louis plant is said to be the most complete coffee establishment in the world; and branch houses are maintained in Kansas City, Mo., Chicago, Ill., and New York, N. Y. Teas, coffees, and spices are imported from foreign countries and distributed under private brands to merchants in every part of the United States. Mr. Blanke is not only president of this concern, but is a director of the Jefferson Bank of St. Louis, and of the Germania Trust Co. in that city. Mr. Blanke was married at Clinton, Mo., Dec. 26, 1889, to Eugenia, daughter of A. P. Frowein, and has two children. He is a member of and director in several clubs, is an ex-president of the Union Club, and was a director of the St. Louis exposition of 1904. On this occasion he purchased the original log-cabin built and occupied by Gen. U. S. Grant and removed it from its position in the suburbs of St. Louis to the exposition grounds (see illustration).

C. F. Blanke

BROWN, Alanson David, manufacturer and financier, was born in Granville, Washington co., N. Y., Mar. 21, 1847, son of David and Malinda O. Brown. He attended school at Slyborough and at the North Granville Academy, and in September, 1864, entered Lansley's Commercial College, Rutland, Vt. He tnen entered a grocery and drug store, where he served as a clerk for about two years for J. H. Kincaid, at North Granville. In June, 1866, his uncle, Charles W. Brown, of Columbus, Miss., visited Granville, and, being impressed with Alanson's business ability, he persuaded him to return with him to the South. After working in his uncle's store for three years, he was taken into partnership, continuing the relation for two years more. Meantime he had accumulated some little money, and being ambitious to locate in some large city, sold his interest in the firm, and left for St. Louis, where he arrived in April, 1872. Shortly afterward he met J. M. Hamilton, an experienced boot and shoe salesman, with whom he formed a business partnership, under the name of Hamilton & Brown. Although starting with a capital of $23,000, the firm met with remarkable success, the sales in the first year amounting to $225,000. In 1883 the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co. was formed, succeeding the partnership, and began manufacturing shoes on their own account; and, although the venture was criticised by eastern manufacturers as visionary, the change proved a wise one. Beginning with less than 100 hands, the present large factories (five in number) contain over 5,000, and the weekly pay-roll amounts to $53,000 (1904). Seventy-five traveling salesmen are employed, who traverse the entire country west of Pennsylvania and also Mexico. Of the 125 stockholders, nearly all are employees of the company, it having been Mr. Brown's plan to secure the interest of an efficient employee or salesman by allowing him to purchase an interest in the business. Most of the other stockholders began as employees years ago, on small salaries. Mr. Brown's business cares and responsibilities did not prevent him from taking an active interest in church and charitable work. He is a deacon in the Third Baptist Church, of which he has been one of the most valued members for more than twenty-five years. He was also a founder of the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, one of the great charities of Missouri. He is president of this institution, and contributes largely to its maintenance. In politics Mr. Brown is a Democrat, though not a partisan. His high regard for the constitutional right of American citizens to exercise free suffrage was demonstrated during the memorable presidential campaign of 1896. Although a strong "sound money" man and thoroughly opposed to the claims of advocates of free silver, he did not at any time assume to dictate to his employees how they should vote. Mr. Brown was a director of the St. Louis exposition of 1904. He was married, Jan. 17, 1877, to Ella G., daughter of Charles C. Bills, for many years a prominent shoe manufacturer of Boston. They have one son, Alanson C. Brown, and five daughters, Estella G., Jennie M., Helene C., Vesta R. and Ruth Brown. Mr. Brown's residence on Lindell Boulevard is one of the handsomest in St. Louis.

a. S. Brown

WALBRIDGE, Cyrus Packard, merchant, was born at Madrid, N. Y., July 20, 1849, son of Orlo Judson and Althea Maria (Packard) Walbridge. His first American ancestor on his father's side was Henry Walbridge, who emigrated from England about 1680, settling at Norwich, Conn.; while the first on his mother's side was William Hyde, who emigrated from England about 1635, settling at Hartford, Conn. Cyrus was educated in the common schools and at Carleton College, Minnesota. He was graduated in the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, in 1874, and began practicing at Minneapolis, Minn., during the same year. He removed to St. Louis, Mo., in 1876. In 1878 he became the legal adviser of Jacob S. Merrell, a leading drug merchant of St. Louis, and after the death of that prominent man in 1885, was elected president of the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., a position he still holds (1904). At various times he has been president of the Western Wholesale Druggists' Association; the National Wholesale Druggists' Association; the Congregational Club, of St. Louis, and a director of the Mercantile Club. He is now president of the New England Society; president of the Business Men's League; a director of the Colonial Trust Co., and fourth vice-president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co. In 1881 he was elected a member of the house of delegates in the city of St. Louis and served two years. In 1889 he was elected president of the city council, and after serving four years, was elected mayor of St. Louis in 1893, occupying the executive chair until 1897. He is a Republican in politics and a Congregationalist in religion. He is progressive, energetic, and conservative. At St. Louis, Mo., on Oct. 9, 1879, he was married to Lizzie, daughter of Jacob S. Merrell, and they have one son. Combining his legal abilities with a high degree of commercial tact, he has piloted successfully his many important operations.

C. P. Walbridge

EDWARDS, George Lane, broker, and director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., was born at Kirkwood, Mo., Sept. 7, 1869, son of Albert Gallatin and Mary Ewing (Jenks) Edwards. He was educated at the Kirkwood public schools, and going to St. Louis in 1885 commenced his business career. He was clerk in the Laclede National Bank and also the Mechanics' National Bank. He is president and senior member of the brokerage firm of A. G. Edwards' Sons. He was a former president of the St. Louis Stock Exchange, and is a director of the St. Louis Transit Co. and the St. Louis exposition, of which he served as chairman of the committee on concessions. He is also president of the bank of Kirkwood, Mo. He was married, Sept. 7, 1892, to Florence Noble, daughter of C. O. Evans, of Kirkwood, Mo., and has one son, George L. Edwards, Jr.

CHOUTEAU, Pierre, merchant, was born in St. Louis, Mo., July 30, 1849, son of Charles Pierre and Julia Auguste (Gratiot) Chouteau, and a descendant of Pierre Chouteau, one of the founders of St. Louis. His maternal grandfather was Gen. Charles Gratiot. After receiving a thorough education in St. Louis, he went abroad and took the course in the Royal School of Arts, Mines, and Manufactures at Liege, Belgium, with the view of becoming a civil engineer. Upon his return home in 1874, however, his assistance was needed in the management of his father's business affairs which have devolved more and more upon him with the latter's declining years. His mechanical genius has been given to the invention of some devices which have been generally adopted; among them some pneumatic appliances. Mr. Chouteau's tastes, apart from mechanics, incline toward literature and art. He is an accomplished writer and critic; has a fondness for old names and old places in and around the city founded by his ancestors: and has done more probably than any one else to collect and preserve ancient documents, papers, and books illustrating the early conditions and history of St. Louis. He is eighth vice-president and a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co.; an active member of the Missouri Historical Society; of the Academy of Sciences; the St. Louis Club, and the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He was married in St. Louis, Nov. 27, 1882, to Lucille M., daughter of Robert Chauvin, also of one of the old French families of St. Louis. They have two children: Lucille M. and Pierre Chouteau, Jr.

Pierre Chouteau

HAARSTICK, William T., capitalist, was born in St. Louis, Mo., May 11, 1865, son of Henry C. and Elise (Hoppe) Haarstick. His father, one of the pioneers in the transportation business on the Mississippi river, was a native of Germany, who came to this country with his parents at an early age. The son was educated at Smith's Academy, St. Louis, and at the Boston School of Technology. In 18— he entered the office of the St. Louis and Mississippi Valley Transportation Co. and learned the principles of finance and commerce under the direction of his father. In 1894 he was elected vice-president of that corporation, of which his father was president, and since that time he has filled this office, occasionally assuming the entire duties of president. He is also a director of the St. Louis Bank of Commerce, and occupies a prominent position in the financial and commercial affairs of that city. He is an ardent Republican, a patron of art, music and literature, and an expert horseman. He was a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co. (1902–4).

Wm. T. Haarstick

SPENCER, Samuel, railroad president, was born at Columbus, Ga., Mar. 2, 1847, only child of Lambert and Vernona (Mitchell) Spencer, and a descendant of James Spencer, who emigrated from England to Talbot county, Md., in 1670. He was educated at the public schools of Columbus, and in 1863, entered the Confederate army as a private in the "Nelson Rangers," an independent company of cavalry operating at the time on scout and outpost duty before Vicksburg. He subsequently served under Gen. N. B. Forrest, and was with Gen. Hood in Atlanta and during the disastrous campaign against Nashville. After the war he entered the University of Georgia in the junior class, and was graduated in 1867, with first honors. He then studied in the engineering department of the University of Virginia, where he was graduated in 1869, with the degree of C.E., again at the head of his class. Becoming employed by the Savannah & Memphis Railroad Co., he served successively as rodman, leveller, transitman, resident engineer, and principal assistant engineer, until July, 1872, when he became clerk to the superintendent of the New Jersey Southern railroad at Long Branch. A short time later he took service in the transportation department of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, remaining with that company some years, in charge of one of its divisions. He was superintendent of the Virginia Midland railway, and the Long Island railroad, and in 1879, was appointed assistant to the president of the Baltimore & Ohio road. From the latter position he advanced through places of responsibility, up to the office of president, in 1887, holding the office one year, and conducting the affairs of the company successfully through a financial crisis which constituted one of the most trying and difficult periods in the company's history. In March, 1889, he became connected with the banking house of Drexel, Morgan & Co., as railroad expert and representative of their large railroad interests. In 1893, he was appointed receiver of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Co., and of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway Co. In 1894, he became president of the Southern Railway Co., upon the formation of that company, out of the properties of the old Richmond Terminal and East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia systems. The Southern railway system has been gradually extended until it now operates 7,113 miles of track, and controls subordinate companies, operated separately, to the extent of 2,112 miles. It gives employment to more than 30,000 men. Mr. Spencer is now (1904), president of Southern; Mobile & Ohio; Alabama Great Southern; Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific; Georgia Southern & Florida, and the Northern Alabama, and is a director of many railways. He was married, Feb. 6, 1872, to Louisa Vivian, daughter of Henry L. Benning, judge of the supreme court of Georgia, and has three children: Henry Benning, Vernona Mitchell, and Vivian. He is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce; the American Academy of Political and Social Science; the

Samuel Spencer

American Forestry Association; the Metropolitan Museum of Art; the Municipal Art Society; and the American Museum of Natural History of New York; the New York Botanical Garden; the New York Zoölogical Society; the Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks; the American Society of Civil Engineers, and several social organizations. He was one of the directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co.

LEE, William H., merchant, and director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., is a prominent citizen of St. Louis and head of the firm of William H. Lee & Co., dealers in wholesale liquors, and is also president of the Merchants-Laclede National Bank. This bank was organized in 1895 by the union of the Merchants' National and the Laclede banks, the former of which was founded in 1857. Its paid-up capital is $1,400,000, with a surplus of $500,000. The other officers are: David R. Francis, vice-president; A. L. Shapleigh, second vice-president, and George F. Hoffman, cashier. Mr. Lee is also an associate member of the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange, and a director of the St. Louis exposition, serving as chairman of the finance committee and vice-chairman of the committee on ceremonies.

Charles Aaron Stix

STIX, Charles Aaron, merchant, was born at Cincinnati, O., June 27, 1861, son of Aaron and Hannah (Rice) Stix, and grandson of Solomon Stix, who came from Demmelsdorf, Bavaria, in 1844, and settled at Cincinnati. He was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, and in 1880, he entered active business life as a stock boy for Stix, Krouse & Co., clothiers. He became assistant to the superintendent of the manufacturing department in 1881, and traveling salesman in 1882. From 1887–91, he was a member of the firm of Stix & Manning, which operated the furnishing goods department of the original firm, and subsequently of Chas. A. Stix & Co., which operated the cloak department. In 1892, the firm of Stix, Baer & Fuller in St. Louis, Mo., was started, associated with J. A. Baer, L. Baer, and Aaron Fuller, who remained at Fort Smith managing the Boston store in that city. In an incredibly short time the business became one of the largest retail dry goods and department stores west of the Mississippi river. Mr. Stix was married in St. Louis, May 14, 1890, to Sadie, daughter of Moses Fraley, and has a daughter, Winifred F.

STEINBISS, Herman William, editor, was born in Germany, Sept. 4, 1853. After an apprenticeship as a fresco painter, he sailed for America in the spring of 1870, and in 1871, he enlisted in the United States army and served for five years in the 13th infantry. He then took up his profession as fresco painter in St. Louis, Mo. For several years he was alternately president, secretary, and business agent of the St. Louis painters' organization. In 1894, he reorganized the Building Trades' Council of St. Louis and vicinity, becoming its first permanent secretary; and in 1896, while still occupying that position, embarked upon the publication of "The Weekly Compendium," called "The Labor Compendium." This paper became the official organ of the Building Trades' Council, and it is now the leading periodical of its kind in the United States. In December, 1897, he organized the National Building Trades' Council of America, which embraces in its jurisdiction 7 international unions, 78 local building trades' councils, and the individual unions of seventy-eight separate cities, including nearly 400,000 mechanics on the membership list. Mr. Steinbiss published in "The Labor Compendium" of Jan. 30, 1898, the first organized effort in behalf of the Louisiana purchase exposition, and continued the agitation in his columns until the organization of a committee for the purpose took tangible shape. He was a member of the first committee of fifteen, which met in 1898 for the purpose of organizing the movement; and he has been one of the most active directors of the fair. He is the author of a "History of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition" (1902). He is a member of the Legion of Honor, the National Union, and the Missouri Historical Society.

Julius J. Schotten

SCHOTTEN, Julius John, merchant, was born in St. Louis, Mo., July 9, 1858, son of William Schotten. He was educated at St. Mary's School and the St. Louis University. At the age of fifteen he entered the employ of the Iron Mountain Bank of St. Louis, as bookkeeper. Two years later his father died, and he became connected with the tea and coffee house founded by his father in 1847, of which his elder brother, Hubertus Schotten, was manager, and from 1875, they were associated together in the business until his brother died in 1898, and he then became manager and sole proprietor. He was appointed one of the original directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., and since then has taken a very active interest in its affairs, serving on the supply committee and on the committee on state and territorial exhibits. On Nov. 9, 1881, he was married to Pauline C., daughter of John M. Feldman, of St. Louis, and has two children: Jerome J. and Zoe Louise Schotten.

SCHROERS, John, journalist, was born at Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany, in 1858. His early education was received at Aix-la-Chapelle. He came to America during his boyhood, settling first at Omaha, Nebr., and removing to St. Louis, Mo., a few years later. His newspaper career began in the local department of the St. Louis "Volksstimme des Westens" an unpretentious German daily paper, published in the interests of St. Louis workingmen. Upon the failure of this journal in 1877, he became a reporter for the "Anzeiger des Westens," one of the oldest German newspapers in the country; and of this paper he was made city editor and business manager in 1884. Under Mr. Schroers' management the "Anzeiger" bought out two rival German dailies and consolidated with the "Westliche Post." This latter paper has been noted for the large number of noted German-Americans who have been connected with it at various times, the list including Boernstein, Daenzer, Bernays, Hillgaertner, Olshausen, Schurz, Preetorius, and Pulitzer. The "Westliche Post" was the principal exponent of the German element in St. Louis for about fifty years. Mr. Schroers was vice-president and subsequently president of the St. Louis board of education, is a director of the Louisiana purchase exposition, and chairman of the committee on education, and a member of that on press and publicity. He is also vice-president of the St. Louis Mercantile Club; a member of the executive board of the St. Louis Choral Symphony Society; and is actively engaged in promoting the interests of the St. Louis Field Club, the St. Louis Manufacturers' Association, and the Union Club. He was married to Carrie, daughter of Carl Daenzer, proprietor of the St. Louis "Anzeiger des Westens," and has two sons and one daughter.

GREENE, Milbury Miller, railroad president, was born at Lewiston Falls, Me., May 11, 1831, son of David and Lyntha (Miller) Greene. His direct paternal ancestry in America runs far back. At the age of sixteen he left the Academy of Lewiston Falls and entered the employ of the firm of Joseph D. Davis & Co. In 1849–50 he served on the construction of the Vermont Central railway, under Walter H. French, with whom he formed a partnership, in 1851. They went to Ohio, where, in the following year, they formed the firm of French, Dodge & Co., and engaged in the construction of railroads, securing a $4,000,000 contract at the outset. In 1865–66, Mr. Greene built the Columbus and Hocking Valley, the Columbus and Toledo, and the Ohio and West Virginia lines, which were consolidated in 1881, under the name of Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co., and he served as president of this corporation until June 30, 1886, when ill health caused his resignation. He was married in 1853 to Martha K., daughter of William Goold, of Portland, Me.; and died at Columbus, O., June 26, 1887, survived by three daughters and two sons.

GREENE, William Milbury, railroad official, was born at Athens, O., Oct. 15, 1858, son of Milbury Miller and Martha Kinsman (Goold) Greene. He was graduated at Wooster University in 1879, served as president's clerk in the office of the Columbus and Hocking Valley railroad until May 20, 1880, and was then chosen secretary of the Ohio and West Virginia Railroad Co. On Dec. 1, 1882, he was promoted purchasing agent, and in 1885 was elected vice-president and treasurer of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co. After serving two years he became assistant to the president of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Railway Co., and in 1888 was promoted general manager. From Oct. 1, 1888, to July 1, 1889, he retained this connection, and then, after serving six months as assistant to the president of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co., was chosen general manager of that road, Jan. 1, 1890. In July, 1891, he resigned to become vice-president of the Griffin Wheel Co., of Chicago, where he remained until elected general manager of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Co., Aug. 1, 1893. He was general manager of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, 1896–98, and since Dec. 1, 1898, he has been vice-president and general manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern railroad at Cincinnati, O. He is a director of the Louisiana purchase exposition. He was married at Wooster, O., Dec. 16, 1880, to Jennie M., daughter of Robert R. Donnelly, of that place, and has two sons and a daughter.

SWCobb

COBB, Seth Wallace, congressman, was born in Southampton county, Va., Dec. 5, 1838, son of Benjamin and Margaret (Wallace) Cobb. He lived on a farm until he was seventeen, receiving what education he could from the public schools, and then followed the business of saddle and harness making for four years. When Virginia seceded in 1861, he entered the Confederate army as orderly sergeant of one of the first companies raised in response to Gov. Letcher's call, the Southampton Lee artillery. He served in the artillery of the army of northern Virginia through the entire war, being brevetted major toward the close. After Gen. Lee's surrender he engaged in farming for a short time, and later became clerk in a clothing-house in Petersburg, Va. There he was associated with William E. Cameron, afterward governor of Virginia, in the editorship of the "Index." In December, 1867, he went to St. Louis, Mo., where he secured a clerkship with the grain commission firm of James G. Greer & Co. In 1869, he formed a partnership with Gen. John B. Hood in an insurance agency in Louisiana and Texas, but in 1870, returned to St. Louis and became junior partner in a grain firm there. In

1875, he started the firm of Seth W. Cobb & Co., which has become one of the leading grain houses of the West. He has filled every elective office in the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, composed of over 3,000 merchants and professional men, and in 1886, was unanimously elected its president. During his incumbency a new bridge was projected, a charter obtained from congress and Mr. Cobb was chosen president of the corporation. The money was soon raised and the Merchants' bridge and terminals completed. In 1890, although a Democrat, he was elected in a strong Republican section as a member of the 52nd congress; was re-elected to the 53rd and 54th congresses, and refused the nomination to the 55th. During the three terms he served on the committees on banking and currency, railroads and canals, war claims, accounts, ways and means, and District of Columbia. In 1895, he made, with his wife, an extensive European tour. He has been an active promoter of the world's fair in St. Louis, and is a director and vice-president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co. Mr. Cobb was married, Oct. 4, 1876, to Zoe, daughter of Firmin Desloge, member of one of the old French families that settled Missouri. They have one daughter.

August Gehner

GEHNER, August, banker and financier, was born in Hanover, Germany, Sept. 8, 1846, son of Conrad and Mary (Hehman) Gehner. He obtained his early education in his native city, and coming to America at thirteen years of age, completed his studies at the German Institute, St. Louis. In 1862, he enlisted as a private soldier in Co. L, of the 1st Missouri light artillery. From that date until July 20, 1865, when he received an honorable discharge at the end of the war, he served continuously in the Federal army, with a chivalrous devotion to the cause he had espoused. At the close of his army service he returned to St. Louis, and having remarkable aptness for drawing, accepted a position as draughtsman in the surveyor-general's office, which he filled for three years. He then became a clerk in the office of Hurk & O'Reilly, abstractors of titles. Three years with this firm thoroughly familiarized him with the details of the title abstract business, and at the end of that time he opened an abstract office of his own in the center of the district in which the real estate business was carried on. Under his careful and intelligent supervision the business speedily grew to large proportions, and it may be said that he has made abstracts to the titles of almost every piece of real property in St. Louis. For some years he has been president of the German-American Bank of St. Louis, which stands at the head of the banking houses in the city as a dividend-paying institution. All who know Mr. Gehner in a financial way have great confidence in the soundness of his judgment, and recognize the value of his tact and sagacity in the conduct of business affairs. He is identified with numerous corporations as a stockholder and officer, among them the Mississippi Valley Trust Co., the German Fire Insurance Co., and the Planters Hotel, in each of which he is a director. Mr. Gehner is a vice-president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co. He is a member of the St. Louis Club, and although always a busy man, finds time for social life. He has also been prominent in promoting the growth of veteran organizations, and is a member of Frank P. Blair Post No. 1, of the Grand Army of the Republic, while its relief fund of $9,000 is intrusted to his care and keeping as a trustee. He was married in 1870, to Minna, daughter of Wehmiller, of St. Louis, and has two children: Albert and Pauline Gehner.

Nicholas M Bell

BELL, Nicholas Montgomery, merchant and politician, was born in Lincoln county, Mo., Nov. 2, 1846, son of William A. and Caroline (Harvey) Bell. He was educated in the common schools and the academy of his neighborhood, and in 1861 he went to St. Louis, where he began his mercantile career in the drygoods house of Barr, Duncan & Co., the predecessor of the present William Barr Drygoods Co. In 1864 he engaged in mining and merchandising at Boise City, Ida., and in 1865 formed the mercantile firm of J. C. & N. M. Bell, at Salem, Ore. While at Salem he was elected a delegate from Oregon to the Democratic national convention of 1868, where he voted for the nomination of Seymour and Blair as president and vice-president. Soon after this he returned to Missouri, and at St. Louis organized the commission house of Bell & McCreery, at the same time becoming active in state politics. In 1870 he was elected to the legislature over Stilson Hutchins and Joseph Pulitzer, and in 1872 was re-elected by an increased majority. He was secretary of the Democratic national conventions of 1876, 1880, 1884 and 1892. Pres. Cleveland appointed him superintendent of foreign mails in 1885, and he negotiated various important postal treaties with foreign countries, including the first parcel-post treaties between the United States and foreign countries, which increased the commerce of this country by nearly $2,000,000 during the first year, and the conventional agreements between the United States and Mexico and Canada, which resulted in making the entire North American continent practically one postal territory. He kept a system of reports setting forth the actual time of mails in transit, and these reports were made to govern the letting of contracts, mails being given to the steamer showing the greatest speed and quickest delivery without regard to its registry or flag. This movement expedited the foreign mail delivery from one to two days, and was commended by merchants and exporters, many of whom petitioned the postmaster-general to use his influence toward inducing foreign countries to inaugurate a similar system. Returning to St. Louis in 1889, Mr. Bell gave his attention to the management of the tobacco commission and storage business of the Peper Tobacco Warehouse Co., of which he was vice-president and manager. During 1893–97 he was the first excise commissioner of St. Louis, and during the first year made 135 arrests and increased the receipts by over $600,000. His vigorous enforcement of the law reduced the number of violators to ten during the last year of his term. In 1896 he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of Chicago and participated in the nomination of Bryan and Sewall. Mr. Bell was chosen one of the directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition (1902–4). He was married, in 1888, to Margaret, daughter of Capt. Christian Peper, of St. Louis, Mo., and has two children.

CRAM, George Taylor, financier, was born at Meredith, N. H., Sept. 17, 1834, son of Samuel Taylor and Sallie (Jennings) Cram, and grandson of Samuel Taylor Cram, who enlisted in the Revolutionary war at the age of sixteen. He was educated in the district schools of New Hampshire, and spent ten years in a cotton mill at Manchester, where he rose from bobbin boy to be superintendent of the mill. He enlisted in the civil war, and was made second lieutenant of Co. K, 1st New Hampshire cavalry. In 1866 he removed to St. Louis, Mo., and entered the employ of the American Central Insurance Co. He became secretary in 1868 and president in 1874, an office he still holds. At the time he entered the business he was one of only two employees. Owing to his executive ability and energy, he has built up a business which now extends throughout the entire country, and employs fifty clerks, fifteen special agents and 2,500 local agents, and with assets of over $3,500,000. He was president of the Third National Bank for seven years and is still a director, and also a director of the Missouri Trust Co. and the St. Louis exposition, serving as chairman of the committee on insurance, and a member of the committee on history. He was married, in 1869, to Carrie, daughter of Alpheus Trowbridge, of Newton, Mass., and has two children, George A. and Frank B.

Geo. T. Cram

TANSEY, George Judd, business man, was born at Alton, Madison co., Ill., Mar. 25, 1865, son of Robert Park and Maria (Mangum) Tansey. His father (1833–99), was a prominent St. Louis business man, and president of the St. Louis Transfer Co. The first American ancestor was Robert Park, his great-uncle, who came from County Antrim, Ireland, in 1830. He was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, and at Cornell University, where he was graduated in 1888. He then studied law at St. Louis Law School, was admitted to the bar, June, 1889, and practiced that profession from 1890 to April, 1899. But the death of his father brought greater responsibility in a different field, and he relinquished his practice in order to accept the presidency of the St. Louis Transfer Co., of which he is also general manager at the present time (1904). Mr. Tansey has attained an influential position in the commercial and financial circles of St. Louis. In 1902, he was president of the Merchants' Exchange, and he is now director of the Boatman's Bank, and of the Louisiana purchase exposition. He is a member of the Mercantile, St. Louis, Office Men's, Jockey, Noonday, and Missouri Athletic Clubs. On Feb. 15, 1900, he was married in St. Louis, Mo., to Grace, daughter of James Anson Fisher, of that city.

G. J. Tansey

BUSCH, Adolphus, manufacturer, was born near Mainz, Germany, in 1842. He received superior educational advantages, completing a course of study at a noted collegiate institution of Belgium. After being connected with a large mercantile house in Cologne for a time, he decided to come to the United States, and arrived in St. Louis, Mo., in 1857, finding employment there with a wholesale commission house. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the Federal army and served fourteen months. Upon attaining his majority he received from his father's estate means sufficient to establish in St. Louis a brewer's supply business of considerable importance, which he continued until 1866, when he formed a partnership with Eberhard Anheuser, who was owner of the Bavarian Brewery, which had a small but well-established trade. In 1873 Mr. Busch discovered a process of bottling beers to withstand the temperature of all climates, which has enabled him to extend his trade to every portion of the globe. In the same year the firm of E. Anheuser & Co. was incorporated, which was changed upon Mr. Anheuser's death, in 1880, to the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, with Mr. Busch as president. Under Mr. Busch's management the business has increased phenomenally, and in 1901 the sales passed the million barrel mark, far exceeding those of any other brewery in the world. Beside his large interest in the Anheuser-Busch Association, he is president of the South Side bank and the Manufacturer's Railroad Co. He founded the Adolphus Busch Glass Co. in St. Louis, with branches at Lasalle, Belleville and Streator, Ill., and the largest bottle manufacturing firm in the world, besides owning a controlling interest in five brewing plants in Texas and numerous ice manufacturing plants in different parts of the United States. He is also heavily interested in steam and street railways and various other important enterprises. The magnitude of these interests is considerable, yet so thoroughly systematized are his affairs that he handles them with ease. He is a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co. and chairman of its committee on foreign relations. Mr. Busch is a man of great benevolence and generosity. He has spent much time in travel abroad and throughout the United States. He was married, in 1861, to Lilly, daughter of Eberhard Anheuser.

Adolphus Busch

TAYLOR, Isaac S., architect, was born in Nashville, Tenn., in 1851. He was graduated at the St. Louis University in 1868, and for the next six years he was employed in the office of George I. Barnett, one of the leading architects of St. Louis,

after which he was admitted to partnership. The firm erected the Southern hotel, one of the finest buildings of its class in America. He withdrew in 1879, to establish an independent practice, and has designed many of the largest and best buildings in St. Louis, Illinois, and Texas. He built the Liggett & Myers block, St. Louis; the Drummond Tobacco factory, St. Louis; the extensive group of factory buildings for the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. at Tower Grove, Mo.; the "Rialto," a steel-frame office building, St. Louis; and the Columbia, Mercantile Club, Globe-Democrat, Republic, Public Library, and National Bank of Commerce buildings, St. Louis. In his "History of St. Louis," William Hyde said of Mr. Taylor: "While planning and erecting public buildings and residences which have added to the beauty and attractiveness of the city, and to its metropolitan aspect, he has done much to elevate and improve public taste. The strictest professional rectitude has been one of the distinguishing features of his career in St. Louis, and nothing is better understood by those who come within the sphere of his operations, than that every obligation which he takes upon himself will be faithfully executed, and that no laxity will be tolerated on the part of any one who becomes accountable to him in connection with building operations." Mr. Taylor was appointed the director of works in the erection of the Louisiana purchase exposition buildings, and in the execution of this important work has brought to bear his many talents previously displayed.

R H Stockton

STOCKTON, Robert Henry, manufacturer, was born at Mt. Sterling, Montgomery co., Ky., July 5, 1842, son of George and Augusta (Somersall) Stockton, and a descendant of George Stockton, who came from England in 1740, and settled in Virginia. His father, a merchant by occupation, was captain of a company that he raised for service in the Mexican war. His ancestors were heavy land and slaveholders in eastern Kentucky. Robert H. Stockton obtained his education in the common schools. At the age of seventeen he secured employment with Dorsey & Carter, Columbia, Mo., where he remained until April, 1861, when he enlisted in the Confederate army. For four years he was in active service, becoming sergeant-major in the fall of 1861, lieutenant in 1862, and first lieutenant of Co. I, 2nd Missouri infantry, in 1864. At the fall of Vicksburg he was taken prisoner. Upon being released after the establishment of peace, he settled in St. Louis, Mo., and engaged in the hardware business. In 1872, he assisted in organizing the Simmons Hardware Co. at St. Louis, and was immediately elected secretary of the corporation. In 1884, he became second vice-president and served until 1888, when he resigned. In connection with Mr. L. L. Culver he founded the Majestic Manufacturing Co. of St. Louis, for the manufacture of malleable-iron ranges, and was chosen vice-president of the concern. On the death of Mr. Culver in 1899, Mr. Stockton was elected president, which position he now holds (1903). As manufacturers of the Majestic malleable iron and steel ranges for cooking purposes they are pioneers in the field of range building. As late as 1898, at a convention of stove manufacturers of the United States, attended by more than 100 prominent manufacturers, the malleable range was pronounced a fad, but to-day the Majestic Range Co. has the largest business with retail stove dealers in the world. These ranges being made of malleable-iron are unbreakable, and although costing the consumer more, they are well worth the difference between the price asked and the cheaper breakable ranges. Mr. Stockton built the largest and finest hotel, the Majestic, in Hot Springs, Ark., which is acknowledged as the greatest health resort in the world. He is a member of the Mercantile Club, the Business Men's League, the Latin-American Club, and the Civic Association. He is also active as a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., and chairman of its committee on press and publicity. Mr. Stockton is a man of energy, of genial affability, and of thorough conscientiousness. He was married at Richmond, Mo., Dec. 19, 1867, to Bettie Mae, daughter of Thomas Warder, of that city.

J. E. Smith

SMITH, James Elwood, merchant, was born at Schellsburg, Bedford co., Pa., Feb. 12, 1851, son of John and Jane (Rea) Smith. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and his first business venture was in a hardware house in Bedford, Pa., from which place he removed in 1870, to St. Joseph, Mo., where he became traveling salesman with the house of William Fairleigh & Co., wholesale hardware dealers. He remained with them until 1875, when he removed to St. Louis, and accepted a position with the Simmons Hardware Co. His success as a traveler kept him on the road until 1882, when he was offered a position in the house as manager of the house furnishing department; his next promotion was in 1887, at which time he was made buyer for one of the wholesale departments. In 1899, he was elected as a director of the Simmons Hardware Co., and was made assistant secretary; in 1891, he became secretary; in 1893, third vice-president, and finally second vice-president, which position he now (1903), holds. Of late years he has had charge of the buying departments, and controls the purchasing for the largest hardware establishment in the world, the business amounting to $18,000,000 per year. Over 2,000 employees are on its pay-roll, and it supports over 300 salesmen on the road, covering the United States and Europe. Mr. Smith was one of the first promoters of the world's fair of St. Louis, and is a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., chairman of its committee on electricity and a member of its committee on fine arts. In 1902, he visited Japan as honorary commissioner in the interest of the fair and aroused so much interest among the merchants, manufacturers and artists, that their influence has brought the government's hearty co-operation. He is vice-president of the Business Men's League, and of the Smoke Abatement Association, which has induced nearly 1,500 manufacturers to put in smoke consumers during the year 1902. Mr. Smith is a member of many clubs and societies for social and general improvement; among them the St. Louis, Mercantile, and Noonday Clubs, the Missouri Historical Society, and the Contemporary Club. In 1880, he was married to Sallie Bryant, of Pottsville, Pa. They have two children, James Edward and Gladys B. Smith.

WCSteigers

STEIGERS, William Corbet, journalist, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 15, 1847, son of Francis Ignatius and Sarah (Price) Steigers. His father was a merchant of prominence and a captain in the continental army. He obtained his early education at the cathedral, the Christian Brothers' College, and the public high school of St. Louis. He enlisted in the 8th Missouri regiment of volunteer infantry, Sept. 15, 1862, and served in the armies of Grant and Sherman in the battles of Arkansas Post, Chickasaw Bayou, Port Hudson, the siege of Vicksburg, and several minor engagements. July 5, 1863, the day following the surrender of Vicksburg, he was taken seriously ill while on an important mission from that city to Jacksonville, Tenn., and lay three months in the military hospital in that city on his return. He afterward returned to St. Louis, and was finally mustered out on account of physical disability, contracted in the army, on Oct. 22, 1863. In April, 1868, he made his first entrance into the newspaper world, becoming associated with the business department of the St. Louis "Evening Dispatch." Starting as collector, he was soon promoted to a position in the advertising department, later assuming charge. He retained this position when the paper changed hands in 1871, resigning in 1872, to become advertising manager of the St. Louis "Times," now extinct. In 1874, he resumed his connection with the "Dispatch" as advertising manager, continuing there for four years, when he engaged with the "Evening Post" as advertising manager. The change was followed, December, 1878, by a consolidation of the "Post" and "Dispatch," under the name of the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch" with Mr. Steigers at the head of the advertising department. This association continued until 1895, when C. H. Jones, who obtained temporary control of the "Post-Dispatch," released him, owing to his support of the Pulitzer interests in the Pulitzer-Jones suit for the possession of the property. He accepted the position of advertising manager of the New York "World" which he maintained until January, 1897. In March, 1897, he opened negotiations with Col. C. H. Jones to purchase his interest in the "Post-Dispatch" and their termination in August, 1897, resulted in the transfer of Col. Jones' interest to Mr. Pulitzer. He was re-engaged to preside over the destinies of the paper to which he had given so much of his life, and became both advertising and business manager, a position he now holds (1904). Mr. Steigers is one of the successful newspaper business managers of the United States, and is constantly on the alert for the instalment of new methods that serve to keep the paper constantly ahead of its many competitors. He is a member of the St. Louis Club, the Mercantile Club, Business Men's League, Glen Echo Club, and others of social and progressive nature. He was a consistent supporter of the Democratic platform up to 1896, but since that time has voted independently. He was married, Sept. 6, 1896, to Helen, daughter of Chester Charles Wadsworth, of Syracuse, N. Y., and a grandniece of Gen. James Wadsworth, for whom Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., was named.

HOLMES, John A., merchant and director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., is a prominent citizen of St. Louis. He was the founder of the J. A. Holmes Lumber Co., of which his sons are president and treasurer. He took an active interest in the St. Louis exposition, as a member of the committee on grounds and buildings.

Harrison I Drummond

DRUMMOND, Harrison Irwin, financier, was born at Alton, Madison co., Ill., Dec. 14, 1868, son of James Thomas and Bethia (Randle) Drummond, and a descendant of James Drummond who emigrated from Scotland about 1770, and settled in Virginia. He acquired his early education at the Cheshire Academy in Connecticut, after which he entered Yale University, being graduated in 1890. He then went to St. Louis, Mo., and became identified with the Drummond Tobacco Co., of which he was elected vice-president three years later. In this office he served four years, and in 1897, was advanced to the presidency. Two years later, however, he resigned in order to accept the vice-presidency of the Continental Tobacco Co., and with this corporation he was affiliated until his retirement in 1900. Mr. Drummond is still a director of the Mississippi Valley Trust Co., and the Merchants' Laclede National Bank, both of St. Louis, Mo., his home city. He is a member of the University and New York Yacht Clubs, of New York city; and of the University and St. Louis Clubs, of St. Louis. On Nov. 21, 1903, he was married at Edwardsville, Ill., to Mary West, daughter of William R. Prickett, of that place; and they have two children, Harrison and Georgiana. He is a man who possesses a faculty for persistent and indefatigable application. The intrinsic worth and force of his character impress themselves upon his associates, and his advice and co-operation are highly valued by all who come in contact with him upon intimate commercial relations. Since organization, 1901, he has served as a director of the Louisiana purchase exposition.

WOODWARD, William Henry, printer and publisher, was born at Hereford, Eng., Dec. 11, 1834, son of Rev. William Hawken and Elizabeth (Hill) Woodward. His father (1804–58), a Congregational clergyman, came to this country in 1842 on the invitation of Bishop Doane, who received him into the Episcopal church at Burlington, N. J. He was rector of St. Mary's in West Philadelphia, Pa.; Zion Church, Pontiac, Mich.; Grace Church, Madison, Wis., and the Grace Church in St. Louis, Mo., where he died. The son became a printer's apprentice in the office of the "Wisconsin Statesman," at Madison, in 1849, and in 1852 entered the employ of Messrs. Chambers & Knapp, proprietors of the "Missouri Republican," in St. Louis. In 1864 he purchased the printing plant of George H. Hanson; in 1868 he admitted James Tiernan to partnership, and in 1872 W. B. Hale acquired an interest, but retired ten years later. In 1886 a building was erected for the firm, and on Sept. 16th of that year the junior partner died. Mr. Woodward immediately purchased the interest of Mr. Tiernan's estate and incorporated the Woodward & Tiernan Printing Co., of which he was president and treasurer. In 1889 an annex was erected, and in 1898 an additional building of 64 by 107 feet was erected on adjoining property, giving the plant a total of 148,000 square feet. The plant is run by 700 hands, under the supervision of Mr. Woodward, assisted by his three sons, Edgar B., Walter B. and Louis B. J. H. Hawes is vice-president, Robert Buchanan secretary, Walter B. Woodward business manager and Edgar B. Woodward superintendent. Mr. Woodward is founder and president of the St. Louis typothetae; at Toronto, in 1892, was president of the international body, and presided over its World's Fair meeting in 1893. He is a member of the Merchants' Exchange, the Business Men's League, the Manufacturers' Association, and the Spanish-American, Office Men's, Mercantile and St. Louis Fair clubs. He was a member of the committee of 200 in charge of preparations for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and a director of the company. He is a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow, and since 1897 has been president of the Odd Fellows Home, Liberty, Mo. During the civil war he was a member of the Missouri Home Guards, and for six weeks served as 3d sergeant of company K, 1st regiment, which took the field under Gen. E. C. Pike to aid in repelling the invasion of Gen. Sterling Price in 1864. In 1876–78 he was a Democratic member of the St. Louis city council. He was married in 1859, to Maria K., daughter of Richard Knight, and on Feb. 8, 1899, to Laura Maria, daughter of Joseph J. Bingham, and has eight children.

W. H. Woodward

MICHAEL, Elias, merchant, was born at Eschau, Bavaria, Sept. 28, 1854, son of Simon and Sarah (Ottenheimer) Michael, who came to this country in 1860. After attending the public schools of Memphis, Tenn., he entered the employ of the firm of Rice, Stix & Co., where he advanced from the position of stock-boy to that of buyer in the notion department. In 1879 the firm moved to St. Louis, Mo., and he was made buyer of the hosiery, notion, furnishing-goods, and white-goods departments, which gradually expanded under his management until it was found necessary to separate them under different buyers. In 1884 he was admitted to an interest in the business; was made a full partner in 1885, and when the business was incorporated in 1899 he became secretary. He was president of the Mercantile Club of St. Louis in 1902, and managed the refunding of its bonded indebtedness; he was chairman of the committee on terminal facilities that investigated the conditions affecting St. Louis commerce in 1903, and in January, 1904, he was appointed a director of the Louisiana purchase exposition, to fill the place made vacant by the death of Jonathan Rice. He is a director of the Commonwealth Trust Co.; and a member of the finance committee of the board of education, the advisory committee of the Individual Underwriters, the executive board of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, the Business Men's League, and the St. Louis Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Michael is a member of Temple Israel; an active supporter of the United Jewish Charitable and Educational Union; was a prime mover in the erection of the Jewish Hospital and the Jewish Charitable and Educational Institution. He was married in 1886 to Rachel, daughter of Aaron Stix, of Cincinnati, O., and niece of William Stix and Henry Rice, of Rice, Stix & Co.

Elias Michael

CAMPBELL, James, director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., is a prominent citizen of St. Louis. He is a director of the Mercantile Trust Co. of St. Louis, of which Festus J. Wade is the president, and also a stockholder, and he is vice-president of the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Co., of which S. M. Dodd is president. This company was organized in 1891, and has become one of the most prominent industrial establishments in America. The superior quality of its products has gained them a world-wide fame. Mr. Campbell is taking a prominent part in the St. Louis exposition of 1904, serving on the executive committee as well as the committee on legislation.

KING, Goodman, merchant, since 1865 has been in the employ of the Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., one of the largest establishments of the kind in the country. Toward the development of its business interests he has labored with untiring energy, and in so doing has become identified with nearly all the commercial institutions of St.

W. H. Woodward

Louis. He was appointed one of the judges in the manufacturers' and liberal arts departments at the Columbian Exposition in 1893, in which capacity he served with such distinguished ability that he was afterward requested to write the history of the art metal work exhibited there. In 1900 he was appointed by Gov. Stephens as Missouri commissioner to the Paris universal exposition, where he was also appointed by Hon. Ferdinand W. Peck, judge of ceramics and art potteries, in behalf of the United States. Mr. King was one of the original committee of five to consider plans for the proper celebration of the Louisiana purchase, and is a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., serving as vice-chairman of the committees on anthropology and ethnology, and manufactures and liberal arts. He was one of the founders of the St. Louis Club, as he was of the Autumnal Festivities Association, of which the present Business Men's League is the outgrowth. For many years he was a member of the executive committee of both of these associations, being also chairman of the publicity committee, and vice-president of the Business Men's League. He is an original member of the Mercantile Club, a member of the Noonday Club, of the Academy of Science, the Merchants' Exchange, and of the Missouri Historical Society, and has served on various important committees. He has traveled extensively abroad and through the United States, in 1903 spending some time in Japan, and returning in July. Mr. King was married in April, 1884, to Mary, daughter of James Hopkins, of St. Louis. Their only son, Clarence Hopkins King, is now a student at Yale.

Ferdinand King

SAMPSON, Clark Hamilton, merchant and manufacturer, was born in Hatfield, Hampshire co., Mass., Sept. 17, 1850, son of Elijah N. and Agnes (Hubbard) Sampson, and a descendant of Abraham Sampson, who came from England and joined the Plymouth colony two years after the first voyage of the Mayflower. He was educated under private tutorship, and at the schools of Hatfield and Northampton, and served an apprenticeship in a large dry goods store until twenty-one years of age, when he became secretary of a manufacturing corporation at Northampton. Subsequently he entered the employ of the Corticelli Silk mills, and for some time represented them in New York city. In 1879, he removed to St. Louis, Mo., and opened a wholesale establishment for the company, entering at once [illegible] which [illegible] y suc- [illegible] prac- [illegible] re- [illegible] upe- [illegible] ious [illegible] hat [illegible] rior organi [illegible] for his [illegible] tenacity of purpose which recognizes no obstacles as insuperable, and reduces the failures of life to a minimum, candid and courteous in manner, and inflexible in the rectitude of his business transaction, he wields a large influence in business circles, and is no less esteemed for his moral worth and his devotion to the welfare of his adopted city. He also organized the Colonial Trust Co. of St. Louis, and since that date has been its president. He is president of the Corticelli Silk Co. and the St. Louis Manufacturing Co., and a director in the St. Louis & Suburban Railway Co., the American Credit Indemnity Co., and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co. Notwithstanding the fact that his large business interests have been exacting in their requirements, he has seemed always to be able to respond to the demands of the public for his services, and ready to labor for the public good. He was chairman of the finance committee in charge of the Grand Army encampment in 1887, and raised $90,000 for entertaining purposes; was chairman of the finance committee that raised funds and erected the first monument to Gen. Grant; chairman of the delegation through whose labors the national Republican convention was brought to St. Louis in 1896; president of the Missouri state commission created by Gov. Stephens to represent the interests of Missouri at the trans-Mississippi and international exposition held at Omaha in 1898; founder of the New England Society of St. Louis, of which he was president, and president of the Missouri Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and deputy governor-general of the National Society Colonial Wars. Mr. Sampson was married at Long Branch, N. J., to Mary Ryer. Their children are Marjorie, Hazel, Maybell, and Helen.

Clark H. Sampson

RAMSEY, Joseph, Jr., railroad manager, was born at Pittsburg, Pa., Apr. 17, 1850, son of Joseph and Mary (Patterson) Ramsey. He was educated in the public schools and Western University of Pennsylvania. In 1869, he became rodman in the engineer corps of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad, and in 1870, was engineer in charge of the construction of the Dresden cut-off, but resigned to accept the position of assistant engineer on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley railroad. In May, 1871, he became engineer on location and construction of the Bell's Gap railroad, and a year later was made assistant engineer of the Lewistown division of the Pennsylvania road. In 1872, he returned to the Bell's Gap road, where he was chief engineer, and after its completion in 1873, its superintendent. In January, 1879, he entered the service of the Pittsburg, New Castle & Lake Erie road, as chief engineer and general superintendent, but resigned in September, to take the same position with the Pittsburg Southern road. His unusual abilities were speedily recognized, and he was offered the position of general manager of the Pittsburg, Chartiers & Youghiogheny. While thus engaged he [illegible] ame the general manager of two other

branch roads, and the Chartiers Block Co. In 1883–90, he was chief engineer of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road, resigning to become assistant to the president of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis road, which post he retained until 1892. In 1890–95, he was also president of the Peoria & Pekin Union railway, and 1891–93, was vice-president of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan railroad, having charge of the operative and traffic departments of both these companies, while holding the presidency of the Findlay Belt railway. In June, 1891, he was made general manager of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railway. In 1892, he was also elected general manager and vice-president of the Dayton Union road. In April, 1893, he accepted the position of general manager of the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis, which position he filled until Dec. 1, 1895, when he was made vice-president and general manager of the Wabash Railroad Co., which position he still (1904) occupies. He is connected with several companies as director and executive committeeman. Mr. Ramsey is a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., and vice-chairman of its committees on electricity and electrical appliances and transportation. He was married in 1873, to Laura, daughter of James E. Palmer, of Zanesville, O.

DAVIS, John David, lawyer, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 30, 1851, son of Horatio N. and Margaret (Johnston) Davis. His father went to St. Louis from Pittsburg, Pa. in 1835, and from that time until his death in 1870, was prominently identified with the mercantile interests of the city. He was fitted for college in the preparatory department of Washington University, St. Louis, and was graduated at Princeton University in 1872. After returning to St. Louis, he read law in the office of Glover & Shepley and entered the St. Louis Law School, at which he was graduated in 1874. From that time he practiced law continuously until January, 1903, when he became associated with the Mississippi Valley Trust Co., as an active vice-president. In the later years of Mr. Davis' professional career his practice was principally confined to real estate and corporation law. He was also president of several business corporations, and director in a number, and the large experience thus gained fitted him peculiarly for the duties recently assumed as an executive officer of one of the largest trust companies in St. Louis. He has always taken a special interest in the subject of education, and for many years has been president of the Princeton Club of St. Louis, and a trustee of Princeton University. He has been actively identified with a number of social clubs in St. Louis and elsewhere, and particularly with the University Club of that city of which he was president in 1898–99, and is a member of the Academy of Science, and the Missouri Historical Society. While he has never held public office, he has always been actively interested in municipal affairs and has recently served (1902), as one of the commissioners for the improvement of Kingshighway, and for the development of parkways and boulevards to connect the various parks of the city. He is a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., and a member of the committees on foreign relations, mines and metallurgy, and reception and entertainment. Mr. Davis is a member of several clubs in New York city, among others the University Club, Reform Club, and the Princeton Club. In 1877 Mr. Davis was married to Marion Lionberger, daughter of the late John R. Lionberger, of St. Louis. Their only child, J. Lionberger Davis, was graduated at Princeton in 1900, and is now completing his law course at the St. Louis Law School.

Jno D Davis

DULA, Robert Byron, merchant, was born at Lenoir, Caldwell co., N. C., Nov. 3, 1848, son of Sydney Patterson and Jane Conley Dula. His father, who died in 1876, at the age of fifty-two, served as clerk of the superior court of Caldwell county for many years prior to the civil war, and was one of the most prominent and progressive citizens of his county. The son was educated at Finley Academy. In the winter of 1864–65, the Federal army under Sherman was about to move up through South Carolina from Savannah. In this emergency a number of companies composed of boys just becoming liable to military duty were organized. In February, 1864, Robert B. Dula enlisted in one of these companies when but little over fifteen years of age. With this command he served as a private until the surrender of Johnston's army at Greensboro. He was on active duty with his company on the rear of Stoneman's Federal cavalry division when it passed through Caldwell county, and again fought the vanguard when Stoneman returned through western North Carolina. The greater part of the company narrowly escaped capture when Stoneman's troops came into Lenior; though almost surrounded, they slipped through between two regiments and took refuge in the mountains. After the close of hostilities he remained in his native county, variously engaged, until the fall of 1867. On Oct. 31st, he started on horseback for the West and by energy and persistence after a month's journey reached Flint Hill, Mo. After spending two years at Flint Hill he located at Wentzville. For a few months he worked on a farm, and then taught a country school for about two years, when he began clerking in a general store of Wentzville. He then traveled as a tobacco salesman for seven years, meantime acquiring an interest in the business, under the firm name of Carr & Dula, and retaining the connection until Jan. 1, 1884. Having received a tempting proposition from the Drummond Tobacco Co. of St. Louis, he accepted and removed to that city as general manager of the concern. Here his superior executive abilities became manifest, and his comprehensive grasp of the business having made his office one of the most important in the organization, he was elected to the position of first vice-president in 1898. The business was then sold to the American Tobacco Co., which afterward sold it to the Continental Tobacco Co., which also purchased the Liggett & Myers Co. in 1899, and Mr. Dula was appointed managing director of the Liggett & Myers Drum-

R B Dula

mond branch of the corporation, which is the largest of its kind in the world, employing 3,000 persons, and marketing more than 55,000,000 pounds of tobacco each year. Mr. Dula is a member of the St. Louis Glen Echo Club. He has taken a deep interest in the municipal welfare of St. Louis, and is at the present time a member of the St. Louis school board. He is a director in the Merchants' Laclede National Bank, and in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co. He is vice-chairman of the education committee, and a member of the ways and means committee. On Oct. 8, 1874, at Wentzville, Mo., he married Josephine, daughter of Joel E. Carr, of that place. They have two sons and four daughters. Mr. Dula is a man of simple tastes and quiet demeanor, but whose strong personality impresses itself upon his associates, emphasizing, in a marked degree, precision, prudence, and determination; his career might be summed up in these words; "A fair education, strength enough to work, and a willingness to do it." He possesses a faculty for persistent and indefatigable application, and displays the intrinsic worth and force of his character, combined with such a remarkable degree of good judgment that his advice and co-operation upon intricate commercial relations are highly valued by all that come in contact with him.

SKIFF, Frederick James Volney, director of the Field Columbian Museum, of Chicago, and director of exhibits of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, was born at Chicopee, Mass., Nov. 5, 1851, son of James Martin and Angeline C. (Winchell) Skiff. His earliest American ancestor was Obediah Skiff, of Massachusetts (1621). He was educated in the public schools of Springfield, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., and having adopted journalism as a profession, he removed to Kansas, in 1870, and engaged in newspaper work at Lawrence, until 1877, when he was appointed to the staff of the "Tribune," of Denver, Colo. He became manager of the "Tribune," in 1881. About this time he began to turn his attention to exposition work, and his connection and experience with expositions since have been extensive and varied. In 1889 he was appointed commissioner of immigration and statistics for Colorado, and prepared exhibits of the resources of that state at the Chicago exposition of 1889 and the St. Louis exposition of 1890. He was a member of the national commission to the Chicago exposition of 1893, was chairman of its committee on mines and mining and was a member of the Colorado state board of managers, but he resigned these positions to accept the more responsible office of chief of the department of mines and mining. He served through the exposition, being appointed director general *ad interim* soon after its opening. At the close of the Columbian Exposition he was selected to organize, equip and install the Field Columbian museum, of Chicago. This museum, endowed by Marshall Field, was opened in 1894, as a museum of natural science and anthropology, with Mr. Skiff as director in chief, an office he still retains. In 1897 he was called upon to assist in organizing the jury of awards at the Nashville (Tenn.) Exposition and he became a member of that body. He was director of the department of mining and metallurgy, and later director in chief of the U. S. commission to the Paris Exposition of 1900, and in recognition of his services he was decorated by the French government as an officer of the Legion of Honor. In 1901 he became one of the commissioners to the exposition at Turin, Italy, and was made director of exhibits of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, Mo. (1904). He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the International Museums Association of England, the National Geographical Society, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was married, June 3, 1876, to Mary R., daughter of Dr. Otis Everett French, of Garnett, Kan.

Alexander N. De Menil

DE MENIL, Alexander Nicholas, editor, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 23, 1849, son of Dr. Nicholas N. and Emilie Sophie (Chouteau) De Menil. His mother was a granddaughter of Pierre Chouteau who, with Laclede, founded St. Louis in 1764. In France the paternal line is also historic, being related to such families as La Fayette, La Paillotte, and Creamier, and having furnished several officers to the cause of the colonists in the American revolution. The father emigrated from France in 1834, and settled in St. Louis, where he died in 1882. Alexander was educated in the Academy of the Christian Brothers, and Washington University, where he was graduated in 1869, with the degree of B.S. From 1871 to 1882, he pursued an active practice of law. He was elected to the house of delegates in 1877, and to the city council in 1879. From 1883-90, he edited the "St. Louis Magazine," and since 1894 has been editor of the "Hesperian," a quarterly publication of high standing as a literary review. For several terms he has served as orator and grand orator of secret societies, and is now president of the French Fete Association, the Alumni Association of the Christian Brothers' College, the French Benevolent Society, the Philosophical Society, and the French Club of St. Louis; as well as vice-president of the Missouri Historical Society, the Western Authors' Society, and the Irving Literary Society. He is a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., vice-chairman of its committees on sanitation and history, and director-general of the South Broadway Merchants' Association. Though a man of high literary culture, wedded to his books, he devotes much to the numerous societies of which he is either an officer or a member. He received the degrees of A.M. from the Christian Brothers' College in 1872, Litt.D. from Central University in 1898, and Ph.D. in 1899. He was married to Bessie, daughter of Col. George A. Bacon, of Carlyle, Ill., and has two sons, Dr. Henry N. and George S. De Menil.

JONES, Breckinridge, lawyer and financier, was born near Danville, Boyle co., Ky., Oct. 2, 1856, son of Daniel W. and Rebecca Robertson (Dunlap) Jones, grandson of Robert and Nancy (Talbot) Jones, and great-grandson of Rev. John Jones, a Baptist preacher, who married Elizabeth

Elrod. After the civil war his father removed to New York city, where the son attended the school of George C. Anthon; and he was fitted for college by public schools and private tutors in Kentucky. He attended Kentucky University for a year, and in 1875 was graduated at Centre College. After teaching at Lawrenceburg, Ky., for a year, he began reading law in 1877 under Col. Thos. P. Hill, at Stanford, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. Settling in St. Louis, Mo., in the fall of 1878, he entered the St. Louis Law School, and at the same time connected himself with the law firm of Lee & Adams. In 1879 he attended the summer law school of the University of Virginia, and then established a general practice. He was a member of the Missouri legislature in 1883–88; and in 1888–90 was engaged in reoganizing the Decatur Land Improvement and Furnace Co., the largest corporation of northern Alabama. Having placed the affairs of that company in the hands of a New York syndicate composed mainly of railroad directors, he became one of the founders of the Mississippi Valley Trust Co., was its secretary and counsel and vice-president. He has taken a prominent part in the development and expansion of this, one of the leading financial institutions of the West. Mr. Jones was one of the first supporters of the movement for a Louisiana purchase exposition, served on the organization committee of fifteen, was one of the three who secured the president's endorsement, served on the presidential dinner committee of five, was elected vice-chairman of the finance committee, and was made chairman of the sub-committee to report on plans for raising the $5,000,000 local subscription. He was also a director of the exposition. He was married, in 1885, to Frances Miller Reid, and has five children.

Breckinridge Jones

LEHMANN, Frederick William, lawyer, was born in Prussia, Feb. 28, 1853. He came to the United States with his parents during early childhood, and received his education in Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, and at Tabor College, where he was graduated in 1873. He was admitted to the bar a few months after leaving college, and practiced at Nebraska City, Neb., until 1876, when he removed to Des Moines, Ia. In 1890 he entered the wider field offered at St. Louis, Mo., as the general attorney of the Wabash Railway Co., and in 1895 he resigned to join the law firm of Boyle, Priest & Lehmann. In the presidential campaign of 1896 he supported Palmer and Buckner, gold-standard Democrats, and his speeches, which were widely published, attracted much attention. He was one of the directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition (1902–4). He was married at Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 23, 1879, to Nora Stark, and has three sons.

MEYER, Christian Frederick Godlove, merchant and manufacturer, was born at Haldem, Germany, Dec. 9, 1830. With his brother William, he sailed for New Orleans in 1846, after a tedious voyage of nearly eight weeks, made his way, first to Cincinnati, O., and then to Fort Wayne, Ind. Near the latter place, he resided in the family of a married sister, assisting in the general work of a frontier farm, until in February, 1848, he obtained employment at Fort Wayne, with the privilege of attending school. Before the end of the year he had quite mastered the English language—being able to converse quite without an accent—and then, feeling that he was fitted to begin the battle of life, he apprenticed himself to an apothecary of Fort Wayne. In this business he made remarkably rapid progress, mastering every detail as he progressed, and in less than two years was head clerk, having charge of the business at times, and going to Cincinnati to buy drugs. Within less than a year of entering the business, during the cholera epidemic of 1849, the illness of his employer left him in entire charge, and, although scarcely qualified, he was obliged to mix prescriptions and fill all orders for drugs and medicines. In August, 1852, he formed a partnership with Watson Wall, a well-known druggist of Fort Wayne, investing $500, for a half share in the business, which increased so rapidly that at the end of five years he purchased his partner's interest for about $10,000. In 1857, he gave his brother, J. F. W. Meyer, a share in the business, thereupon forming the firm of Meyer & Brother. The years of the civil war saw the prosperity of the house constantly maintained, until 1863, when their store was almost entirely destroyed by fire. This calamity in no way discouraged Mr. Meyer, who with characteristic enterprise and promptitude rented another building across the street while the fire was still burning, and starting for New York city next day, purchased a complete stock of goods, enabling the business to resume within an amazingly short time. The retail business of this house gradually became the largest in the state of Indiana, and a considerable jobbing trade was also conducted. However, Mr. Meyer's ambition was as boundless as his energy, and, in 1865, a branch store was opened in St. Louis, Mo. Although there were already twelve wholesale drug houses in the city, with the inevitable result of low prices and close competition, enterprise won the day, and the "branch" presently outgrew the parent store and became the largest of its line in St. Louis. Since the incorporation of Meyer Brothers Drug Co. in 1889, he has been its president and it is considered the largest jobbing drug concern in the United States. Of his original twelve competitors all but one have retired from business. Mr. Meyer's phenomenal success is due, not only to his great business abilities and unfailing attention to details, but also to his persistent policy of supplying on all occasions only the highest grade of goods known to the trade. In 1877, he started a monthly trade journal, "Meyer Brothers' Drug-

C. F. G. Meyer

gist," the first publication of its character issued by a jobbing house, and himself edited it for many years. Meyer Brothers Drug Co., have their own printing office, and a cabinet shop for manufacturing store fixtures. In spite of his ceaseless business activity, Mr. Meyer has, in the past, found time for recreation. In 1854 he purchased a small place, "Glendale," in the neighborhood of Fort Wayne, and began a systematic cultivation of rare trees and flowering plants. He was the first to import the begonia rex, now so popular, and he also introduced several new varieties of shade trees into Indiana. His interest in these subjects took expression in a number of articles in the horticultural magazines of the day. Mr. Meyer is an earnest and consistent member of the Lutheran church, of which he is a generous supporter. His life's motto has been, "Honesty, Industry, Economy, Sobriety." He was married at Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1854, to Francisca, daughter of Conrad Schmidt, and a native of Strassburg, Alsace. They have had nine children, of whom five sons and one daughter survive. Four of his sons are associated with him in business, the eldest being now in practical management. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer have traveled a great deal, both in America and Europe.

HILL, Walker, financier, was born at Richmond, Va., May 27, 1855, son of Lewis and Mary E. (Maury) Hill. He was educated at a private school in Richmond, and at the age of sixteen he obtained employment as messenger in the Planters' National Bank. He was made assistant teller the following year, and he performed his duties so acceptably that at eighteen became teller. He served in this capacity for eight years, and then accepted the position of cashier of the City Bank of Richmond. On Dec. 3, 1887, he resigned to accept a similar position in the American Exchange Bank of St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Hill was elected president of the bank in May, 1894, and for nearly ten years he has ably discharged the duties of his office. When he first became identified with the American Exchange Bank, it had a capital of $200,000, a surplus of $70,740.71, and deposits of $203,717.52; while, in 1904, the capital is $500,000, the surplus and undivided profits over $650,000, and the deposits $6,000,000. Mr. Hill has held many other important positions in the financial world, having been president of the American Bankers' Association, in 1899–1900, a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, serving on its anthropology and ethnology committee and its committee of finance. He was one of the organizers of the Business Men's League of St. Louis, and has been treasurer of the league from its inception; is treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association; treasurer of the Humane Society; vice-president and treasurer of the Round Table; a member of the St. Louis, Country, Commercial, and University Clubs. Mr. Hill was married Oct. 14, 1885, to Jeanie Morrison, daughter of Capt. Richard J. Lockwood, of St. Louis, Mo., and has three sons.

Walker Hill

VAN BLARCOM, Jacob Craig, financier, was born in Bergen county, N. J., June 1, 1849, son of Jacob Van Riper and Euphemia (Dixon) Van Blarcom, and a descendant of John Van Blarcom, who came from Amsterdam, Holland, and settled in Bergen county, N. J., in 1621. He was educated in the public schools of Paterson, N. J., and in Rutgers College, but did not graduate. In 1866, he secured a position as salesman for the firm of Peterson, Hanthorn & Co., of St. Louis, Mo., and in 1870, became chief accountant in the Bank of Commerce, with which the subsequent years of his life have been identified. He was appointed cashier in 1877, and vice-president in 1899, an office he still holds (1904). He is a member of the Union Club and Holland Society of New York city; and of the St. Louis Club and the Noonday Club of St. Louis. He is a man of alert mind, earnest disposition, admirable judgment, and prompt action; and as a banker may be described as an efficient force impelled by a progressive spirit and guided by conservative ideas. He possesses a vigorous intellect, grasping large questions quickly and thoroughly, and is a firm believer in system, the compact organization of the St. Louis Bank of Commerce being representative of his methods.

ALLEN, Andrew A., railroad manager, was born on a farm near Monmouth, Warren co., Ill., in 1855. He was educated in the public schools, and in 1869 entered the railway service as messenger in the telegraph office of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad at Sagetown, Ill. Later he became assistant operator and served in that capacity and as clerk until 1872, when he entered the employ of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw railway; he served it for one year as ticket agent and operator at Burlington, Ia.; one year as assistant train dispatcher, and seven years as train dispatcher at Peoria, Ill. In 1880–82 he was city ticket agent, acting northern passenger agent and trainmaster of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific railway. From January to June, 1882, he was trainmaster of the same road with headquarters at Peoria, Ill. During 1882–89 he was successively assistant superintendent, superintendent, general superintendent and assistant general manager of the Wisconsin Central railway. In 1892–93 he was superintendent of construction of the Everett and Monte Cristo railway, and since the latter year he has been in the service of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Co., being general superintendent, later assistant general manager and now (1903) its vice-president and general manager. Mr. Allen's long experience in conducting railway affairs has made him one of the most capable and best known of Western railway men. He is one of the directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co. and is a member of its committee on transportation and that on electricity and electrical appliances.

MORTON, Isaac Wyman, merchant, was born May 4, 1847, at Quincy, Ill., son of Charles and Rebecca (Wyman) Morton. He comes of New England stock, tracing his ancestry to several of the Mayflower colonists. The first paternal ancestor in America was George Morton, of England, who landed at Plymouth, Mass., from the ship Anne in August, 1623, and from him the direct line runs as follows: John, John, Ebenezer, Nathaniel, and Nathaniel, grandfather of Isaac W. Morton. One of the most prominent of the early members of this family was Nathaniel, son of George; he was secretary and historian of the Plymouth colony. Mr. Morton's father was born in Halifax, Mass., and his mother was a native of Charlestown, Mass. The father died in 1851, and his widow took her children to St. Louis in 1856. The son attended school at the Wyman Institute and at Washington University. Leaving school when seventeen years of age, he entered the service of the Second National Bank as messenger and collector. Business application and energy soon advanced him to the post of bookkeeper and afterward to that of teller. In 1865, he severed his banking connection in spite of the inducements offered by his employers, who wished him to remain, and entered the employ of Waters, Simmons & Co., wholesale hardware dealers. In order to learn the routine and methods thoroughly, he began with a subordinate clerkship, and after filling several positions in the line of promotion, went on the road as traveling salesman. He was unusually successful in this field, and in 1872, with E. C. Simmons as partner, succeeded Waters, Simmons & Co., the firm name being E. C. Simmons & Co. Mr. Morton took charge of the buying department, which position he held continuously in connection with other duties until 1898. During this period he introduced operative methods which earned him the respect and confidence of his associates and competitors, his good judgment, conservatism, and absolute fairness being recognized far and wide. When the Simmons Hardware Co. was incorporated in 1874, E. C. Simmons became president, and Mr. Morton, vice-president; these offices they held for twenty-four years, during which time the business grew to be the largest of its kind in the country. In 1898, both Mr. Simmons and Mr. Morton felt that they could safely consign the more active conduct of the affairs of this great corporation to younger heads and secure for themselves rest and recreation, with more time for matters of a semi-public nature. They resigned their official positions but still kept their fingers on the pulse of the business, in the capacity of advisory directors. Mr. Morton always upheld the principles of the Democratic party, usually supporting the regular organization, but maintaining an independent stand when his judgment dictated. He was a regular attendant of the Ethical Society, a member of the board of trustees of the Self-Culture Hall Association, and chairman of its finance committee. Mr. Morton was a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., chairman of its committee on art, and a member of its reception committee. He was one of the leading advocates of a permanent art building, and he accomplished his aim to have this edifice made a suitable legacy to posterity. In business and in good citizenship he always stood for what is right and best. On June 19, 1877, he was married to Jeannette, daughter of O. D. Filley, at one time mayor of St. Louis. They had three children: Alice, Jeannette, and Helen Morton. He died in St. Louis in 1903.

J. W. Morton

WENNEKER, Charles Frederick, merchant, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 10, 1853, son of Clemens and Henrietta (Blanke) Wenneker, of German descent. After passing through the public schools of St. Louis, he pursued a business course in the Bryant & Stratton College of St. Louis, and was graduated in June, 1868. In 1869, he secured employment as errand boy for the house of Blanke & Bro., candy manufacturers, of which his uncle was the proprietor, and remained there twenty-three years. When he resigned he was serving as principal credit man, and a director of the corporation. In 1891, he organized the Wenneker-Morris Candy Co., of which he is still president. Beginning with a capital of $30,000, and 40 employees, its capital in 1904 was $150,000, and there were 225 people on the pay-roll. Mr. Wenneker was U. S. collector of internal revenue at St. Louis under Pres. Harrison (1889-92); was city collector of St. Louis (1897-1901). He is a 32nd degree Mason, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Legion of Honor, the Ancient Order United Workmen, the Mercantile and Union Clubs, the Business Men's League, the Merchants' Exchange, and the executive committee of the Manufacturers' Association. He is also a director of the Louisiana purchase exposition. He was married on June 18, 1876, to Johanna, daughter of Frederick Heidbreder, of St. Louis, and has one daughter, Miss Ada Wenneker.

Chas F. Wenneker

LAWRENCE, Joseph Joshua, physician, was born in Edgecombe county, N. C., Jan. 28, 1836. He is of revolutionary ancestry on both the paternal and maternal sides. His fourth removed paternal grandfather was born in England, of Anglo-Norman descent, and emigrated to America in 1642. The son of this ancester was Frank Lawrence, a noted Indian fighter during colonial times; his son was Lieut. Lawrence of the 4th North Carolina regiment in the continental army under Washington. His son was Joshua Lawrence, an eminent Baptist minister and author, who was the father of Bennett Barrow Lawrence, a prominent cotton planter, the father of Dr. J. J. Lawrence. The mother was the daughter of Judge Jesse Cooper Knight, who was a descendant of Capt. Villeneuve, a captain of French troops, killed while fighting for the American cause in 1781. Dr. Lawrence after receiving a university and medical education assumed the editorship of the "Daily Rough Notes" at Goldsboro, N. C. At the commencement of the civil war between the states, he entered the Confederate army as captain of Confederate troops. After the close of the war, he practiced medicine in his native state for a short time, and then moved to St. Louis, Mo. In

J J Lawrence

1873, he founded a medical monthly called "The Medical Brief," which has now the largest circulation, and is financially the most prosperous medical publication in the world. Dr. Lawrence is a great believer in the great future of St. Louis, as attested by his ownership of several valuable pieces of St. Louis real estate. He is noted for his hopeful view of things, his universal good humor, and his practical business ability, qualities rarely combined in the same person. On May 3, 1859, Dr. Lawrence was married at Wilson, N. C., to Josephine, daughter of Col. Benjamin F. Edwards, of Greene county, N. C., and had four children. Although Dr. Lawrence's legal home and business interests are in the city of St. Louis, he also owns a residence on Fifth avenue, New York.

MILLER, Harry Irving, railroad official, was born at Cleveland, O., Jan. 12, 1862, son of John Ford and Almira (Grizzell) Miller. His father was born at Ithaca, N. Y., July 16, 1830, and entered railway service in 1851, becoming vice-president of the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus railway, one of the Pennsylvania lines; and was one of the national commissioners of the Louisiana purchase exposition. The son was educated at Russell's Collegiate School of New Haven, Conn., at Mt. St. Mary's School, Emmettsburg, Md., and at Cornell University. In 1880, he left college and entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., at Richmond, Ind. There he served as clerk in the office of the superintendent, from Sept. 1st of that year until Oct. 25th, when he was promoted to be chief clerk under the superintendent of the Indianapolis & Vincennes division, at Indianapolis. In March, 1882, he was transferred in the same capacity to the office of the superintendent at Richmond, Ind., and in the following October, was made inspector of masonry between Indianapolis and Columbus, and between Richmond and Logansport. Later he became assistant engineer of the same divisions, and in October, 1885, was appointed engineer. In April, 1888, he was assigned to the special duty of completing the construction of the Cincinnati & Richmond road. On Sept. 7th of that year, he was appointed division superintendent at Richmond, Ind., and on Mar. 15, 1890, was given the same position with the Pennsylvania lines at Louisville, Ky., where he remained for four years. On Apr. 15, 1894, he went to the Terre Haute & Indianapolis railroad (Vandalia line), as division superintendent, and on June 10, 1901, was selected as general manager of the Vandalia line, headquarters at St. Louis, an office he holds in 1904.

HIMiller

SCULLIN, John, contractor, was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1836, son of Nicholls and Mary (Kenney) Scullin. He was educated in the common schools and at the Potsdam (N. Y.) Academy. He began his career in the construction department of the Grand Trunk railway, in Canada, and in 1863 established himself as a railroad contractor at Ft. Snelling, Minn. In the following year he went to Virginia City, Nev., with a party of gold-seekers, but in 1866 re-entered the railway construction business, and took a contract to construct a portion of the central branch of the Union Pacific railroad, now part of the Missouri Pacific system. He also built the Missouri Valley road from Savannah to Marysville, Mo., and the Rock Island road from Plattsburg, Mo., to Leavenworth, Kan. He built two-thirds of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad. He constructed portions of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio and the Denison and Southeastern. In 1882 he was made general manager of the Mexican National railroad, with headquarters in the city of Mexico; but in the following year returned to St. Louis, Mo., where he had interests in street railway enterprises. He aided in the construction of the Union depot, Mound City and Jefferson Avenue lines, and in 1882 was elected president of the Wiggins Ferry Co. Mr. Scullin is best known as an owner and operator of street railways, having established the Union depot system, one of the most extensive in the United States. He was a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and a member of a number of its committees. He was married in 1859 to Hannah Perry, of Montreal, Canada, and has five children.

John Scullin

WELLS, William Barton, real estate broker, was born in Cincinnati, O., Oct. 22, 1847, son of William Barton and Charlotte Ann (Soards) Wells. His father was president of the Cincinnati Type Foundry Co. William received his early education from the public schools of his native town, and at the age of sixteen entered the employ of the wholesale notion house of J. E. Wynne & Co., where he remained until 1874. He was appointed traveling salesman for Samuel Cupples' Woodenware Co. in 1877, and was associated with it for a period of thirteen years. Upon severing his connection with this concern he spent eighteen months in Europe, traveling extensively and equipping himself for a successful career. It was at this time that he decided to settle permanently in St. Louis and following his inclination, he entered the real estate business in 1893, which he has transacted since that time in a most successful and satisfactory manner under the firm name of W. B. Wells & Co. He was one of the incorporators of the Lincoln Real Estate & Building Co. in 1899, first becoming manager, and later, when a combination was made of the offices, vice-president and general manager, which position he occupies at tne present time (1903). In addition, Mr. Wells is vice-president of the Chemical Building Co., one of the directors of the Lincoln Trust Co., and a director and vice-president of the Third National Bank, all of St. Louis. By reason of his good judgment, Mr. Wells has frequently been selected for political office, which honor he has steadily declined, but he

W. B. Wells.

always holds himself in readiness to serve party interests honorably and energetically without ostentation, and with the same effective methods that have characterized his business career. He is one of the directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., to which he was elected at the beginning; serving on the committees of concessions and that of building and grounds. These committees are very important, as they have to do not only with the construction of the exposition buildings but control the renting of space. Mr. Wells makes friendships through his genial characteristics and retains them because of his intrinsic worth. He has engineered some important real estate deals and financial transactions in St. Louis, and his methods are unimpeachable and fair. He is a member of the Mercantile Club, and of the St. Louis Club.

BROWN, Paul, manufacturer and philanthropist, was born at Eldorado, Union co., Ark., Aug. 20, 1848, son of Warner Brown, a native of Mecklenburg county, Va. He was one of the founders of the Methodist Church at Eldorado in 1847, and the church owes its present beautiful and favorable location to his generosity. In November, 1847, he deeded to the church the block upon which the first church was built in the following year. About 1876, it was torn down to give place to a larger and better building, and in 1902, a handsome, commodious, and modern edifice was erected there, and in the east side a beautiful window was placed as a tribute to Warner Brown by his son. The latter after his father's death in 1854 was reared upon a farm near St. Charles, Mo. When twenty-three years of age, he engaged in the general merchandise business for several years, and then began the manufacture of tobacco, which he has continued to the present time. As president of the Brown Tobacco Co., he succeeded in building up an enormous business, also having the supervision of the Brown branch of the Continental Tobacco Co., as resident director, and transacting other important business of the company. Mr. Brown is also a large owner of real estate in Missouri. He has acquired his wealth honorably through his industry and business talent. He has a genius for detail, and no part of his business is trivial enough to be ignored by him, while he is most thorough in all his methods; at the same time he is possessed of a comprehensive grasp of affairs which aids him in the successful conduct of large industries and establishments. Keen, careful, and observant, he is possessed of broad and courageous executive ability. He is public spirited and enterprising, and has taken great interest in the promotion of the Louisiana purchase exposition. Believing in the future of St. Louis, and the great advantages of the world's fair to the people of the Mississippi valley, he is devoting to it much personal effort. He is a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., and chairman of the committee of agriculture, which has in charge the exhibit of manufactured food products and live stock. Mr. Brown is a man of fine social qualities, and high moral character and ideals, and is deservedly liked among business men in St. Louis.

WADE, Festus J., merchant, was born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1860. In 1876, he took the position of clerk and paymaster for a contractor who was constructing a portion of the present Wabash railroad. In 1877, he became clerk in the city office of the St. Louis Fair Association, and in 1883, his successful conduct of its business affairs received recognition by his appointment as secretary of the association, though he was not yet twenty-four years of age. He held this position until Dec. 31, 1886, when he resigned it for the secretaryship of the August Gast Bank-Note & Lithograph Co. He remained there for two years, but meantime had organized, with L. E. Anderson, the real estate firm of L. E. Anderson & Co., which was succeeded in July, 1888, by the corporation known as the Anderson-Wade Realty Co., of which he was president. At this time Mr. Wade resigned his position with the Bank-Note Co., and since then has devoted all his attention to the real estate business. Since 1900, he has been the prime mover in enterprises that have resulted in the erection of more than fifty buildings in St. Louis. He led in organizing the Mercantile Trust Co., which was incorporated in 1899, was elected its president, and still (1904), holds that position. This has become one of the largest, strongest, and most conservative institutions in the United States, having now a combined capital and surplus of $9,500,000. Mr. Wade is one of the board of directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., and is chairman of the ways and means committee.

BUTLER, James Gay, manufacturer, was born at Saugatuck, Mich., Jan. 23, 1840, son of William Gay and Eliza (McKennan) Butler. He was educated in the Preparatory School of Suffield, Conn., and at the University of Michigan, but left before graduating, to enter the Union army. He was a member of the 3rd regiment of Michigan volunteer cavalry, and in 1862, he was appointed second lieutenant in the 2nd cavalry, and was mustered out of the service on Mar. 12, 1866. He is a past supreme chancellor of the Legion of Honor, and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; a past commander of Ransom Post, G. A. R., and was, from 1877–90, colonel commanding the 1st and 3rd regiments of the Missouri national guard. At the close of the civil war, he entered into a copartnership with John A. and Alexander J. Leggat under the firm name of Leggat Bros. & Butler, in July, 1866; and in this connection he was engaged in the tobacco business for many years. In 1883, he became sole owner and president of the James G. Butler Tobacco Co., and remained

such until 1895, when he sold out to the American Tobacco Co., of New York. He was elected a director in this corporation, serving as resident manager of the St. Louis branch. He is a director of the Mercantile Trust Co. of St. Louis, vice-president and director of the Merchants' Insurance Company. He is a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co. Mr. Butler is an enthusiastic yachtsman, and is a member of several prominent yacht clubs, including the New York, the Larchmont, the Columbia, and the Manhassett. He was married at Grand Haven, Mich., Oct. 15, 1868, to Margaret, daughter of William Leggat, of Albany, N. Y.

HUTTIG, Charles H., banker, was born at Muscatine, Ia., son of Fred and Sophia (Schnell) Huttig. He was educated in the local schools and received his early business training in the banking house of Cook, Musser & Co. there. In 1885 he removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he established the Huttig Sash and Door Co. Organized with a capital of $40,000, it has steadily increased in financial worth and importance until it is now one of the largest concerns of its kind in the United States. Mr. Huttig is still its president. In 1897 he became president of the Third National Bank, which had a capital of $1,000,000 and a surplus of $300,000, with deposits less than $3,000,000. The capital has since been increased to $2,000,000, with $1,500,000 surplus and undivided profits, deposits $22,000,000, the increase being considered by expert financiers one of the most remarkable in the history of financial institutions. The stock rose from $80 a share in 1896 to $330 per share in 1903. The bank was organized in 1857 under the name of the Southern Bank, and in 1863 was converted into a national bank under its present name. It is the second largest bank in St. Louis, while its connections are international, having correspondence in all parts of the world. Mr. Huttig is a director of the Mississippi Valley Trust Co., a corporation of $8,000,000 capital and surplus and $25,000,000 of deposits; a director of the American Central Insurance Co., which has a capital and surplus of $3,000,000 and $200,000,000 of fire risks in force; a director in the Laclede Gas Light Co., whose securities are selling for $21,000,000 on the market; a director in the St. Louis and Suburban Railway Co., which controls 100 miles of street railway in St. Louis; and a director in the Inter-State Trust & Banking Co., of New Orleans, which has $2,000,000 capital and surplus. He is also interested in several important timber and lumber investments. He has been identified with the growth and development of St. Louis from the time of his arrival there. In 1891-95 he was a member of the board of directors of the public schools, having been elected to that position by the biggest vote ever cast. He has been tendered political honors of importance, but has uniformly declined. He is a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co. and chairman of the committee on state and territorial exhibits of the World's Fair; a member of the executive committee of the Businessmen's League, and vice-president of the Merchants' Exchange, and a member of the St. Louis, Mercantile and Noonday clubs, being vice-president of the latter. He is far-sighted, shrewd, cordial and kind. Mr. Huttig's democratic personality is one of his principal characteristics. On Apr. 13, 1892, he was married, at Muscatine, Ia., to Annie E., daughter of Peter Musser, of that city, and has one son, Charles Musser, and one daughter, Jeanette Huttig.

C. H. Huttig

WRIGHT, George Morrison, merchant, and director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., is a prominent citizen of St. Louis. He was born in New York city, Feb. 12, 1844, son of John and Margaret (Finnie). His father, a native of Scotland, was by trade a stone cutter. The son was educated in the public schools and Washington University of St. Louis. He is secretary and treasurer of the William Barr Dry Goods Co., which was incorporated in 1870, and of which William Barr, of New York, is the president, and Joseph Franklin vice-president. As a director of the St. Louis exposition, Mr. Wright has taken an active interest in the mammoth undertaking, and has served as a member of the committee on fish and fisheries. He was married Jan. 20, 1874, to Sarah S., daughter of William A. Sterrett, of Philadelphia, and has four daughters.

George M Wright

BOYLE, Wilbur F., lawyer, was born in Brooke county, Va. (now West Virginia), Aug. 20, 1840, son of Joseph and Emeline (Gist) Boyle. He obtained his education in the public schools of his native state, and in Asbury University at Greencastle, Ind. He then read law at St. Louis, under Hon. Edward Bates, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. Settling for the practice of his profession in St. Louis, he there rapidly advanced to a position of eminence at that bar. In 1885 the firm of Boyle, Adams & McKeigham was organized, which became Boyle & Adams in 1892, and since 1895, he has been senior member of the law firm of Boyle, Priest & Lehmann. During 1876-83, Mr. Boyle was judge of the St. Louis circuit court. He was married in 1864 to Fannie L., daughter of Alexander Brother, of New Orleans, La., and has one daughter. He is a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., and a member of the executive committee and the committee on foreign relations. He is president of the St. Louis Country Club and a member of several social organizations.

Wilbur F. Boyle

WHITAKER, Edwards, financier, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Apr. 29, 1848, son of William A. and Letitia (Edwards) Whitaker. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of St. Louis, and at the age of sixteen secured a position under Col. L. S. Metcalfe in the quartermaster's department of the U. S. army. He served as shipping clerk during the final year of the civil war, and then entered the St. Louis sub-treasury as clerk under the assistant U. S. treasurer, Gen. Albert G. Edwards. He followed Gen. Edwards into the banking business, and upon the retirement of the latter in 1874 became a partner under the name of Mathews & Whitaker. After fourteen years Mr. Mathews retired, and, with Charles Hodgman, Mr. Whitaker formed the firm of Whitaker & Hodgman, one of the most widely known banking institutions in the West. He is also president of the Lindell Railway Co., vice-president of the Boatmen's Bank, director of the Bell Telephone Co. and the Missouri Electric Light Co. He has conducted many important financial transactions, including the negotiations that secured for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co. its terminal property in St. Louis. He was a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. He was married, in 1874, to Sophia, daughter of Thomas M. Taylor, of St. Louis.

BROWN, George Warren, manufacturer, was born at Granville, Washington co., N. Y., Mar. 21, 1853, son of David and Malinda (Roblee) Brown. He was brought up on a farm and received a common-school education, supplemented by a course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Troy, N. Y., where he received his diploma in 1872. On Apr. 7, 1873, he started West to seek his fortune, his first objective point being St. Louis, Mo. Here he obtained a position as shipping clerk with a wholesale shoe house. His faithfulness and energy were such that he was given a territory and started, Mar. 17, 1874, as a traveling salesman. As this was just following the panic of 1873, the conditions were most discouraging, but he soon was the leading shoe salesman in his territory. After traveling for four years and eight months, he had to his credit with his house something over $7,000, all of which had been saved from his earnings; and, believing in the future of shoe manufacturing in St. Louis, he resigned his position to establish a shoe factory in that city. In November, 1878, he formed a partnership with A. L. Bryan and J. B. Desnoyers, under the firm name of Bryan, Brown & Co., and in 1881, the business was incorporated, being the first wholesale shoe corporation in St. Louis. In 1885, Mr. Bryan retired; in 1893, Mr. Desnoyers retired, and the corporation became the Brown Shoe Co. Mr. Brown has been president of the corporation since its organization in 1881. Under his leadership has grown one of the greatest shoe concerns of the United States, now represented by seventy salesmen. It was the first successful shoe factory of St. Louis, which has since become the greatest shoe market for retail trade in the world. Mr. Brown's greatest satisfaction is in the number of young men who have built up strong personal characters in the business atmosphere of his mercantile house, as upright business principles are the platform upon which his company has built its trade. He has always been interested in the welfare of boys and young men, and the work of the Young Men's Christian Association for a number of years past, in its city, state, national, and foreign branches, has received financial support from him; while at the present time, he is president of the general board of directors of the St. Louis Association. Mr. Brown is one of the executive committee of the St. Louis Business Men's League, director in the Mercantile Trust Co., Third National Bank, and Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., all of St. Louis, and is also connected with other organizations which are working for the upbuilding of his adopted city.

LEMP, William J., was born in Germany in 1836. His father, Adam Lemp, immigrated to this country in 1836, and in 1838, settled in St. Louis, where two years later he started a small brewery. The son spent his early childhood in Germany, and in 1848, was brought to St. Louis. There he attended school, finishing his education at the St. Louis University. He entered his father's business and soon acquired a thorough knowledge of its affairs as foreman and later as manager. At the outbreak of the civil war he joined the 3rd regiment, United States reserve corps, and was mustered out of service as orderly sergeant of his company in the fall of 1861. At his father's death in 1862, he assumed full control of the rapidly increasing business, and by his enterprise and sagacity has made it one of the most extensive in the country. New ground was purchased and the brewery removed thither, the plant being enlarged from time to time, until now the buildings cover five blocks and 700 employees are needed. Its products are shipped to all parts of the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, Hawaii, and Australia. In 1892, the concern was incorporated as the William J. Lemp Brewing Co., with Mr. Lemp as president, and his two sons, William J. Lemp, Jr., and Louis F. Lemp, as vice-president and superintendent respectively. Beside his brewing interests in St. Louis, Mr. Lemp is a stockholder in breweries located in Texas, and is identified with a number of ice-plants scattered through the country. He is a member of the Merchants' Exchange, which he has served as vice-president; a member of the first board of dirctors of the First National Bank, and a stockholder in the German Savings Institution as well as in various other business corporations. He is a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., and a member of its committees on history and agriculture. Much of his time has been spent in European travel, and a portion of it was devoted to visiting Alaska. He was married, Dec. 3, 1861, to Julia Feickert. They have five sons and three daughters.

KNAPP, Charles Welbourne, journalist, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 23, 1848, eldest son of Col. John and Virginia (Wright) Knapp. He received his early education in the public schools of his native city, and was graduated at the St. Louis University in 1865, with the degree of A.B. After two years' study in the law schools of Columbia College (N. Y.) and the University of Kentucky, he received the degree of LL.B. from the latter in March, 1867, and that of A.M. from St. Louis University in the following June. Upon securing his legal degree he entered the journalistic field as a member of the staff of his father's paper, serving in various capacities in both business and editorial departments, including the bureau at the national capital, of which he had charge for a number of years. In November, 1887, he became president of the "Republic" Co.; and as general manager assumed charge of all its departments, being both editor and publisher of the paper. He has been a director of the Associated Press since 1891, and during 1895–99, was president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. During three years (1896–99), he served on the board of directors of the St. Louis public library. He was appointed a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., and has been an enthusiastic and indefatigable worker for the St. Louis world's fair, since the inception of that enterprise. He is a member of the executive committee, and of the committee on press and publicity.

Chas. W. Knapp

WARNER, Charles Guille, railroad official, was born at Zanesville, O., Dec. 26, 1844, son of Daniel and Juliet H. (Buckmaster) Warner. He was educated in the public schools of Ohio and the Washington Academy of Kentucky. At the age of fifteen he began business life as a clerk in a drygoods store of Alton, Ill., and at eighteen entered the Federal army as a member of the 23d regiment, Missouri volunteer infantry. He was mustered out at the close of the civil war with the rank of captain, and for three years thereafter devoted himself to agricultural pursuits in Jefferson county, Mo. In 1868 he accepted the position of delivery clerk on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, and in 1869 entered the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railway Co. as clerk in one of its St. Louis offices. After passing through the traffic and accounting departments he became general auditor (1877–93), and as such he audited and passed upon accounts amounting to more than $400,000,000. In 1881 he was entrusted with the consolidation of the Southwest Railway system, composed of the Missouri Pacific, the Iron Mountain, the Texas and Pacific, the International and Great Northern, the Galveston, Houston and Henderson, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and the central branch of the Missouri Pacific lines. He perfected a system that was operated until 1887–88, when the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the International and Great Northern, and the Galveston, Houston and Henderson were separated from the Missouri Pacific. Since 1893 he has been vice-president of the Missouri Pacific Railway Co., and he is also vice-president of the St. Louis National Bank. He is a member of the Loyal Legion and Grand Army of the Republic, the St. Louis and Noonday clubs and the Ohio Society of St. Louis. He was married to Anna Cecelia Roden, and has three daughters. Mr. Warner is a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

C. G. Warner

NOLKER, William F., manufacturer, was born Dec. 6, 1840, at Osnabrueck, Hanover, Germany, son of John F. and Anna (Bergman) Nolker. He received a good education in private schools, and when sixteen years of age came to this country, arriving in Baltimore, Md., in 1857. After spending a short time with relatives in that city he went to Cincinnati and obtained employment at the Western hotel, then under the management of one of his brothers. Subsequently he was employed in a restaurant and later was conductor on a street railway. After that he became messenger in the banking house of Fallis, Young & Co., now the Merchants' National Bank of Cincinnati, remaining in the employ of the bank until 1863, when he became cashier in the wholesale hardware store of E. G. Leonard & Co. During the time that he was employed by that concern he saw three months' service in the civil war as a soldier in the 137th regiment of Ohio infantry. In 1865, he was made general manager of the Vulcan Manufacturing Co., which had been established by William H. Schoenberger, of Cincinnati; he held that position until 1867, when Mr. Schoenberger retired, leaving him in full control of the business, which he continued successfully until 1873. In 1873, he disposed of his interest, and at once established his home and business in St. Louis. For six months he traveled abroad, and then returning to St. Louis became a partner in the brewery plant operated previously by Brinckwirth & Griesedieck. The reorganized firm of Brinckwirth, Griesedieck & Nolker continued until after the death of Mr. Griesedieck, when it became Brinckwirth & Nolker; in 1882, it was incorporated as the Brinckwirth-Nolker Brewing Co., with Mr. Nolker as its president. In 1889, in connection with other St. Louis breweries, it was merged into the St. Louis Brewing Association, the largest corporation of its kind in the world. Retaining, after the consolidation, a large interest in the business, Mr. Nolker has since been officially identified with it as treasurer of the corporation, and has proven himself remarkably well fitted for the duties of a position which entails upon him the responsibility of handling millions of dollars annually. In addition to his

W. F. Nolker

connection with this enterprise he is vice-president of the German-American Bank; a director and member of the executive committee of the Mississippi Valley Trust Co.; president of the Gilsonite Construction Telephone Co.; vice-president of the Kinloch Telephone Co., and is also an officer and director in something like twenty other corporations. He is a member of the St. Louis Club and the Union Club, and he is a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., and a member of the committee on grounds and building. He obtained $200,000 for the world's fair from brewers. Occupying to-day a position among the foremost business men of St. Louis in wealth, influence, and public enterprise, he is a fine type of the self-made man. Mr. Nolker was married, June 5, 1873, to Louisa, daughter of Theodore Brinckwirth, in his day one of the prominent business men of St. Louis. The children born of their union were Frederick, Laura, Louis, William, and Robert Nolker. Mrs. Nolker died in 1883.

NUGENT, Daniel Cline, merchant, was born at Belmont, Ont., Can., Nov. 20, 1855, son of Thomas and Eleanor Ann (Morgan) Nugent, grandson of John and Margaret (Carson) Nugent, and great-grandson of Robert Smith Nugent, who came from Westmeath, Ireland, about 1750, and settled on Long Island, N. Y. He was educated in the high school of London, Can., and in 1871, engaged in the dry goods business at Mt. Vernon, Ill., with his brother, Byron Nugent. In 1880, he was admitted to partnership with his brother, and the firm of B. Nugent & Bro. was formed. The headquarters were removed in 1873 to St. Louis, Mo., where Mr. Nugent has since made his home; and in 1899, the firm was incorporated as B. Nugent & Bro. Dry Goods Co. Byron Nugent established himself in 1869, in the general merchandise business in Mt. Vernon, Ill. He sold out there in 1873, and went to St. Louis, buying the stock of J. Barron, on the southeast corner of Broadway and Franklin avenue. In 1878, the business had outgrown these quarters, and a lease was made for the large store on the west side of Broadway, between Franklin avenue and Morgan street (No. 819). The rapidly growing trade soon demanded more room, and the adjoining store (No. 821) was added. The business continued to expand, and by 1880, the firm occupied the four stores—815, 817, 819, and 821 North Broadway. In 1889, another and greater move was made to Broadway and Washington avenue, where an entire block on Broadway, from Washington avenue to St. Charles street, was leased for a long term of years, and extensive improvements made, giving St. Louis an up-to-date modern dry goods emporium. The present officers of the company are: Byron Nugent, president; Dan C. Nugent, first vice-president; Charles W. Nugent, second vice-president; Fred C. Lake, secretary and treasurer; James G. Nugent, manager. Mr. Nugent has been a director of the Mercantile Trust Co. since 1900, and a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co. He is a member of the St. Louis, the University, the Mercantile, the St. Louis Country, the Noonday, and the Glen Echo Clubs. On June 30, 1885, he was married at Mt. Vernon, Ill., to Carrie Casey, daughter of Thomas S. Casey, judge of the Illinois appellate court. They have three children: Louise, Daniel Casey, and Morgan Thomas.

Dan. C Nugent

RICE, Jonathan, merchant, was born at Bamberg, Bavaria, July 15, 1843, son of Seligman and Yetta (Neuman) Rice. He was graduated at the polytechnic school of Bamberg in 1858, and he was engaged in a Bamberg banking house until the spring of 1860, when he came to the United States, settling at St. Joseph, Mo., where his brother was engaged as a government contractor. After the capture of Memphis, Tenn., by the Federal forces, the two brothers with William Stix and Benjamin Eiseman formed the present firm of Rice, Stix & Co., which was removed to St. Louis, Mo., in 1879. During the Memphis yellow fever scourge of 1873 Mr. Rice bravely remained at his post to answer the demands made upon him as a member of the relief association. He is a director and vice-president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, vice-president of the Interstate Commercial Club, a director of the Columbian Club, the Merchants' Transportation Association, the Business Men's League, the Covenant Life Insurance Co., the Merchants' Life Insurance Association, and a member of many of the leading clubs of St. Louis. He was married in 1874, to Aurelia, daughter of Henry Stix of Cincinnati, O., and has one son, Charles Marcus Rice.

McKITTRICK, Thomas H., merchant and financier, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Apr. 17, 1864, son of Hugh and Mary W. (Cutter) McKittrick. His father was a successful dry goods merchant of St. Louis, and established the forerunner of the concern with which the son is now connected. The latter received his early education in the public schools of his native city, and afterward attended the Washington University of that place, where he was graduated in 1883. Upon graduation he entered business life in his father's store, and gradually grew into an executive position. The name of the concern is now Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Co., and Mr. McKittrick has served as its president for some years. He is a director of the National Bank of Commerce, the St. Louis Union Trust Co., and the American Central Insurance Co., as well as several similar organizations. As a representative of the St. Louis dry goods trade, Mr. McKittrick was chosen a director of the Louisiana purchase exposition. He was married in the city of his birth, May 9, 1888, to Hildegarde, daughter of E. C. Sterling, of that place, and has three children.

J. W. McDonald

McDONALD, James William, merchant, was born in Stockton, Cal., Nov. 5, 1858, son of James Caldwell and Matilda (Payne) McDonald, of Scotch ancestry. His father removed from Missouri to California in 1850, and there became interested in mining, also in operating wagon-trains to the mines. The son settled in St. Louis in 1873, and was in the dry goods business for twenty-eight years, being connected with three different houses during that time. For eighteen years past he has been with the Hargadine-McKittrick Company of St. Louis. He has devoted much time and attention to the interests of the Louisiana purchase exposition, was appointed one of the directors in St. Louis, and organized a committee of traveling men, raising $108,000 toward that enterprise in about three months. Their influence was also brought to bear upon the people of Missouri, who voted by a large majority instructing the legislature to appropriate $1,000,000 toward the fair. He is also a member of its committee on state and territorial exhibits. He is national chairman of the board of directors of the Travelers Protective Association of America, the largest organization of its kind in the world. He was married in 1883, to Helen Ray Scott, and has one daughter, Eloise McDonald.

Howard Elliott

ELLIOTT, Howard, railroad official, was born in New York city, Dec. 6, 1860, son of Charles Wyllys and Mary (White) Elliott. His father (1817–83), was an author of some note, having published "Saint Domingo" (1855), "New England History" (1857), "Book of American Interiors" (1876), and "Pottery and Porcelain" (1877). The first American ancestor was John Eliot, "the Apostle to the Indians," whose son Joseph married Mary Wyllys; their son Abiel married Mary Leete; their son Wyllys married Abigail Ward; their son Andrew married Catharine Hill, and was grandfather of Howard Elliott. Wyllys Elliot doubled the "l," and Andrew Elliott doubled both "l" and "t." He was educated in the Cambridge High School and the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University, where he was graduated C.E. in 1881. His first active employment was as rodman in the northwestern part of Missouri, where, on July 5, 1880, he entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co. After graduation he returned to this corporation, and served as a clerk in various departments until Nov. 15, 1882, when he was appointed auditor and assistant treasurer of two branch lines of the same company at Keokuk, Ia. On Jan. 1, 1887, he was advanced as general freight and passenger agent; and on May 1, 1891, was made general freight agent in St. Louis, Mo., for all the lines operated by this company in the state of Missouri. On Jan. 1, 1896, he was made general manager of all the properties of the company in Missouri; on May 1, 1902, he was elected second vice-president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Co., and on Oct. 21, 1903, was elected president and director of the Northern Pacific Railway Co. He has thus been actively engaged in railroad work for twenty-two years, with the same corporation, and in connection with his work has become interested in the general development of the West. He has been a director in various subsidiary corporations of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co.; a member of the directory of the Union Depot Companies at St. Joseph, Kansas City, and Atchison; and president of the St. Joseph Union Depot Co. For many years he has been a director in the St. Louis Union Trust Co. Mr. Elliott is a member of the Business Men's League; the Mercantile, Noonday, University, St. Louis, Commercial, and Country Clubs of St. Louis; the Chicago and Athletic Clubs of Chicago; the Benton and Commercial Clubs of St. Joseph; and the Kansas City Club. He is also a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Railway Association, the Missouri Historical Society, and the New England Society of St. Louis. He was married, Oct. 12, 1892, to Janet January, daughter of Derrick Algernon January, of St. Louis, and has three children, Janet, Edith, and Howard.

A. L. Shapleigh

SHAPLEIGH, Alfred Lee, merchant, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 16, 1862, son of Augustus Frederick and Elizabeth Anne (Umstead) Shapleigh, and a descendant of Alexander Shapleigh, of Totnes, Devonshire, England, who came to America in 1635, as agent for Sir Ferdinando Gorges. He built the first house in Kittery, Me. The line of descent runs through his son Alexander; his son, Capt. John Shapleigh, a representative in the Massachusetts general court; his son, Maj. Nicholas Shapleigh, also a representative in the general court; his son, Nicholas; his son, Elisha; and his son, Richard, who was grandfather of Mr. Shapleigh. He was graduated at Washington University in 1880; entered the employ of the Merchants' National Bank, St. Louis, and in 1881 he went into the coffee and spice house of Thomson & Taylor, serving until the following November, in the capacity of clerk. He was then appointed cashier of the Mound City Paint & Color Co., which he served for four years. In 1885, he became secretary of the A. F. Shapleigh Hardware Co., founded by his father; and on July 1, 1901, was elected treasurer of the Norvell-Shapleigh Hardware Co., two offices he still holds. Mr. Shapleigh is also vice-president of the American Credit Indemnity Co. of New York, the Merchants' Laclede National Bank of St. Louis, and the St. Louis Mercantile library. He is a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., and served on the committees on executive, concessions, education, and international congresses, and a director of the Washington University, part of whose property is being used for exposition purposes; and in return for this concession the university is to receive a valuable recompense in the form of three permanent college buildings, now used for exposition purposes. Mr. Shapleigh was for eleven years enrolled in the Missouri militia, and served as captain and adjutant of the 1st regiment, and has aided in quelling strike riots. He was a director of the Mercantile Club from 1889-95, and its president in 1896, and is a member of the Noonday, Commercial, St. Louis, and St. Louis Country Clubs, as well as of the New Hampshire Society of the Cincinnati, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Missouri Society of Sons of the Revolution. He was married, Nov. 21, 1888, to Mina, daughter of Augustus Wessel, of Cincinnati, O., and has two children: Alexander Wessel and Jane Shapleigh.

GREGG, Norris Bradford, manufacturer, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 8, 1856, son of William Henry and Orian (Thompson) Gregg, and a descendant of Capt. James Gregg, of Scotch-Irish descent, who came to this country in 1718, and settled at Londonderry, N. H. Another ancestor, Maj. Samuel Gregg, served in the colonial and revolutionary wars, and with his command took part in the battle of Bunker Hill. His father, a native of Palmyra, N. Y., settled in St. Louis, in 1849, became a merchant there, and in 1867-89, was president of the Southern White Lead Co. The son was educated chiefly in the Washington University, where he completed the academic course of study. His first employment was with the Southern White Lead works, serving in various capacities as clerk, superintendent of the works, and traveling salesman. As superintendent he made a number of improvements in the manufacture of white lead, red lead, and litharge. In November, 1880, he resigned his position and with two others organized the Mound City Paint and Color Co., being made its secretary. This office he held until November, 1887, when he became president of the company, which position he has occupied since that time. Starting with a determination to build up a reputation for fair business dealing and absolute purity in goods, the company is to-day one of the largest and best known paint manufacturing concerns of the country, while its trade-mark is guarantee of a high standard in quality. Mr. Gregg's courage and integrity have greatly contributed to the success of the business, and his judgment is not only recognized as exceptional by his associates, but his counsel is often sought by his competitors. When the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co. was organized, Mr. Gregg was elected a director of that company, was appointed chairman of the committee on purchases and supplies, and was afterward made chief of the division of concessions and admissions, giving his entire attention to the latter service. He is a member of the St. Louis, University, Noonday, and St. Louis Country Clubs, of the Chicago Club of Chicago, and of the Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis. Mr. Gregg was married, Nov. 26, 1884, to May Hawley, and has one son, Norris Bradford Gregg, Jr.

MARKHAM, George Dickson, underwriter, was born at New Haven, Conn., July 25, 1859, son of William Harris and Margaret Melinda (Dickson) Markham. His father (1826-1901), was a merchant and manufacturer, and founded the Soulard Market Mission Sunday School, which developed into the Markham Memorial Presbyterian Church of St. Louis, Mo.; and a descendant of John Markham, of Yorkshire, England, who came over in 1725, and settled in Chesterfield county, Va., and married Catherine Mathews. Their son Bernard married Mary Harris, and their son George married Frances Garland, and was the grandfather of Mr. Markham. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1881, studied in the law department of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., and obtained the degree of LL.B. in 1891. He began his business career in 1881, when he entered the insurance agency under the direction of his father. In 1902, he organized upon his own plans the association of Individual Fire Underwriters of St. Louis, which he now operates. He is a director of the Mercantile Trust Co., of St. Louis, and during 1900-02, he was president of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents. He is a director of the University Club of St. Louis, president of the Mercantile library, vice-president of the Harvard Club of St. Louis, and in 1889, was vice-president of the Western Association of Harvard Clubs. He was married, Feb. 5, 1902, to Mary McKittrick, daughter of Hugh McKittrick of St. Louis, Mo.

George D. Markham

MARSHALL, Finnis E., banker, was born at Unionville, Mo., July 15, 1860, son of Hugh D. and Martha J. (Marshall) Marshall. He was reared on a farm, attended the district schools, and completed his education at the Missouri State University. At the age of eighteen, he was made cashier of his father's banking institution, now known as the Marshall National Bank of Unionville, Mo. In 1887, he was appointed chief of the division of examiner's reports of the national banks, in the office of the U. S. comptroller of currency at Washington, D. C., under W. L. Trenholm. This position he ably filled, and at the end of a year was made national bank examiner of Missouri and Kansas. In 1890, he was again advanced as special examiner for the large cities throughout the country; but in 1892, he resigned this office to accept the vice-presidency of the National Bank of Commerce in Kansas City, Mo. On Sept. 1, 1895, he became cashier of the Continental National Bank of St. Louis, and filled the position with notable ability until his ascendency to the presidency of the institution, March, 1902. On June 1, 1902, the Continental National Bank consolidated their business with the National Bank of Commerce

in St. Louis, and Mr. Marshall was chosen vice-president, which position he now holds. He is a director of the Louisiana purchase exposition, and has spent every effort toward its success. He was married at Unionville, Mo., Mar. 17, 1881, to Miss Fannie Noggle, daughter of R. I. and Sylvia Noggle, and has two sons.

DODD, Samuel Morris, capitalist, was born in Orange, N. J., June 3, 1832, son of Stephen and Mary (Condit) Dodd, and a descendant of Daniel Dodd, who settled at Branford, Conn. in 1649. He attended the public schools, and was afterward a student at the Bloomfield Academy, N. J., but at the age of fourteen he was compelled to face the problems of life. For two years thereafter he was a clerk in a country store, but in 1848 he secured a position in a wholesale hat and cap house, located in Pearl street, New York. Three years later he removed to St. Louis, and was employed in the hat, cap, and fur house of Baldwin, Randell & Co. Five years afterward he was made junior member of the firm, and in 1863, he bought out his partners and continued the business under his own name until 1866, when he wound up his affairs and became one of the organizers and senior member of the wholesale dry goods house of Dodd, Brown & Co., known and respected throughout the Mississippi valley. In 1885 Mr. Dodd retired from mercantile life and turned his attention to varied enterprises. Before retiring from business, however, his firm originated and inaugurated a movement which changed entirely the location of the wholesale business of St. Louis to the immense advantage of the city and wholesale interests. Within the past few years Mr. Dodd has developed capabilities and resources unlooked for even in a man who had achieved distinguished success. Multitudes of men acquire a competence by plodding industry, and late in life become identified and grow rich with corporations already established, but Mr. Dodd's business genius is of the creative kind. While yet a merchant he was president of the Broadway Real Estate Co., as well as of the American Brake Co. Retaining his official connection with these corporations, he originated and became president of the Missouri Electric Light and Power Co., president of the Edison Illuminating Co., president of the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Co., vice-president of the American Central Insurance Co., second vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce, and holds directorships in several other large corporations. He is a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., and a member of its committees on art and electricity. Mr. Dodd is an art connoisseur, not as an affectation, but from an inborn love for and appreciation of that which is beautiful. He is eminently kindly and social in his disposition, and, as remarked by an acquaintance, "there is no man in the city of St. Louis more highly respected, or who can count more personal friends than Samuel M. Dodd."

S. M. Dodd

HIRSCHBERG, Francis D., broker, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 10, 1854, son of Louis Charles and Lucille (Chauvin) Hirschberg. Through his mother he is descended from the families of Papin and Chouteau, an ancestry which runs back to the beginning of St. Louis. His father, a man of culture and independent means, came to America in 1840, from Rhenish Bavaria, and settled in St. Louis, where he became prominent in social and business circles. The son was educated at Washington University, and in 1875, engaged in the fire insurance business by purchasing an interest in an established firm. Some years later, with his brother, Louis Hirschberg (since deceased), and Christopher J. Kehoe, he formed the firm of F. D. Hirschberg & Bro., which is among the leading representatives of Western insurance interests. This agency represents the Scottish Union and National Insurance Co. of Edinburgh; the Lion Fire Co. of London; the British America Co. of Toronto, and the Fireman's Fund of San Francisco, and is associated with the St. Louis Board of Fire Underwriters. The firm also represents the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation of London. Mr. Hirschberg is one of the chief representatives of the transatlantic steamship business in St. Louis, being general agent for the International Navigation Co. He is a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co.; a member of the Merchants Exchange, of the St. Louis Club, the Florissant Valley Club, and the Noonday Club, and has served as a member of the boards of directors and governors of all these clubs. He was married to a daughter of Gen. D. M. Frost.

Francis D. Hirschberg

HART, Augustus Brewster, financier, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 15, 1846, son of Oliver Armstrong and Mary E. (Hull) Hart, and a descendant of Stephen Hart, who settled at Newton (now Cambridge), Mass., in 1632, and married Margaret Smith. Their son John married Sarah; their son John married Mary Moore; their son John married Esther Gridley; their son Judah married Anna Norton; their son Judah married Sarah North; and their son Eliphaz, who married Eliza Armstrong, became the grandfather of Augustus Brewster Hart. His father (1814-98), was president of the St. Louis Gas Co., and the Kansas City Gas Co., besides being prominently connected with various other corporations, and was distinguished for his pronounced ability and absolute honesty. Augustus was sent to the best schools of his native city, and his education was completed there, in Washington University. In 1862 he was appointed clerk in the Mechanics' Bank of St. Louis, where he remained for nine years, when he established the firm of Augustus B. Hart & Co., bankers and brokers. Upon the death of his father in 1898, he was appointed trustee of the vast estate left by that able man, and he has managed it with consummate skill and profit. Mr. Hart was married, Nov. 26, 1873, to Clara, daughter of William Ballentine,

Augustus B. Hart

of St. Louis, Mo., and has four children. He is a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., and a member of the historical and forestry committees.

William J. Kinsella

KINSELLA, William J., merchant and manufacturer, was born in Carlow, Ireland, June 9, 1846, son of Patrick and Ellen (Keating) Kinsella. His father was a prominent architect, and educated his son at St. Patrick's College, Carlow. Upon leaving school young Kinsella was given a position in the wholesale house of A. F. McDonald & Co., Dublin, Ireland, one of the largest commercial establishments in that city. At the age of nineteen he came to New York city, and sought employment with A. T. Stewart, but not finding vacant a position suitable to his abilities, he took what was offered, and began wrapping up parcels, and shortly afterward he obtained a better position with Hamilton, Easter & Sons, of Baltimore, Md. In 1870, in company with his brother, Edward J. Kinsella, who had joined him in this country, he established himself in the grocery business in Cleveland, O. This venture not proving successful, Mr. Kinsella went to St. Louis in 1874, and entered the employ of Porter, Worthington & Co. His energy gained for him the reputation of an able business man, and he was offered the position of business manager of the St. Louis office of the Kingsford Oswego Starch Co. In this capacity his reputation for successful methods attracted the attention of the Thompson-Taylor Spice Co. of Chicago, which, in 1879, placed him in charge of their St. Louis branch. At the expiration of two years he purchased this business, and in 1881, established the firm of Wm. J. Kinsella & Co., which, under his skillful management, grew into an immense business. In 1886, the firm was incorporated under the name of the Hanley & Kinsella Coffee & Spice Co., with a capital stock of $250,000, and with these officers: Mr. Kinsella, president and treasurer; John H. Hanley, vice-president; W. J. H. Bown, secretary, and F. X. Madden, assistant treasurer. The firm's two large factories cover an entire block on Spruce street, St. Louis, and contain floor space of 120,000 square feet. The annual business amounts to $1,500,000, extending throughout the entire West and Southwest, as a direct result of which St. Louis is to-day one of the leading spice markets in the world, and one of the largest inland coffee markets in the world. The growth and success of this gigantic enterprise is due to the indefatigable energy and business sagacity of Mr. Kinsella, its executive head. A public-spirited citizen, as well as a courteous gentleman, he has been identified with all the movements designed to advance the interests of the community. He has served as president and vice-president of the Western Commercial Travelers' Association, belongs to the Associated Wholesale Grocers and Business Men's League; is a member of the Mercantile, Noonday, and St. Louis clubs, Royal Arcanum, and Knights of St. Patrick, and is vice-president of the Latin-American Club, director of the Mechanics' National Bank and Mercantile Trust Co. Upon the inauguration of the Louisiana Purchase exposition he became a director, and was appointed chairman of the committee on mines and metallurgy, and a member of the ways and means committee. Mr. Kinsella has marked personal characteristics which command the respect of his fellow-men. With a dignified manner he combines a simplicity and personal magnetism which have won him a large circle of friends. In 1880, he was married to Nellie M., daughter of Lawrence Hanley, of New York city, and has three children: William J., Jr., Dalton L., and Ella Marie.

David Ranken Jr

RANKEN, David, Jr., was born in Boystown, Coleraine, Ireland, in October, 1835, son of David Ranken. His father came to the United States in early life, and engaged in business in Philadelphia, where he amassed a large fortune in the tea trade. The son was educated at Belfast Academy. He emigrated to the United States in 1862, and settled in St. Louis, Mo., which became his permanent home. He early engaged in the real estate business, in which he was successful from the start. He is a director of the Pacific Railroad Co., the St. Louis Gas Co., and in 1903–04 was a director of the Louisiana purchase exposition. He is a member of the Reform Club of New York, and the University Club and the Business Mens' League of St. Louis.

Chas H Turner

TURNER, Charles Hunt, merchant and capitalist, was born in St. Louis, Mo., in December, 1849, son of Henry S. and Julia M. (Hunt) Turner. His father, a native of Virginia, was a graduate of West Point, was assistant U. S. treasurer in St. Louis, and president of the Union National and the Lucas Bank. The son was educated in the St. Louis schools and Seton Hall College, New Jersey. He began his business career at the age of twenty in the real estate business, under the name of Charles H. Turner & Co., and met with immediate and continuous success. When his company was merged in the Commonwealth Trust Co. in 1901, he was its president until he resigned in February, 1903. He was appointed financial agent of the Prudential Insurance Co., a position he held for eight years, and on the reorganization of the St. Louis and Suburban railway he became its president and held the office twelve years, during which the policy of the company expanded and the service to the traveling public was greatly improved. He devoted very close attention to the development of its property, and at the time of his resignation the road was paying a substantial dividend, and had a standing as one of the best equipped and best managed in the West. He is also a member of the board of directors of many of the leading institutions of St. Louis, among which are the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. and Mechanics' National Bank, and he was a director of the St. Louis exposition, in which he served as

Chas H Turner

a member of the committee on transportation and as vice-chairman of the committee on police. He is a member of the St. Louis, the University, and Noonday clubs. He was married in 1870, to Margaret E., daughter of Stephen D. Barlow, of St. Louis, Mo., and has two sons, Hunt and Douglass Turner, and one daughter, the wife of Duncan Joy.

W. K. Bixby

BIXBY, William Keeney, was born at Adrian, Mich., Jan. 2, 1857, son of Alonzo Foster and Emma Louisa (Keeney) Bixby, grandson of David and Laura (Foster) Bixby, great-grandson of Samuel and Rebecca (Bartlett) Bixby, great-great-grandson of Benjamin and Mary Bixby, and great-great-great-grandson of Joseph and Sarah Wyatt (Hurd) Bixby, who came to this country from Suffolk county, England. William K. Bixby was educated in the grammar and high schools of Adrian. In 1874 he entered the employ of the International & Great Northern railroad in Texas, and served on that line for seven years as station and train baggage master, conductor and U. S. mail agent, and finally as general baggage agent. In the latter part of 1881 he became station agent of the Missouri Pacific Railway Co. at St. Louis, Mo. In 1885 he accepted the position of secretary of the Missouri Car & Foundry Co., manufacturers of railroad cars; a year later he was elected vice-president, and in 1887 was made vice-president and general manager. Upon the organization of the American Car & Foundry Co. in 1889, he was elected president, and upon the death of William McMillan in 1901, he was chosen chairman of the board of directors. This company was formed from fifteen separate manufactories and is the largest car building concern in the world. The total capitalization is $60,000,000, of which $15,000,000 is working capital; $75,000,000 worth of business is transacted yearly, and passenger and freight cars are shipped to all parts of the world; shops are maintained in Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Indiana, West Virginia, and Delaware, and about 25,000 hands are employed. The executive headquarters are located in St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Bixby is a director of the Missouri Pacific, St. Louis & San Francisco, Pere Marquette, and El Paso & Northeastern railroads; the Interstate Car Transfer Co., the St. Louis Union Trust Co., Boatmen's Bank of St. Louis, State Savings Bank of Detroit, Mich., the Museum of Fine Arts, Manual Training School, and public library of St. Louis. He is a trustee of the McMillan estate; vice-president of the Commercial Club, and a member of the St. Louis, Noonday, and Country clubs, and was a director of the Louisiana Purchase exposition. He was married at San Antonio Tex., June 13, 1881, to Lillian, daughter of Sidney and Sarah Tuttle, of Bolton, N. Y., and has seven children.

FELTON, Samuel Morse, railroad president, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 3, 1853, son of Samuel M., and Maria (Low) Felton, and a descendant in the eighth generation of Lieut. Nathaniel Felton, who came to Salem, Mass., in 1633, from England. On his mother's side he is a descendant of John Lippitt, one of the early settlers of Rhode Island, and also of Roger Williams, the founder of Providence, R. I. His father's brother, Cornelius Conway Felton, was president of Harvard College in 1860–62, while his father was president of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad. He attended local private schools, and began his railroad service as rodman on the Chester Creek railroad, and in 1870, he was appointed leveler and assistant engineer on the Lancaster railroad. In the following year he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at Boston, and was graduated in 1873. In that year he was made chief engineer of the Chester & Delaware River railroad, and in August, 1874, was appointed general superintendent of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad by Col. Thomas A. Scott. During the railroad riots at Pittsburg, in July, 1877, Mr. Felton was in personal charge of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad, and by his coolness, daring, and promptitude, saved a large amount of property. After removing the office records and all other movable property, he organized a guard to protect the remainder, and by his display of personal bravery and cool judgment inspired the majority of his men with loyalty, and succeeded in restoring order at Pittsburg; the influence of this was immediately felt in other directions. He held the position of general superintendent of this road until 1882, and during this period the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley, and the Little Miami railroads were added to his charge. The great improvements in the physical condition and in the results of the operation of these roads was largely due to his intelligent and efficient work. In 1882, he became general manager of the New York & New England railroad; soon after was made assistant to the president of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co., with special charge of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad, and in 1884 was chosen general manager of the latter. On Jan. 15, 1885 he was elected vice-president of the New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad, and placed in charge of the traffic of the Erie lines, and on Oct. 15th following, was made first vice-president of the entire system. During his administration the traffic has largely increased, and it is now one of the best equipped and best managed roads in the country. In November, 1890 he severed his connection with the Erie railroad to accept the presidency of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railway. He is a man of great personal popularity, beloved equally by his associates and subordinates from the highest to the lowest. Mr. Felton was married, Oct. 21, 1880, to Dora, daughter of George P. Hamilton, who was a prominent member of the Pittsburg bar. In 1891–93 he was president of the Louisville Southern railway; of the Alabama Great Southern railroad; vice-president of the Memphis & Charleston railroad; and of the Mobile & Birmingham railway. He was vice-president of the Knoxville & Ohio railroad in 1891–92; president and receiver of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific railroad in 1890–99; receiver of the Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking railroad in 1897–99, and receiver of the Kentucky & Indiana Bridge Co., in 1893–1900.

S. M. Felton

RIPLEY, Christopher Gore, chief justice of Minnesota, was born at Waltham, Mass., Sept. 6, 1822, son of Rev. Samuel and Sarah Alden (Bradford) Ripley, and a descendant of Gov. Bradford and John Alden, of the Plymouth colony. He studied law in the office of Franklin Dexter, at Boston, and was admitted to the bar in 1844. He removed to Minnesota in 1855, residing first at Brownsville and later at Chatfield, where he lived until 1874. In 1870 he was elected chief justice of the supreme court, but resigned in 1874 on account of ill-health, which afflicted him during his years on the bench so that his active legal work was seriously retarded. He returned to his Massachusetts home and on a journey for his health died at New London, Conn., in 1881.

FARGO, William George, founder of the American Express Company, was born at Pompey, Onondaga co., N. Y., May 20, 1818, eldest son of William C. and Tacy (Strong) Fargo, grandson of William and Mary (Congdell) Fargo, great-grandson of Moses Fargo, who emigrated from England about 1680 and settled at New London, Conn. His father was a sergeant in the war of 1812, and was one of the picked band of fifty that captured a battery from the enemy at Queenstown Heights, when he was wounded in the thigh. At the age of thirteen years, the son was employed by a local contractor to carry the mails. Subsequently for several years he was engaged in the bakery, grocery and provision business at Weedsport, N. Y., but his poor success prompted him to accept the freight agency of the Albany & Syracuse railroad about a year later. At this time an insignificant express service was established between Albany and Buffalo by Henry Wells and George Pomeroy. It was suspended for a period and resumed with the assistance of Crawford Livingston, under the firm name of Pomeroy & Co.'s Albany & Buffalo Express. In 1842 William G. Fargo became a messenger for this company, and in the following year was promoted to the post of agent at Buffalo. In January, 1844 an express line from Buffalo to Detroit, via Cleveland, was organized by Henry Wells, Daniel Dunning, and William G. Fargo, under the firm name of Wells & Co., and though they had very little capital, these men succeeded in gradually extending their business to Chicago, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, and Galena. Mr. Dunning withdrew from the firm in 1845, Mr. Wells disposed of his interest to William A. Livingston, and the firm was changed to Livingston & Fargo. In 1850 the interests of Crawford, Livingston, Wells & Co., proprietors of the line between New York and Buffalo; those of Butterfield, Wasson & Co., proprietors of a rival line between those cities; and those of Livingston & Fargo, owning the lines west of Buffalo, were consolidated into the American Express Co., of which Mr. Fargo's former partner, Henry Wells, became president and Mr. Fargo secretary. In 1869 the Merchants' Union Express Co. was consolidated with the American, bringing the capital up to $18,000,000, and Mr. Fargo was elected president. In the meantime (1851) he and his associates had organized an express service between New York and San Francisco under the name of Wells, Fargo & Co., which soon spread its operation over the entire Pacific coast and the interior of California and Nevada, and also established a large banking business. Its matter was carried by way of the Panama isthmus until the completion of the Union and Central Pacific railroads. This company became the most prosperous of its kind in the world. In 1857 the U. S. government asked for proposals from the several express companies for the transportation of mails, and a combination called the Overland Mail Co., was formed, which carried the mails until the civil war. The business was conducted under a total loss of $10,000,000, and when the company was dissolved in 1861, its various properties were bought by Wells, Fargo & Co., re-organized under a capitalization of $10,000,000. The government transportation was then continued at a profit of $1,000,000 annually. In 1869 Lloyd Tevis, Henry D. Bacon, and D. O. Mills organized the Pacific Express, which was afterward added to the property of the Wells, Fargo Company, increasing the capitalization to $15,000,000. The American Express Company employs a capital of $18,000,000; has nearly 4,000 offices, and requires the continual services of 6,000 men. Mr. Fargo was a director and vice-president of the New York Central Railroad Co., and a director of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., to the capital of which he was a large contributor. He was mayor of Buffalo, which was his home, for two terms (1862-66). Though a life-long Democrat he was unswerving in his loyalty to the Union, and throughout the civil war he paid the salary of every employee who enlisted in the Union army. He was a man of determined energy, infinite patience, and intense industry, and with sagacity and resource he combined a deep knowledge of men. He was married in January, 1840, to Anna H., daughter of Nathan Williams, of Pompey, N. Y., and had three children: Georgiana, who married Charles W. McCune, of New York; George William Fargo, and Helen Lacy, who married Herbert G. Squiers, of the U. S. army. A brother of William G. Fargo was James C. Fargo, president of the American Express Co. He died in Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1881.

Wm. G. Fargo

UPTON, William W., jurist, was born at Victor, Ontario co., N. Y., July 11, 1817, son of James and Olive (Boughton) Upton, and a descendant of John Upton, who came to America in 1635, and settled at Reading Mass. In 1797 his father removed to Victor, N. Y. The son was educated in the public schools and at Lima Academy. He was employed as a surveyor at La Grange, Ind., and Victor, Mich. Returning to Victor, N. Y., he taught school until September, 1839, when he was employed as a surveyor in the construction of what was eventually known as the Erie canal. During this period he studied law, and in 1840 returned to Victor, Mich., where he established himself in practice. He was supervisor of Victor, 1840-45; surveyor of Clinton county, 1841-45; county treasurer, 1845-47, and member of the legislature. In 1848 he was appointed district-attorney for Ingham county, and was re-elected in 1849 and 1851. He went to California in 1851, and practiced law first at Weaversville, and later at Sacramento. He was a member of the California legislature in 1856, and was prosecuting attorney of Sacramento county, 1861-64, when he removed to Portland, Ore., and was at once elected to the Oregon legislature. In 1867 he was appointed a justice of the supreme court of Oregon, and in 1868 was elected to that position for a term of six years. He became chief justice in 1872. In that year the legislature ordered more than eighty of his nisi prius decisions to be printed and bound with the reports of the supreme court. He declined a re-nomination in 1874 and resumed practice. He was appointed, by Pres. Hayes, second comptroller of the treasury in 1877 and entered upon the discharge of his duties Oct. 1.

He filled the office through three administrations, passing upon nearly 160,000 accounts, and resigned June 1, 1885, and resumed the practice of law in Washington. Early in that year the government published his "Digest of Decisions of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, 1869 to 1884." He was married in 1840 to Maria Amanda, daughter of Joseph Hollister, of Victor, N. Y., who died in 1858, and in 1860 he was married to Marietta, daughter of Amasa Bryan, of East Avon, N. Y., who survived him. By his first wife he had eight children, of whom five lived to maturity; and by his second wife he had three children, of whom one lived to maturity. Judge Upton died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 23, 1896.

S. S. McClure

McCLURE, Samuel Sidney, editor and publisher, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, Feb. 17, 1857. His parents came to America in June, 1866, and settled in northern Indiana, where he attended the local common and graded schools until he was fifteen, when he went to Galesburg, Ill. He was graduated at Knox College in June, 1882, and in July entered the employ of Col. Pope of the Pope Manufacturing Co., of Boston, Mass. Two months later he founded "The Wheelman" in connection with that house. In December, 1883, Mr. McClure connected himself with the De Vinne Press, but left it in April, 1884, to take a position on the "Century Magazine." This he held until the following September. In November, 1884, he started McClure's Syndicate, the first newspaper syndicate in the United States. Before that time the great fiction writers had thought it beneath them to write for newspapers, but the prices were so good and so many well-known authors gave their work to the syndicate that the stigma formerly attached to newspaper work was lost. In 1893 the S. S. McClure Co. was formed by Mr. McClure, with J. S. Phillips and A. B. Brady, and the publication of "McClure's Magazine" was begun. After seven years of association with authors, much interesting material had accumulated, and the magazine immediately took its place as a periodical in which to record important events, numbering the best writers among its contributors. In four months it had 30,000 subscribers, and in November, 1895, with the beginning of the "Life of Lincoln," 40,000 subscribers were added within ten days. In 1897, with Frank N. Doubleday, Mr. McClure founded the Doubleday-McClure Co. for publishing books. Two years later this was dissolved and Mr. McClure became the head of McClure, Phillips & Co., book publishers. In 1899 the McClure-Tissot Co. was founded, its object being to handle the Tissot "Life of Christ" and kindred works, while in June, 1899, an alliance between the house of S. S. McClure & Co. and that of Harper & Brothers was formed. Since 1894 he has been a trustee of Knox College, which conferred on him the degree of A.M. in 1897. He was married, Sept. 4, 1883, to Harriet, daughter of Prof. Albert Hurd, of Knox College. They have had four children: Eleanor, Elizabeth, Robert and Mary McClure.

HENRY, John Williams, jurist, was born at Cynthiana, Harrison co., Ky., Jan. 27, 1825, son of Jesse Henry. He was educated in the common schools of Kentucky and in the law department of Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., where he was graduated in 1844. He removed to Missouri and entered upon the practice of his profession in Boonville. He formed a partnership with J. Brown Hovey, of Independence, Mo. He brought strong Democratic ideas from Kentucky, and soon became one of the leaders of that party in Boonville. He was appointed district judge by Gov. Hardin in 1872, and was twice elected to the same office. In 1876 he was elevated to the supreme court bench, on which he served for twelve years, being chief justice of his state during 1885–87. In 1888 he returned to Independence, and in the following year was appointed to a division of the circuit court by Gov. Francis, which was his last judicial office. His decisions are to be found in twenty volumes of the supreme court reports of Missouri, beginning with the sixty-fourth. He served as state superintendent of schools for Missouri in 1854. He was married in 1849 to Maria R. Williams, of Fayette, Mo., and he died at Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 12, 1902.

O'HARA, William, first R. C. bishop of Scranton, was born in Limavady, County Derry, Ireland, in 1817. At the age of four he came to America with his parents, who settled in Philadelphia. He received his elementary education in a private school in that city, later attended Georgetown College, and in 1833 was sent to Rome, Italy, where he studied theology and philosophy in the Urban College of the Propaganda. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1842, and on his return to America was appointed assistant pastor in St. Patrick's Church, Philadelphia. He was made its pastor in 1857, and in 1860 became vicar-general of the diocese of Philadelphia. He was appointed superior of the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo in 1853, and for a time also occupied the chair of theology in that institution. On March 3, 1868, the diocese of Scranton was formed out of that of Philadelphia, and Rev. Wm. O'Hara was nominated its first bishop and was consecrated in the cathedral at Philadelphia, July 12, 1868. Beginning with a diocese containing but fifty churches and twenty-eight priests, Bishop O'Hara administered the territory under his jurisdiction with such success that the churches under him have quadrupled in number, and other institutions under Catholic control have proportionately increased. He erected St. Peter's Cathedral, founded the College of St. Thomas Aquinas and St. Cecilia's Academy, for young ladies, and was instrumental in establishing many other Catholic schools throughout the diocese in which more than 10,000 pupils annually receive training. Among the charitable institutions which owe their origin to his activity St. Patrick's Orphanage, St. Joseph's Foundling Home and The House of the Good Shepherd in Scranton, Pa., are the most important. Bishop O'Hara died in Scranton, Pa., Feb. 3, 1899.

HOBAN, Michael John, second Roman Catholic bishop of Scranton, was born at Waterloo, N. J., June 6, 1853, son of Patrick and Bridget Agnes (Hennigan) Hoban. He obtained his elementary education at a private school in Hawley, Pa., and at the age of fourteen entered St. Francis Xavier College, New York, where he remained about a year. During 1868–71 he attended the Holy Cross College at Worcester, Mass., after which he passed two and a half years at home in mercantile business. He then studied for a time at St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y., and at the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Overbrook, Pa., and in October, 1875, was chosen by Bishop O'Hara to be sent to Rome, Italy, where he spent five years as a student at the American College, and of the College of the Propaganda. He was ordained a priest by Cardinal Monaco La Valetta, on May 22, 1880, and returning the same year to the United States, was appointed assistant pastor at the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul in Towanda, Pa. In 1882 he was transferred to Pittston, and three and a half years later was made pastor of a church at Troy, Pa. He was stationed in November, 1887, at Ashley, Pa., where he organized the Catholic congregation, and erected a church, and on Feb. 1, 1896, was appointed by papal brief coadjutor to Bishop O'Hara, with the title of bishop of Alalis. He was consecrated by Cardinal Satolli, on Mar. 22nd, following, and on the death of the Rt. Rev. William O'Hara, succeeded him in the bishopric of Scranton. Bishop Hoban's diocese now (1904) contains 180 churches, with 192 priests, 1 college for boys, 4 female academies, 38 parochial schools, and a Catholic population of about 200,000.

AGASSIZ, Elizabeth Cabot (Cary), educator, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 5, 1822, daughter of Thomas Greaves Cary. She received a classical education, and in 1850 was married to Prof. Louis Agassiz. During the early years of her married life she conducted a school for young ladies in her own home, partly that her husband might continue his scientific work with less anxiety about their income. For years she devoted herself with unwearying industry to assisting him in his investigations, and she was associated with him in many of his writings. She accompanied him to Brazil in 1865, and also on the Hassler expedition to the Pacific coast in 1871. A volume entitled "A Journey in Brazil" was published in 1868, their joint production, the subject-matter being suggested by him and the composition being hers, while she wrote an account of the Hassler expedition for the "Atlantic Monthly." Prof. Agassiz died in 1873. Upon the establishment of the Harvard University annex for women students in 1879 Mrs. Agassiz became its president, and it was largely due to her efforts that Harvard made this addition to its educational work. Later, when the annex became Radcliffe College, she continued to be its president until 1899, when she resigned, and was made honorary president. Although continuing to direct its work, she was relieved of many of the active duties by Miss Agnes Irwin, dean of the college. Radcliffe has been called the American Girton. There were 443 students in 1903. On June 12, 1903, Mrs. Agassiz resigned the honorary presidency, and Le Baron Russell Griggs, dean of the faculty of arts and sciences at Harvard, was elected president. She wrote "A First Lesson in Natural History" (1859); edited the "Life and Correspondence of Louis Agassiz" (2 vols., 1885); edited "Geological Studies" (1886), and collaborated with her stepson, Alexander Agassiz, on "Seaside Studies in Natural History" (1865) and "Marine Animals of Massachusetts Bay." She resides in Cambridge, Mass.

Elizth C Agassiz

SANDERSON, Silas W., jurist, was a native of Vermont, where he was born in 1824. He was graduated at Amherst College, and after studying law with his brother in Florida was admitted to the bar. He removed to California in 1850, settling at Placerville, and in 1861 he was elected to the state assembly. He was the author of "Specific Contract Law." He was chief justice of the state, 1864–65, and was thereafter associate justice until his resignation in January, 1870. He was counselor for the Central Pacific Railroad Co. at the time of his death, which occurred in San Francisco, June 24, 1886.

ELIOT, Thomas Dawes, congressman, was born in Boston, Mass., Mar. 20, 1808, son of William Greenleaf and Margaret (Dawes) Eliot, and a descendant of Andrew Eliot of Somersetshire, England, who came to America in 1668, and settled at Beverly, Mass. From him the line runs through his son Andrew, who married Mercy Shattuck, their son Andrew, who married Ruth Symonds, their son Rev. Andrew, who married Elizabeth Langdon, and their son Samuel, who married Elizabeth Greenleaf and was Mr. Eliot's grandfather. He was graduated at Columbian College, Washington, D. C., in 1825, and after studying law both in Washington and at New Bedford, Mass., was admitted to the bar in 1829. He served in both houses of the state legislature, and was elected to congress as a Whig to fill the unexpired term of Zeno Scudder. He attracted attention by an eloquent speech on the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which was published in Washington in 1854. His term expired in 1855, and he returned to New Bedford, Mass., to practice his profession. He was active among the founders of the Republican party; declined a nomination for attorney-general in 1857, but subsequently was returned to congress and served for five successive terms, 1859–69. He was president of the American Unitarian Association during 1867–70. Mr. Eliot was married, Nov. 2, 1834, to Frances L., daughter of John Brock, of Nantucket, Mass., and had eight children. He died in New Bedford, Mass., June 14, 1870.

WILSON, James Cornelius, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 25, 1847, son of Dr. Ellwood and Hannah Paul (Shallcross) Wilson. He obtained his preliminary education at Friend's Central School, Philadelphia, and at Phillips Exeter Academy, and was graduated at Princeton College, at the age of twenty, with the degree of A.B. He studied medicine at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, for two years, and in 1876 became attending physician of the Philadelphia Hospital, which post he held till 1890. In 1891 he accepted the chair of the practice of medicine and of clinical medicine at Jefferson Medical College; was medical director of the hospital of that institution during 1894–96, and has been attending physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital since 1895, and physician-in-chief of the Philadelphia German Hospital since 1898. Prof. Wilson was president of the Philadelphia County Medical Society in 1895–96, of the American Academy of Medicine in 1896–97, and of the Association of American Physicians in 1901–02. In addition to many disquisitions contributed to medical periodicals, notably on enteric fever, he published the following works: "The Summer and its Diseases" (1879); "A Treatise on the Continued Fevers" (1881); "Fever-Nursing" (1888); and "Wilson's Pocket Visiting List" (1894). He also edited the "American Text-Books of Applied Therapeutics." He was married in 1870, to Adèle Béatrice Grosholz.

ELIOT, Samuel Atkins, clergyman, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 24, 1862, only surviving child of Charles W. Eliot, president of Harvard University, by his first wife, Ellen Derby, daughter of Ephraim and Mary J. (Derby) Peabody. He was named for his grandfather, Samuel Atkins Eliot (q. v.), a prominent merchant of Boston and mayor during 1837–40. His father was married again in 1877 to Grace Mellen, daughter of Thomas and Corinna A. (Prentiss) Hopkinson, of Cambridge, Mass. The son received a classical education and was graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1884. He continued his studies for three years longer, in 1889 went to Denver, Colo., to be minister of the Unity Church, and four years later he was called to the Church of the Savior (First Unitarian), Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1898 he resigned his pastorate and removed to Boston, where he has since resided. He was secretary of the American Unitarian Association during 1898–1900 and was elected president in 1900 as the successor of Carroll Davidson Wright, who had been president during 1897–1900. He received the degree of A.M. from Harvard University in 1889 and that of D.D. from Bowdoin College in 1900. He was married, Oct. 22, 1889, to Frances S., daughter of John P. Hopkinson, of Cambridge, Mass., and has six children.

James C. Culbertson

CULBERTSON, James Coe, editor and publisher, was born at the Culbertson Mills, Miami co., O., Dec. 19, 1840, son of William and Mary Ann (Coe) Culbertson, of Scotch ancestry. His father removed from Westmoreland county, Pa., to Ohio in 1835 and was perhaps the largest contractor upon the Miami canal. He subsequently built large flouring mills and engaged in extensive railroad operations. The son received his academic education in local schools, at Monroe Academy and at Jefferson College, where he entered the junior class, but was not graduated. In 1860–61 he studied medicine with Dr. John Davis and attended lectures. On Apr. 19, 1861, he volunteered as a private in Co. D, 5th Ohio volunteer infantry; was detailed as clerk at Gen. Bates's headquarters, and in July went with his regiment to West Virginia and thence to French Creek as medical officer of a detachment. Subsequently he was hospital steward at Romney; took charge of medical stores at Cumberland, Md.; was assigned to duty at Sprigg House hospital at Wheeling, W. Va.; was executive officer at Cumberland depot and Claryville hospital; in 1862–63 was executive officer at the Emory general hospital, Washington, D. C.; during the winter of 1863–64 served at the Marine hospital, Cincinnati, and also attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, and finally was assistant surgeon of the 137th Ohio volunteer infantry. After being mustered out of service with his regiment he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in New York, 1864, and in October became assistant physician in the city lunatic asylum, Blackwell's Island, and after Dr. Ranney's death its acting superintendent. In March, 1865, he received his medical degree from Bellevue. In April he resigned his superintendency and returned to Cincinnati, where he has since practiced medicine. In 1873 he purchased the Cincinnati "Lancet and Observer," and in 1875 the Indiana "Journal of Medicine," consolidating the two. In 1878 he obtained possession of "The Clinic," which he consolidated with "The Lancet and Observer" under the title of "The Cincinnati Lancet and Clinic." Under his management this weekly journal has become a leading periodical of its class, having subscribers in nearly every part of the world. Since 1881 he has been proprietor and editor also of "The Obstetric Gazette." In 1882 he was one of the incorporators of the Southern Ohio Brick and Tile Manufacturing Co., of which he is vice-president and one of the largest stockholders. With his brother-in-law, W. A. Eudaly, he has invented and patented furnaces which reduce the cost of burning cheap fuels; and Dr. Culbertson alone has patented a furnace which consumes its own smoke and gas. In 1884–88 he was a member of the Cincinnati board of aldermen; in 1891–93 was editor of "The Journal of the American Medical Association;" has been professor of the principles and practice of medicine in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery since 1893; has served on the board of education since May, 1896, and was medical director of the citizens' committee, 32d national encampment, G. A. R., in 1898. He was married: first, Apr. 10, 1873, to Sarah Pogue, of Cincinnati, who died in 1884; second, June 15, 1887, to Sophie Brown, of Ripley, O. He has two sons, Rev. Henry Coe and James Clark Culbertson, and one daughter, Margaret Elizabeth.

CLINTON, Robert Hall, soldier, was born in Loudoun county, Va., in 1817. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1837, when he was made a second lieutenant in the 1st dragoons. He served on frontier duty in Kansas and Idaho till the beginning of the Mexican war and was promoted first lieutenant, Feb. 21, 1842, and captain, Oct. 6, 1846. In the battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 22–23, 1847, he distinguished himself by carrying from the field Col. Jefferson Davis, who had fallen severely wounded, and received for his gallant conduct the brevet of major. After the close of the war he served again on frontier duty till July 25, 1854, when he received a staff appointment with the rank of major, in the pay department in Washington, D. C., and afterward served in the same capacity in New York city, Detroit, Mich., and in San Antonio, Tex. He resigned from the service, Apr. 29, 1861, and espoused the Confederate cause, being commissioned lieutenant-colonel and assigned to the adjutant-general's department of the Confederate States army. He was promoted colonel, Oct. 13, 1862, and brigadier-general, October 20th of the same year, but the senate refused to confirm the latter appointment. On Feb. 16, 1864, he was reappointed brigadier-general, and was confirmed by the senate to take the rank from Dec. 21, 1863. He served as chief of staff to Gen. Robert E. Lee and as inspector-general of the army of northern Virginia. He resigned from the Confederate army, Apr. 1, 1864, and went to Columbus, Ga., where he subsequently established the Columbus Manufacturing Co., of which he was president from 1869 until his death, at Columbus, Ga., Feb. 18, 1879.

VAN DEVANTER, Willis, jurist, was born at Marion, Grant co., Ind., Apr. 17, 1859, son of Isaac and Violetto Maria (Spencer) Van Devanter, of Dutch descent. He was educated in the public schools of his native place; at Indiana Asbury (now De Pauw) University; and in the law school of the Cincinnati College. He received the degree of LL.B. from the latter in 1881. Entering at once upon the practice of his profession at Marion, he remained there for three years, but removed to Cheyenne, Wyo., in 1884. There he was soon appointed city attorney, and in 1886 was chosen to a seat in the lower branch of the territorial legislature, where he officiated as chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1887 he was a commissioner to revise the Wyoming statutes. Pres. Harrison appointed him chief justice of the territorial supreme court in 1889, and upon the admission of Wyoming as a state in 1890, he was elected to that office, thus becoming the first chief justice under the state government. Under this election he served something less than a year, when he resigned to resume the active practice of his profession. He was succeeded by Herman V. S. Groesbeck, who served as chief justice for seven years. He has also been chairman of the state Republican committee, a member of the national Republican committee, and a delegate to the St. Louis national Republican convention, 1896. From Mar. 23, 1897, to Mar. 16, 1903, he was assistant attorney-general of the United States; and during 1898–1903 was a professor in the law school of Columbian University, Washington, D. C. There he at first held the chair of equity, pleading, and practice, but in 1902 was given that of equity jurisprudence as well. On Feb. 18, 1903, he was appointed by Pres. Roosevelt U. S. circuit judge for the 8th circuit, and entered upon the duties of that office, Mar. 16, 1903. Judge Van Devanter was married at Ionia, Mich., Oct. 10, 1883, to Dollie, daughter of Winslow Paige Burhans, of that place, and has two sons.

HARRISON, Richard A., lawyer and congressman, was born at Thirsk, Yorkshire, England, Apr. 8, 1824, son of Rev. Robert and Mary Harrison. In 1832 he was brought to this country by his parents, who settled at Springfield, O., where he attended the village school and the academy conducted by the Rev. Chandler Robbins. Being thrown on his own resources at the age of twelve, he became a printer's apprentice in the office of the Springfield "Republic." In 1844 he entered the law office of William A. Rodgers as a student; was graduated at the Cincinnati Law School in 1846, was admitted to the bar and established himself in practice at London, O. He was elected to the Ohio house of representatives in 1857 and to the senate in 1859, while in 1861 he was chosen to the seat in congress made vacant by the resignation of Gov. Thomas Corwin, and served until 1863. In the session of 1861 he supported the measures to strengthen the public credit, to raise and equip armies, and to provide ways and means for the common defense and the maintenance of the Union in its integrity. At the close of his congressional career he resumed the practice of his profession. In 1873 he settled in Columbus, O., where he became associated with his son-in-law, S. F. Marsh, and Joseph Olds, forming the law firm of Harrison, Olds & Marsh, with which he has since continued, declining all offers of judicial or political preferment. He was married, in December, 1877, to Maria Louisa, daughter of Henry Warner.

R. A. Harrison.

NOBLE, Frederick Alphonso, clergyman, was born at Baldwin, Me., Mar. 17, 1832, son of James and Jane (Cram) Noble, grandson of George Noble, a soldier in the war of 1812, and great-grandson of Christopher Noble, an Indian fighter and revolutionary soldier. His father was a colonel of militia. The son received his early education in the local schools, and began teaching at the age of sixteen. After five years of this work he was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, and at Kimball Union Academy, where he was graduated in 1854. He was graduated at Yale College in 1858. During 1858–60 he studied theology at Andover, and took his final year at Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, O. He was pastor of the House of Hope Church, St. Paul, Minn., six years; of the Third Presbyterian Church, Pittsburg, Pa., eight years; the Centre Church (Congregational), New Haven, Conn., four years, and the Union Park Church, Chicago, Ill., 1879–1901. Dr. Noble was chaplain of the Minnesota senate for three years, and in 1863 was appointed by Sec. Harlan to superintend the payments to the Red Lake Indians. He preached the annual sermon before many great missionary organizations and the National Council, of which he is now moderator. He was the first president of the New West Education Commission, serving for seven years; was influential in organizing the Chicago City Missionary Society; was a delegate to the missionary conference in 1888 and to the international council of the Congregational churches (London, 1891); was first vice-president of the international Congregational council held in Boston in 1899, and is now president of the American Missionary Association. He wrote "Divine Life in Man" (1896), "Discourses on Philippians" (1897), "Our Redemption" (1898), "Typical Testament Conversions" (1890), and "The Pilgrims" (1903), and many pamphlets on educational and religious subjects. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him in 1872 by Western Reserve College and that of LL.D. by Oberlin in 1899. He was married: first, Sept. 15, 1861, to Lucy Augusta Perry, of Dummerston, Vt., who died June 7, 1895; second, July 1, 1897, to Leila Moss Crandon, of Evanston, Ill. Two sons by his first marriage survive, Frederick Perry Noble, author of "The Redemption of Africa," and Philip Schaff Noble, now in business in St. Louis, Mo.

F. A. Noble.

SIMPSON, James, jurist, was born in Belfast, Ireland, Mar. 16, 1796. His father, a Presbyterian minister, and a teacher of note, fled from Ireland on account of political complications in 1797, and settled in Pittsburg, Pa., where he lived ten years, when his wife died and he removed to Clark county, Ky. James studied in the common schools of the neighborhood, but the greater part of his education was acquired from his father. He read law with Hon. Samuel Hanson, and at the age of twenty-one was admitted to the bar. He practiced for ten years in partnership with Hon. Chilton Allen, and always with great success. He was elected to the state legislature in 1824, and again in 1832. In 1835 he was appointed judge of the circuit court to succeed Hon. Richard French, and occupied the bench until 1847, winning universal esteem and confidence. It is said that not one of his decisions was ever reversed by the higher court. In 1847, he was made associate justice of the court of appeals, to succeed Judge Ewing, and served until 1850, when he was one of the four judges elected under the new Constitution. In 1851, he was elected judge of the court of appeals for the 1st district, and was re-elected in August, 1852. He served as chief justice from June, 1851, to August, 1852. Among his appellate decisions was the final settlement of the requirement of twenty-one years' residence for naturalization—a decision which caused the overthrow of the old Native American, or Know-Nothing party in the state. In 1860 he declined to enter a political contest for re-election as judge, but became a member of the state senate, where he used all his influence against the secession of the state. Judge Simpson was a man of profound learning and strong convictions. He was married to Mary L., daughter of Robert and Fanny (Irvine) Caldwell. Among her ancestors was a Miss Calloway, who was in the fort at Boonesboro, Ky., in the days of Daniel Boone, was carried away by the Indians and was afterward recovered by her friends. They had three daughters and two sons: Fanny I., Mary H., Carrie, Isaac P., and James D. Judge Simpson died at Winchester, May 1, 1876.

VERY, Frank W., astronomer, was born in Salem, Mass., Feb. 12, 1852, son of Rev. Washington and Martha (Leach) Very. Both of his grandfathers, Jones Very and Samuel Leach, were sea captains, having been masters of vessels belonging to the port of Salem. The early death of his father, a brother of the poet, Jones Very, left the education of the child to the mother, whose love of botany, astronomy, and art guided his early reading. He was graduated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, department of chemistry, in 1873, and his studies were afterward equally divided between physics and geology. In 1878 he entered upon the duties of astronomer at the Allegheny Observatory, Pennsylvania, and for twelve years his work was largely astrophysical research under the direction of Prof. Samuel P. Langley. Great advances were made at Allegheny during these years in the knowledge of the invisible radiations from the sun, moon, and terrestrial sources, and Mr. Very's ingenuity contributed largely to these discoveries. Conjointly with Prof. Langley he wrote a paper, "The Cheapest Form of Light," treating of the visible and invisible rays from the luminous organ of a firefly that had been subjected to spectroscopic and bolometric analysis, and compared with light from other sources, showing a most extraordinary economy in a vital process that gives the radiations to which the eye is most sensitive, without the ordinary wasteful expenditure of energy in producing useless invisible rays. He wrote an essay "On the Distribution of the Moon's Heat and its Variation with the Phase," which was published by the Utrecht Society of Arts and Sciences, in 1891, and awarded its prize. Here for the first time isotherms were drawn from observation, showing the change of heat for all parts of the visible lunar disk during the long lunar day, evidence having been found of a progressive decrement of heat from higher to lower latitudes, of greater heat in the lunar afternoon with rapid cooling before sundown, and of larger radiation from bright than from dark areas under a high sun. The variation of the moon's heating effect with the phase was also determined for the first time by a method which excluded errors due to the cold of space. He was lecturer on astronomy and geology in the Western University of Pennsylvania, and was acting director of Ladd Observatory (1896–97) during Prof. Upton's absence from the country. Since then he has been engaged in scientific work for the United States weather bureau. While Mr. Very's scientific work has been mainly in the department of radiant heat, spectroscopy, and solar investigation, he has long been an earnest student and teacher of spiritual philosophy, and has contributed many philosophical and psychological articles to "The New Christianity" and other New-Church journals. Mr. Very was married Apr. 11, 1893, to Portia M., daughter of William Vickers.

GARRIGAN, Philip Joseph, first Roman Catholic bishop of Sioux City, was born in Cavan, Ireland, Sept. 8, 1840, son of Philip and Alice Garrigan. In 1854 his parents emigrated to America, and settled at first in Boston, Mass., and a few months later in Lowell, where he attended the public schools, and spent two years in the high school. After a brief business career he entered St. Charles' College, Ellicott City, Md., in 1862, and was graduated in 1866. He took a theological course at St. Joseph's Provincial Seminary, Troy, N. Y., and after being ordained to the priesthood in 1870, he became curate of St. John's Church, Worcester, Mass., the pastor of which, Rev. P. T. O'Reilly, had just been made bishop of the newly-formed diocese of Springfield. He was director of the Seminary of Troy (1873–75), when he accepted the pastorate of St. Bernard's Church, in Fitchburg, Mass. While there he was for six years a member of the school board of the town, and one of the directors of the public library. After a long and successful pastorate, in 1888 he was appointed to the vice-rectorship of the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C. He had a large share of the responsibility in superintending the erection of the buildings, and in the organization of the educational work. In 1888 St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. Dr. Garrigan has for years been well known as a pulpit orator, and for the active prominent part he has taken in the cause of total abstinence. He was for many years president of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of the diocese of Springfield, and was treasurer of the national union (1887–88). In 1902 he was appointed bishop of the new diocese of Sioux City, Ia., and was consecrated May 25, 1902, at Springfield, Mass., the new bishop's former diocese. He took possession of his episcopal see, June 18, 1902.

P. J. Garrigan.

LAMY, John Baptist, first R. C. archbishop of Santa Fé, was born in Auvergne, France, in 1814. He studied for the priesthood, and on being ordained, emigrated to the United States in 1839, and was assigned to Danville, O. He built a church there, and for the following nine years was engaged in missionary duty, being afterward stationed at Covington, Ky., as pastor of St. Mary's Church. In 1850 the holy see organized the province of New Mexico into a vicariate apostolic, which was placed in charge of Father Lamy, and on Nov. 24th of the same year he was consecrated under the title of bishop of Agathonica. The vicariate then contained a population of 60,000 whites and 8,000 Indians, with twenty-five churches and forty chapels; but the cause of religion had been on the decline there since the annexation of Mexico to the United States, the Franciscans having been removed and all schools closed. Bishop Lamy introduced the Sisters of Loretto, who opened an academy in 1853, and obtained priests and employed every other means for elevating the spiritual state of the population. On July 29, 1853, the vicariate was converted into the bishopric of Santa Fé, Dr. Lamy becoming its first head. He soon afterward went to Europe to procure ecclesiastical assistance, and while there succeeded in inducing the Sisters of Charity, the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine, and the Jesuits to come to this country and establish themselves in his diocese. He returned with six ecclesiastics, who, together with the various religious orders, assisted him in his work of organizing parishes and founding educational institutions, among them a college which was placed in charge of the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine, and a college at Las Vegas, which was established in 1867 with the aid of the Jesuits. In 1875 Detroit was created an archbishopric, and Dr. Lamy was elevated to the archiepiscopal dignity. He acted in that capacity for ten years, resigning on July 18, 1885. The progress made under his administration can be judged from the fact that at the time of his resignation the archdiocese of Santa Fé contained 34 churches, 203 chapels and 56 priests, who ministered to 130,000 Catholics. He died in Santa Fé, N. Mex., Feb. 13, 1888.

SALPOINTE, Jean Baptist, second R. C. archbishop of Santa Fé, was born at St. Maurice, Puy de Dome, France, Feb. 21, 1825. He took a preparatory course at Agen, entered Clermont College for the classics, and deciding to become a priest, studied theology at Clermont Seminary and was ordained Dec. 20, 1851. Father Salpointe held several important offices and was treasurer of the Ecclesiastical College of Clermont for several years. In 1859 he came to this country as a missionary for the archbishop of Santa Fé, and for many years ministered to the Arizona missions alone. When that territory was converted into a vicariate Father Salpointe was made a bishop and first vicar of Arizona. The archdiocese formerly included the territories of New Mexico, Arizona and a large portion of Colorado. Bishop Salpointe was consecrated June 20, 1869, with the title of bishop of Doryla, his vicariate including Arizona, a part of Texas and New Mexico. He immediately established schools and a hospital and erected six church edifices in his diocese. At the time of his appointment as coadjutor to Bishop Lamy, of Santa Fé, the priests under his charge numbered eighteen; the number of churches had been augmented from six to twenty-three, not including the fifteen chapels that had been built in the interim. He was one of the bishops sent to Rome in 1883 to prepare the subjects for treatment by the plenary council held in Baltimore, in 1884–85. He was made archbishop in 1884 to succeed Bishop Lamy, who resigned in 1885. Archbishop Salpointe continued his work until 1894, when he resigned and became titular archbishop of Tomit, residing at Tucson, Arizona, until his death, 1898.

CHAPELLE, Placide Louis, third archbishop of Santa Fé, see vol. VII, p. 554.

BOURGADE, Peter, fourth R. C. archbishop of Santa Fé, was born in the department of Puy de Dome, France, Oct. 17, 1845. He was educated at the College of Billone and at the Grand Seminary of Mont Ferrand, Puy de Dome, and in 1869 came as a missionary to the United States with the Rt. Rev. John B. Salpointe, then vicar-apostolic of Arizona. He was ordained at Santa Fé Nov. 30, 1870, and began his duties at Yuma. In 1873, his strength having been greatly overtaxed, he went back to France for a time to recruit his failing health. Upon his return to the United States in 1875 he was sent to San Elizario, Tex., where he was pastor for six years. In 1881 he was transferred to Silver City, N. Mex., and in 1885 was appointed vicar-apostolic of Arizona, being consecrated at Santa Fé on May 1st of the same year as titular bishop of Tanmaco. On May 8, 1897, the vicariate of Arizona was erected into the see of Tucson, and Bourgade became its first bishop. He resided at Tucson until he was appointed archbishop of Santa Fé, Jan. 7, 1899. The territory under his jurisdiction in 1902 contained 42 churches, 340 missions, stations and chapels, 3 academies for boys and 6 for young ladies and a Catholic population of about 133,000 souls, attended to by 66 priests.

WADHAMS, Edgar Philip, first R. C. bishop of Ogdensburg, was born in Lewis, Essex co., N. Y., May 21, 1817, son of Luman and Lucy (Bostwick) Wadhams. His parents were Protestants, who about 1823 removed to Westport, N. Y. He was educated at Shoreham Academy and in 1834 entered Middlebury College where he was graduated four years later. He then studied for the Protestant Episcopal ministry at the General Theological Seminary, New York city, and after receiving deacon's orders in 1843 was appointed to the missions at Ticonderoga and Port Henry. While there he fell under the influence of the tractarian movement in England, and after severe mental struggles decided to embrace the Roman Catholic faith. He accordingly went to St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Md., where in 1846 he was baptized a Catholic by Rev. Peter Fredet, a well-known Sulpician author. He remained at this seminary to prepare himself for the priesthood, and on Jan. 15, 1850, was ordained in St. Mary's pro-Cathedral, Albany, N. Y., by the Rt. Rev. John McCloskey. He was immediately appointed first assistant of this church, and held the same position in the new Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception until 1866, when he was made rector. He was next elected vicar-general of the diocese of Albany, which position he filled with marked ability until 1872. When on Feb. 15 of the latter year the new diocese of Ogdensburg was created, the pope appointed him its first bishop. He was consecrated at Albany on May 5, following and

Edgar P. Wadhams

was installed in his see on the 16th of the same month. The diocese was then poorly supplied and deeply in debt. It contained but forty priests, two convents and four schools under the Franciscan and Augustinian fathers. Under Bishop Wadhams's administration the number of priests was doubled, the convents were increased to fourteen; thirty-three new churches were erected, sixteen rebuilt, seventeen parochial residences established, and the debts incurred by these buildings were almost all paid after a few years. He founded schools in Ogdensburg and placed them in charge of the clergy of St. Viateur. A boys' college was established at Watertown by the fathers of the Sacred Heart and many other schools were started by nuns of various orders throughout the see. Spiritual progress has kept pace with temporal prosperity and it is maintained that no diocese in the United States was ever placed on a better footing in the same lapse of time. About 1889 Bishop Wadhams's health began to decline under the severe strain of his arduous labors, and he died in Ogdensburg, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1891.

CARRELL, George Aloysius, first Roman Catholic bishop of Covington, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 13, 1803, son of John and Mary Julia (Moore) Carrell, both natives of Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Timothy Carrell, came from Ireland prior to the revolutionary war. George was born in the old mansion of William Penn. He attended the local schools, entered St. Mary's College, Emmettsburg, in 1813, and in 1816 went to Georgetown College, where he remained for four years. He then entered the novitiate of the Society of Jesus at White Marsh, Md. Two years later he went to the Theological Seminary of St. Mary's, Baltimore, to prepare for the priesthood. He was ordained a priest in 1829, in St. Augustine's Church, Philadelphia, by Bishop Courrell. After six years as assistant pastor at St. Augustine's Church, Father Carrell was appointed pastor of Holy Trinity Church, Philadelphia, and afterward did missionary work in Delaware and Pennsylvania. At Wilmington, Del., he established a successful boarding and day school for young ladies, in charge of the Sisters of Charity, besides a school for boys, which became very prosperous. Subsequently he entered the Society of Jesus in the novitiate of which he had formerly spent two profitable years, and was successively appointed professor in St. Louis University, pastor of the college church of St. Francis Xavier, rector of St. Louis University, and president of Purcell Mansion College for Young Boys, near Cincinnati, O. On Nov. 1, 1833, he was consecrated at Cincinnati bishop of the new see of Covington, which embraced the eastern portion of Kentucky. Through Bishop Carrell's energy the new cathedral church of St. Mary's was ready for service at the end of a year. When he began his episcopate there were but ten churches and seven priests in the diocese, which was almost entirely devoid of schools and religious orders. He gave every encouragement to orders to enter the diocese, and was indefatigable in the building of schools. At the close of his episcopate there were academies, schools, and benevolent institutions in his diocese, two male and twelve female religious institutions, a hospital, two orphan asylums and an infant foundling asylum: the number of churches and stations had been increased to ninety, and the priests to thirty-three, besides eleven clerical students. Bishop Carrell was a natural orator, a man of profound learning, and a renowned educator. He died at Covington, Sept. 25, 1868.

TOEBBE, Augustus Mary, second Roman Catholic bishop of Covington, was born at Meppen, Hanover, Germany, Jan. 17, 1829. He was graduated at the gymnasium of Meppen in 1847 and subsequently went to Munster for a course in philosophy. He was afterward engaged in commercial pursuits until he decided to become a priest and devote himself to the American missions. He arrived in the United States in 1852, attached himself to the diocese of Cincinnati and Sept. 14, 1854, was ordained a priest. Father Toebbe first took up mission work at St. Peter's, New Richmond, O., which included Columbus, Ripley and the large intervening district. In 1865 he was made assistant pastor of St. Philomena's Church at Cincinnati, and in 1865 became pastor. He attended the first plenary council of Baltimore as one of the theologians. Father Toebbe was appointed bishop of Covington to succeed Bishop Carroll and was consecrated in St. Philomena's Church, Jan. 9, 1870, by Bishop Rosecrans, assisted by Bishop Tuers of Fort Wayne and Bishop McCloskey of Louisville. In 1878 he visited Rome. In September, 1879, he celebrated the silver jubilee of his ordination, and about the same time opened his diocesan seminary. Bishop Toebbe introduced the Sisters of Notre Dame and the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, while the churches increased to fifty-two, his priests to fifty-six and the parochial schools to thirty-five. He built a hospital, orphan and foundling asylum and the Catholic population was augmented to 40,000. He died at Covington, Ky., May 2, 1884.

MAES, Camillus Paul, third Roman Catholic bishop of Covington, was born in Courtrai, Belgium, Mar. 13, 1846, son of John Baptist and Justine (Ghyoot) Maes. He received his early education in the parochial schools and college of his native place and having determined to give himself to the service of the Church entered the seminary of Bruges. He finished his theological course at the American College at Louvain, and was ordained for the diocese of Detroit, Dec. 19, 1868. He immediately went to his field of work and on arriving in this country in May, 1869, was appointed pastor of St. Peter's Church, Mt. Clemens, Mich. This position he held until 1871, when he became pastor of St. Mary's Church, Monroe, Mich. In 1873 he organized the parish of St. John, and built a new church there. In 1880 Father Maes was made secretary and chancellor of the diocese of Detroit, and four years later was appointed bishop of Covington, Ky., being consecrated on Jan. 25, 1885. He has since managed the affairs of his see with much zeal and ability, and through his efforts a magnificent cathedral costing $300,000 has been built and many new schools and convents established. The diocese of Covington in 1902 contained 76 priests, 80 churches, 36 parochial schools and a Catholic population of about 50,000. Bishop Maes is the permanent president of the eucharistic congresses, is secretary of the board of directors of the Catholic University of America, is president of the Louvain Alumni Association and a director of the American College of that university. He edits "Emmanuel," the organ of the Eucharistic League, and is the author

Camillus P. Maes.

of a "Life of Rev. Charles Nerinck" and of several contributions to the Roman Catholic press.

FISCHER-HANSEN, Carl, lawyer and author, was born in Denmark, Aug. 15, 1868, son of Carl E. Hansen, a prominent man of letters and political leader. He was educated in the private schools of Denmark, and was graduated at Wrien Institute, at Copenhagen, in 1887. Soon afterward he came to New York, where he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1895 and entered upon an extensive practice. He received the degree of LL.D. from the New York State University in 1897. He was an intimate friend of Pres. McKinley, who appointed him a military attache to the coronation exercises of the queen of Holland in 1900. At the beginning of the Spanish-American war he organized and equipped at his own expense a regiment of 1,260 Scandinavian soldiers and presented their services to the United States. He was appointed first lieutenant in the 1st New York corps of engineers, and later he acted as aide de camp to Maj.-Gen. Wade, who commanded the 3d army corps. He has written two books: "The American Laws" and "America." He was married, June 10, 1896, to Nellie, daughter of Isaac V. Brokaw of New York city, and has one child, Vera Fischer-Hansen.

WILLIAMSON, George McWillie, lawyer and diplomat, was born in Fairfax district, S. C., Sept. 29, 1829, son of Thomas Taylor and Tirzah Ann (McWillie) Williamson, and great-grandson of Capt. John Williamson, officer in the revolutionary war. He was graduated at the South Carolina College in 1850; was admitted to the bar; engaged in practice at Mansfield, De Soto co., La., and rose to eminence in his profession, becoming district attorney and United States attorney. He was one of the signers of the secession ordinance and entered the Confederate army with a company from Shreveport, La., rose to the rank of colonel, served on the staff of Gens. Polk, Magruder and E. Kirby Smith, and was wounded at Shiloh and at Murfreesboro. After the war he practiced law at Shreveport, with great success with S. Landrum as partner; later the firm became Egan, Williamson & Wise, the most prominent attorneys in north Louisiana. In 1867 he was elected a member of the U. S. senate, but like the other southern senators was not allowed to take his seat. In 1873–80 he was envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Central America. After his return to the United States he resumed the practice of law, was attorney and counsel for the Texas and Pacific railway, and represented the United States government in the French spoliation claims. He was twice married: first, at Dunboyne, La., to Eleanor Angela Isabel, daughter of Col. E. G. W. and Francis Parker (Lewis) Butler, and granddaughter of Lawrence Lewis, Washington's favorite nephew, and Eleanor Custis, his adopted daughter; second, to Mary Leigh Marshall. He had six children by the first marriage and five by the second.

ELLIOTT, Victor Alanson, jurist, was born in Tioga county, Pa., July 23, 1839, son of Oliver and Mary (Rockwell) Elliott, grandson of Nathaniel and Nancy (Libby) Elliott, and great-grandson of Daniel Elliott, a revolutionary soldier who was killed in 1777. When sixteen years of age he commenced teaching in a country school, at the same time attending the academy at Wellsboro, Pa. He entered the law department of the University of Michigan in 1860 and remained there until the outbreak of the civil war when he volunteered as a private soldier. In 1862 he was commissioned captain of volunteers and served through the first Peninsular campaign under Gen. McClellan when an attack of typhoid pneumonia compelled his retirement from the army. In 1863 he was elected superintendent of common schools in his native county. As soon as his health was comparatively restored he assisted in recruiting a new regiment of volunteers and re-entered the army serving as major of the 207th Pennsylvania regiment till the close of the war. He resumed the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1867, and removed with his family to Omaha, Neb., in 1868, where he opened a law office. He went to Denver in 1873 on account of his health and he commenced the practice of law. In 1876 when Colorado was admitted to the Union, he was nominated and elected judge of the Denver district for the term of six years. In 1882 he was unanimously renominated, first by his own party and then by three other conventions, the Democratic, the Greenback and the Citizens Reform, and so elected without opposition for another term of six years. After twelve years continuous service as judge of the district court, in 1888 he was nominated and elected associate justice of the supreme court of the state for a term of six years. Judge Elliott was married May 10, 1863, to Josephine E., daughter of Avery Gillette. His oldest son, Willis Victor Elliott, is a graduate of Michigan University law department and a member of the Colorado bar. Since 1891 Judge Elliott has been a member of the law faculty of the University of Nebraska, of the University of Colorado and the University of Denver. His principal lectures have been upon the irrigation laws of the West and the mining laws of the United States.

V. A. Elliott

MEEKER, Joseph Rusling, artist, was born in Newark, N. J., Apr. 21, 1827. His paternal ancestors came from Belgium, in 1640, to Norwalk, Conn. He inherited artistic inclinations from his maternal grandfather, who was a painter of some note, and at the age of eight, began drawing and dabbling in water colors. In 1845 he removed to New York city, where his drawings from casts won him a scholarship in the Academy of Design. He spent three years in Buffalo, N. Y., and seven years in Louisville, Ky. (1852–59), painting portraits on commission, and finally settled in St. Louis, Mo., where he has since resided. During the civil war he served as paymaster in the United States navy, and it was then that he found the opportunity for making those sketches of Southern swamps and bayou scenery, which established his reputation. Mr. Meeker has exhibited at the National Academy of Design, at the Boston Art Club, and in various other cities of the Union. His most popular pictures are his landscapes of Southern swamps, with cypresses and hanging moss, and some of them have been engraved; the best known among them being "The Acadians in the Atchafalaya," "The Indian Chief," "The Vale of Cashmere," "Louisiana Bayou," "Noon-day Rest," and "The Lotos Eaters." He was a founder, and was three times elected president, of the St. Louis Art Society, and was active in the establishment of other artistic organizations.

PATTERSON, Robert Wilson, journalist, was born in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 30, 1850, son of Rev. Robert Wilson and Julia A. (Quigley) Patterson, and grandson of Alexander and Sarah E. (Stevenson) Patterson, natives of South Carolina, whose parents were Scotch Presbyterians from the North of Ireland. His father (1814–94) was graduated at Illinois College in 1837 and at Lane Theological Seminary in 1841; was pastor at Monroe, Mich.; of the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago; was professor of apologetics at the Presbyterian Seminary of the Northwest and the Lane Theological Seminary; was president of Lake Forest University; received the degrees of D.D. from Hamilton College in 1854 and LL.D. from Lake Forest in 1889. The son was graduated at Williams College, Mass., in 1871. He studied law, and in 1872–73 he was connected with the Presbyterian "Interior" in an editorial capacity, resigning in 1873 to become telegraph editor of the Chicago "Tribune." He has since been identified with the paper, becoming editor in chief in 1899.

WHEELER, Everett Pepperrell, lawyer, was born in New York city Mar. 10, 1840, son of David Everett and Elizabeth (Jarvis) Wheeler, and grandson of John B. Wheeler of Orford, N. H., who contributed the money for Daniel Webster's counsel fee in the famous Dartmouth College case. His father, a native of Vermont, was for forty years a practicing lawyer in New York, and his mother was a daughter of William Jarvis (q. v), who was charge d'affaires at Lisbon, Portugal, under the administration of Jefferson and Madison. He was educated at the Free Academy (now the College of the City of New York) and at Harvard Law School, 1857–59. In 1861 he was admitted to the bar, and since then has been in active practice in New York. Among the notable cases with which he was associated were the litigation growing out of the loss of the steamship Atlantic in 1871, in which he successfully maintained the doctrine affirmed by the United States supreme court, that the act of 1851 for the limitation of ship owners' liability was applicable to foreign as well as to domestic vessels; the suit of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co. vs. the Western Union Telegraph Co., in which the title of Thomas A. Edison's quadruplex telegraph invention was involved; in the litigation over the New York Cable Railway Co.'s charter, in which he advocated the underground cable system and free transfers since so widely adopted; in the case of the steamship Adula, which was condemned as a prize during the Spanish war, and in many cases involving construction of the Harter act, regulating the rights and duties of carriers by sea. He is the author of "Modern Law of Carriers" (1890). During 1877–80 he was a member of the New York board of education and was instrumental in securing the law authorizing the revival of sewing as a course in the public schools, and an extension of courses in architecture and industrial art at the New York College. He was one of the inaugurators of the movement in 1880 to renew the civil service reform agitation, which finally resulted in the federal and New York state acts on this subject. He was chairman of the executive committee of the New York Civil Service Reform Association, 1880–99, and chairman of the city civil service commission, 1884–89 and 1894–96. In 1885 he was a member of the committee of seventy which successfully conducted the reform campaign in behalf of Mayor Strong, and in 1897 a member of the Citizen's Union which supported Seth Low for mayor of New York. During 1884–88 he was president of the New York Free Trade Club and advocated before the tariff commission the policy of free raw materials. He was also one of the founders of the Reform Club and was its second president. Under his leadership and that of Fairchild, Ellery Anderson and Warner, all of whom became its presidents, it advocated tariff reform and the maintenance of the gold standard, and was one of the most effective organizations in supporting Grover Cleveland in both his administrations and in solidifying public sentiment during the Harrison administration in favor of sound currency. During this period Mr. Wheeler published a monograph on the tariff and wages and another on real bi-metallism. He was one of the founders of the Bar Association and has long served on its executive committee and as one of its vice-presidents. He is a vice-president of the American Bar Association and chairman of its committee on international law. In 1891 he was active in founding, and has since been president of, the East Side House, one of the best equipped and most active centers of social reform in the city.

DODGE, Augustus Chester, senator, was born at St. Genevieve, Mo., Jan. 2, 1812, son of Henry and Christiana (McDonald) Dodge. His father was the first governor of Wisconsin territory, a delegate to congress and the first U. S. senator from Wisconsin as a state. Augustus C. Dodge was a lieutenant of volunteers in 1832, when the Black Hawk war broke out. He was under command of his father, who was colonel of the militia of Wisconsin territory. In 1838 he was appointed by Pres. Van Buren register of the land office at Burlington, Ia., and removed to that city, which was his home during the remainder of his life. He became popular by assisting the early settlers in securing and maintaining title to their land, and on Jan. 14, 1839, was appointed by Gov. Lucas brigadier-general of the 2d brigade in the 1st division of Iowa militia. On Sept. 2, 1840, he was elected to be the first congressional delegate from Iowa. The first general assembly of the state of Iowa was not able to agree upon the election of senators, but the second assembly, on Dec. 2, 1848, elected Gen. A. C. Dodge as one of the first U. S. senators from that state, and he was also the first senator known to have been born west of the Mississippi river. He was a Democratic presidential elector in 1848, and was a delegate to the Chicago national convention in 1864. On the 8th day of February, 1855, Gen. Dodge resigned his seat in the senate, and on the following day Pres. Pierce nominated him to be minister plenipoten-

A. C. Dodge

tiary to the court of Spain. During his residence in Spain he acquired the Spanish language, and was the first minister to deliver his valedictory to the queen in her own tongue. In 1874 he was elected mayor of Burlington, Ia. His death occurred there on Nov. 20, 1883.

TOWNSEND, Lawrence, U. S. minister, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 13, 1860, son of Henry C., and Georgiana Lawrence (Talman) Townsend. His ancestry was of the English Quaker stock, the founder of his family in America being Joseph Townsend of Cirencester, England, a nephew of Richard Townsend, who accompanied William Penn in the ship Welcome and landed at what is now the city of Chester on the Delaware river. He was educated at the Mantua Academy and the University of Pennsylvania, being a member of the class of 1881, but owing to ill-health he resigned in 1880 to visit Europe for one year. Upon his return he went to Colorado and was part owner of a cattle ranch where he resided for some years, returning to Philadelphia in 1885. He traveled extensively in Europe making a special study of international law, the history of diplomacy, and modern languages and literature. In 1893 he was appointed first secretary of the United States legation at Vienna, a post he held for four years, acting at various times as charge d'affaires; in 1897 he was promoted to the position of U. S. envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Portugal, and in 1899 he was transferred to Belgium. In 1886 he was married to his second cousin, Natalie Hanau, a granddaughter of Dr. William Price and Hannah (Redwood) Fisher of Philadelphia.

Lawrence Townsend

EDGERTON, Alonzo Jay, jurist and senator, was born near Rome, Oneida co., N. Y., June 7, 1827, son of William and Eleanor (Jay) Edgerton, and a descendant of Richard Edgerton, who was one of the original settlers of Norwalk, Conn., in 1647. After a preparatory education at Lowville Academy, he entered the sophomore class of Wesleyan University, and was graduated in 1850. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and in 1855 removed to Dodge county, Minn., where he took an active part in politics. He was a member of the legislature in 1858–59, and again in 1877–78, and in 1876 was a presidential elector. In 1862 he recruited Co. B, 10th regiment, Minnesota infantry, was its captain, and served throughout the civil war. He was railroad commissioner of Minnesota (1871–74): Republican presidential elector in 1876; member of the state senate in 1877–78, and in 1881 was chosen U. S. senator, succeeding William Windom, who had become secretary of the treasury in Garfield's cabinet. He served from Mar. 14th to Oct. 26th, when Mr. Windom resumed his seat. In December, 1881, he was appointed chief justice of the territory of Dakota, and while occupying this position, in 1885, he became a member of the constitutional convention of South Dakota, in which he took a prominent part in framing the present state Constitution, and by a unanimous vote he was elected president of the convention. He also presided over the readjustment convention of 1889. Upon the admission of South Dakota into the Union, in 1889, he was appointed by Pres. Harrison U. S. district judge, and when the state government was organized, he was made president of the board of regents, but the duties of his judicial position compelled him to resign after several months of service. In 1891 he received the degree of LL.D. from Wesleyan University and from the University of South Dakota. Judge Edgerton was the author of "Railroad Laws of Minnesota" (1872). He was married, Oct. 8, 1850, to Sarah Curtis of New Britain, Conn. He died at Sioux Falls, S. D., Aug. 10, 1896.

MARSHALL, Thomas, soldier, was born in Mason county, Ky., Apr. 13, 1793, son of Thomas and Frances Maitland (Kennan) Marshall, and a nephew of John Marshall, the chief justice. His father (1761–1817), was a native of Fauquier county, Va., and served throughout the revolutionary war, attaining the rank of captain. In 1790 he settled in Kentucky, became the first clerk of Mason county, and was a member of the Kentucky constitutional convention in 1799. The son received a good education and prepared himself for the legal profession. He served as a lieutenant in the war of 1812. On Apr. 19th of that year he fought a duel with Charles S. Mitchell, on the banks of the Ohio, above Maysville. He challenged Mitchell for some insult offered his father, and as a result was severely wounded in the hip. He was in the legislature several times, and represented Lewis county for six terms (1817, 1828, 1836, 1839, 1842, and 1844), serving at one time as speaker of the house. When the Mexican war broke out, Pres. Polk appointed him brigadier-general of volunteers, and he served from July 1, 1846, to July 20, 1848. He commanded the Kentucky brigade under Gen. John E. Wool, but owing to disagreements with his superior officer, was left with only a part of his brigade to guard Rinconada pass and to drill raw recruits. He was with Gen. Taylor in the Buena Vista campaign, participated in the invasion of Mexico, and during the last six months of the war he was the military governor of Mexico. In conjunction with Gen. Worth he preferred the charges against Gen. Winfield Scott which led to a court of inquiry on that officer's conduct. Gen. Marshall was married first, about 1819, to Katherine Taylor, of Virginia, and second, Nov. 6, 1821, to Julianna Winchester Whetcroft, of Washington city. He was murdered on his estate in Lewis county, Ky., by a tenant named Tyler, Mar. 28, 1853.

HISE, Elijah, jurist, was born in Allegheny county, Pa., July 4, 1801. His parents, who were of German descent, moved to Russellville, Logan co., Ky., when he was quite young. He was graduated at Transylvania University in 1822, studied law, and opened an office in Russellville, where he soon acquired a large and lucrative practice. He was an ardent supporter of Jackson, and in 1829 he was elected a representative in the legislature. While in the legislature he advocated a bill to repeal the law allowing pay for slaves executed for crime. He was a judge of the court of appeals, and in 1851 was one of the four judges chosen at the first election for appellate judge, under the new constitution: he presided as chief justice from August, 1852, to August, 1854. He was appointed charge d'affaires to Guatemala in 1848, and served two years, acquiring distinction by his success in securing the "Hise Treaty," between the United States and that country. He was presidential elector for Buchanan and Breckinridge in 1856. He was elected a representative in congress to fill the unexpired term of Henry Grider, who died, Sept. 14, 1866; and he was re-elected to the 40th congress, being at the time a candidate for the United States senate, but having been in failing health for some time, and becoming very despondent over the unhappy conditions following the civil war, he committed suicide. He was a man of a very high order of talent, was proficient in music, mathematics, and the drama, was a devoted friend, and a bitter and relentless opponent. As an orator, he was forcible and convincing, his logic superb and his sarcasm scathing, and he has been called "a very Titan in debate." He secured national reputation by his elaborate and celebrated dissenting opinion in "Slack v. The Maysville and Lexington R. R. Co." He was married, Oct. 8, 1832, to Elvira L. D., daughter of William L. Stewart, of Russellville. They had no children. He died at Russellville, Ky., May 8, 1867.

SCARBOROUGH, William Saunders, philologist, was born at Macon, Ga., Feb. 16, 1852, son of Jeremiah and Frances Scarborough. He was educated in the schools of the American Missionary Association, the Lewis High School, and both Atlanta and Oberlin universities. After being graduated at Oberlin in 1875, he became professor of Latin, Greek, and mathematics, at the Lewis High School, and then devoted several months to the study of Hebrew and Greek at the Oberlin Theological Seminary. During vacations he taught in the negro normal schools of southern Ohio. From the theological school he went to the Payne Institute of Cokesbury, S. C., as principal, and in 1877 was called to Wilberforce University, where he was professor of Greek language and literature during 1891–95, and has been vice-president of the corporation for years. As a scholar he stands preeminent in his race, having acquainted himself with Sanskrit, Gothic, Zend, Lithuanian, and Old Sclavonic; and being equally at home in the literature of the French, German, Italian, and Spanish languages. He was the third negro elected to membership in the American philological association, and the first selected to read a paper before that body. He is a member of the American social science, dialect, and folk-lore societies, the American spelling reform association, the Modern Language Association of America, the Archæological Institute of America, and vice-president of the American Negro Academy. In politics, he was an organizer of the negro civil-rights convention of Columbus, O., in 1883, and of various civil-rights leagues; was a member of the Republican state central committee for Ohio; was chosen to address the Colored Men's Interstate Conference held at Pittsburg, Pa., in 1884, and was appointed postmaster of Wilberforce, O., in 1879. He was a delegate to the Methodist centennial conference of Baltimore in 1884, and to similar gatherings of the church. He has contributed many articles to the "Forum," "Arena," "Independent," "North American Review," New York "Mail and Express," Chicago "Inter-Ocean," Manchester, England, "Guardian," etc.; is an editor of the Sunday-school publications and a director of the tract society of the Methodist Episcopal church. His published volumes include: "First Lessons in Greek" (1881); "Theory and Function of the Thematic Vowel in the Greek Verb" (1884); "Our Political Status" ((1884); Birds of Aristophanes" (1886); "Questions on Latin Grammar" (1889); "Andocides' Orations" (1892); and a number of pamphlets. The degrees of A.M. and LL.D. were conferred upon him by Oberlin and Liberia colleges in 1882, and Ph.D. by Kentucky University in 1892. He was married Aug. 2, 1881, to Sarah C. Bierce, a graduate of the Oswego Normal School and principal of the normal and industrial department of Wilberforce University.

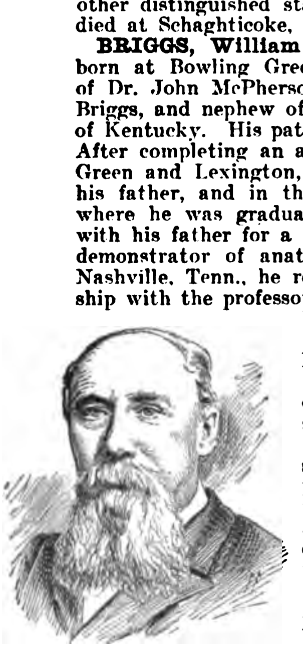
MOORE, Edward Mott, physician, was born at Rahway, N. J., July 15, 1814, son of Lindley Murray and Abigail (Mott) Moore, grandson of Samuel and Rachel (Stone) Moore, great-grandson of Samuel and Mary Moore, g. g.-grandson of John and Hope (Robinds) Moore, and g. g. g.-grandson of Samuel and Mary (Ilsley) Moore, who removed from Newbury, Mass., to New Jersey in 1666. His father was a prominent member of the Society of Friends and an early leader in the anti-slavery movement. The son studied medicine in New York and Philadelphia and was graduated M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1838. He served as resident physician at Blockley Hospital, and also at the Frankford Lunatic Asylum until he removed in 1840 to Rochester, where he began the practice of medicine. In 1842 he was called to the chair of surgery in the medical school of Woodstock, Vt., and lectured there for eleven years. He held the same chair at Berkshire Medical College, Massachusetts, 1853–54, at Starling Medical College, Columbus, O., 1854–55, and at the Buffalo Medical College, 1858–83. Dr. Moore was distinguished for his researches and experiments on the heart's action. They were undertaken in Philadelphia about 1838, with Dr. Pollock—continuing the experiments begun by Dr. Hope—and investigated in the following year by a committee of the London Medical Society. In his articles on medical and surgical topics he suggested many original methods of treatment. In one of these articles he controverted the asseverations of physiologists as to the rationale of the production of the vowel sounds. He was the author of monographs on fractures and dislocations of the clavicle; on fractures of the radius, accompanied with dislocation of the ulna; on fractures, during adolescence, at the upper end of the humerus; and a treatise on transfusion of blood based on original investigations. He was president of the New York State Medical Society; one of the founders of the American Surgical Association, succeeded Dr. Gross as its president in 1883, and was president of the American Medical Association in 1889–90. He helped frame the constitution of the state board of health, and was its president from its organization in 1880 until 1886. In 1884 he was a delegate to the International congress of physicians at Copenhagen; he was for many years president of the board of trustees of the University of Rochester and until his decease. He was also president of the board of trustees of Reynolds Library, of Rochester Public Health Association, and of the Red Cross Society of Monroe county; a member of the Rochester Pathological Society, and an honorary fellow of the Rochester Academy of Medicine. For nearly fifty years he was at the head of St. Mary's Hospital staff. Dr. Moore was married at Windsor, Vt., Nov. 11, 1847, to Lucy R., daughter of Samuel Prescott of Montreal, Canada, and he died in Rochester, N. Y., March 4, 1902.

E. M. Moore

MASTERS, Josiah, jurist and congressman, was born in Woodbury, Conn., Oct. 22, 1763. After graduation at Yale College in 1784, he removed to Schaghticoke, Rensselaer co., N. Y. He served in the state legislature in 1792, 1800, and 1801, and was then appointed associate judge of

Rensselaer county. He served as representative in congress during 1805–09, and from 1808 until his death he filled the post of first judge of the court of common pleas of the county. Judge Masters was a zealous supporter of the general measures against Great Britain before and during the war of 1812, but in several able speeches he vigorously opposed the commercial restrictions, especially the Non-intercourse and Embargo Acts. The embargo prohibition was laid in various forms at intervals from 1794 until 1815, originally growing out of the declaration of war between France and Great Britain in 1793, when each government ordered the seizure of neutral vessels bound for the port of the other. This caused great excitement in the United States, and the first embargo was laid, Mar. 26, 1794, to continue for thirty days and afterward prolonged to sixty. On Dec. 22, 1809, congress, at the instance of Pres. Jefferson, passed an embargo act, prohibiting the sailing of any merchant vessel from any American port, save coasters. As it failed to stop the depredations of either England or France upon the neutral commerce of the United States, and besides inflicted great injury on our shipping interest and our export trade, it was repealed on Feb. 28, 1809, being replaced by a non-intercourse law, which forbade British or French vessels to enter American ports. The last embargo act was passed during the war with Great Britain, on Dec. 17, 1813, and was repealed in April, 1814. Josiah Masters was a cooperator and adviser of De Witt Clinton in the system of internal improvements the latter introduced in New York, and he numbered among his personal friends, Jefferson, Madison, Clay, and other distinguished statesmen of the period. He died at Schaghticoke, N. Y., June 30, 1822.

BRIGGS, William Thompson, surgeon, was born at Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 4, 1829, son of Dr. John McPherson and Harriet (Morehead) Briggs, and nephew of Gov. Charles S. Morehead, of Kentucky. His paternal ancestors were Scotch. After completing an academic course at Bowling Green and Lexington, he studied medicine under his father, and in the Transylvania University, where he was graduated in 1850. He practiced with his father for a year, and after a period as demonstrator of anatomy at the University of Nashville, Tenn., he resumed practice in partnership with the professor of obstetrics, Dr. John M. Watson, which lasted until the latter's death in 1866. In 1856 Dr. Briggs became adjunct professor of anatomy, was elected full professor in 1865, and was transferred to the chair of obstetrics in the following year. In 1868 he was also made professor of surgery; and from 1875 until his death he held this chair in the combined Universities of Nashville and Vanderbilt. As a surgeon he became well known throughout the country, and was called to all parts of the United States to perform operations. He had extraordinary success in performing operations that were successful with no one else. Some of his most noteworthy operations were: Removal of entire upper jaw for gunshot injury, (1863); removal of lower jaw for the same wound, (1863); ligation of the internal carotid artery for traumatic aneurism, (1871); and a hip-joint amputation in a case of elephantiasis arabum, where the leg weighed eighty pounds, (1875). He performed the operation for stone 254 times, losing only six cases; of trephining, seventy-five times, losing only five cases; and removed over 300 ovarian tumors, ligating all the principal arteries. He made a number of valuable contributions to medical literature, and published separately "Antiseptic Treatment of Wounds," (1881); and "Surgical Treatment of Epilepsy," (1884). He was a member of the Tennessee State Medical Society, and its president in 1886; the Mississippi Valley Medical Association; the American Medical Association, being president in 1890, its delegate to the international medical congress of London, Eng., in 1881, and one of its judicial council; a founder of the American Surgical Association, and its president in 1885; a member of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, and president of the section of general surgery at the international medical congress of Washington, D. C., in 1887. He had the finest library on medicine and surgery in the South. Dr. Briggs was married at Bowling Green, Ky., May 25, 1851, to Annie E., daughter of Samuel and Hettie (Garrison) Stubbins, and was survived by a daughter and three sons, who followed their father's profession. He died at Nashville, Tenn., June 13, 1894.



W. T. Briggs

ANDREWS, Charles, jurist, was born at New Hartford, Oneida co., N. Y., May 27, 1827, son of George and Polly (Walker) Andrews, and a descendant of John and Mary Andrews who came from England about 1640 and settled near Farmington, Conn. He attended the public school and the Oneida Conference Seminary, Cazenovia, N. Y., subsequently studied law in the office of Sedgwick & Outwater, Syracuse, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. After practicing alone for a short time in Syracuse, he formed with Charles B. Sedgwick the firm of Sedgwick & Andrews, of which George D. Kennedy became a member in 1855. Early identifying himself with the Republican party, he became one of its most prominent men in that part of the state. In 1861, 1862, and in 1868, he was elected mayor of Syracuse, while in 1867, he was one of the delegates-at-large to the constitutional convention of the state of New York; also to the convention which nominated Gen. Grant for the presidency. In May, 1870, he was elected an associate judge of the court of appeals of the state of New York, in which court he remained for twenty-seven years. In 1881, when Charles J. Folger resigned the office of chief judge, Judge Andrews was appointed as his successor. He was re-elected as associate judge for a term of fourteen years, having been nominated by both political parties, and in 1895 he was elected chief judge of the court on a like nomination. In December, 1897, he was retired by the age limit of seventy years. The honorary degree of LL.D. has been conferred on him by Hamilton, Columbia, and Yale. He was married, May 17, 1855, to Marcia A., daughter of Judge Skankland of Cortland, N. Y. They have two sons, William S. Andrews, now a judge of the supreme court of the state of New York, and Charles W. Andrews, a lawyer, and member of the firm of Goodale, Nottingham Bros. & Andrews, of Syracuse, N. Y.

HOLLISTER, Gideon Hiram, historian, was born at Washington, Conn., Dec. 14, 1818, son of Gideon and Harriet (Jackson) Hollister, and a descendant of John Hollister, who came to America from England about 1642. The line of descent runs through his son Stephen, who married Abigail Treat; through their son Gideon, who married Rebecca Sherman; through their son Gideon, who married Patience Hurd, and through their son Gideon and his wife, Currence Hickock, who were Mr. Hollister's grandparents. He was graduated at Yale College in 1840. While a student he was president of the Linonian Society and editor of the "Yale Literary Magazine," and he was class poet. After graduation he studied law under the direction of Judge Seymour, at Litchfield, Conn., and being admitted to the bar in 1842, practiced for a short time in Woodbury. In 1843 he was appointed clerk of the courts at Litchfield, Conn., a position which he held—with an interregnum of one year — until 1851, continuing meanwhile in the active practice of his profession. He acquired great political influence in the western part of the state, and in 1856 was elected to the state senate. In 1868 he was sent as minister to Hayti, by Pres. Grant, and on his return practiced for a short time at Bridgeport, but in 1876 returned to Litchfield, and represented that town in the state legislature in 1880. As a lawyer his strength lay in the trial of matters of fact before a jury. In cross-examination he was wonderfully adroit; and he had in a remarkable degree the advocate's power of portraying parties and witnesses with such a subtle coloring of apt words as impressed his own bias upon juries without their being at all aware of the effect his art produced. As a writer he is chiefly known for his "History of Connecticut" (1855), which passed through many editions, and is an authoritative work. He published a valuable treatise on the "Law of Eminent Domain," and at the close of his life was engaged in writing a history of Hayti. He was married, June 3, 1847, to Mary S. Brisbane, of South Carolina. He also published: "Mount Hope; or, Philip, King of the Wampanoags; an Historical Romance" (1851); "Thomas à Becket, a Tragedy," and other poems (1866); "Kinley Hollow; a Novel," published in 1882, after his death. He died at Litchfield, Conn., Mar. 24, 1881.

COGGESHALL, William Turner, journalist, was born at Lewistown, Pa., Sept. 6, 1824. In 1841 he went to Ohio and connected himself with the Cincinnati "Gazette." In 1854–56 he published "The Genius of the West," and during 1856–62, was state librarian. At the beginning of the civil war he was appointed on the staff of Gov. Dennison with the rank of colonel. He was detailed to secret service in Virginia and other places, and the exposure weakened his lungs until the ultimate result was consumption. In 1862 he bought the "Springfield Republic," but sold it in 1865, and took charge of the "Ohio State Journal" at Columbus. In January, 1866, he served on the staff of Gov. Cox, and in June, he was appointed U. S. minister to Ecuador. It was hoped that the air of Quito might restore his declining health. His daughter, Jessie, accompanied her father as secretary of legation and had charge of the office for four months after his death. He published "Signs of the Times" (1851); "Easy Warren, and his Contemporaries" (1854); "Oakshaw, or the Victim of Avarice" (1855); "The Newspaper Record: Containing a Complete List of Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States, Canada, and Great Britain" (1856); "Home Hits and Hints" (1859); "Poets and Poetry of the West" (1860); "Stories of Frontier Adventure" (1863); "Ohio's Prosperity, Social and Material" (1863); "The Journeys of Abraham Lincoln as President-Elect, and as President Martyred" (1865). He also contributed largely to periodical literature. He died in Quito, Ecuador, Aug. 2, 1867.

BARD, Thomas Robert, senator, was born at Chambersburg, Franklin co., Pa., Dec. 8, 1841, son of Robert McFarland and Elizabeth S. (Little) Bard, of Scotch-Irish descent. His first American ancestor was Archibald Bard, whose son Richard, with his wife, Catherine Poe, was captured by the Indians in 1758, at their home in Adams county, Pa. Their son Thomas married Jane McFarland, and was the senator's grandfather. He attended the Chambersburg Academy, and at the age of seventeen began the study of law in the office of Hon. George Chambers. In 1859 he joined an engineering corps, but in 1860 he became a bookkeeper in Hagerstown, Md., where he rendered valuable aid during the civil war in upholding the Federal sentiment in Maryland. In 1865 he took charge of Col. Thomas A. Scott's land interests in California, was superintendent of the California Petroleum Co., and became intimately identified with the industrial development of southern California, extending its settlement by the most liberal of land leases, encouraging its commerce by the erection of wharves, and increasing its fertility by the inauguration of irrigating canals, etc. He was president of the Union Oil Co. of California, and organized the Simi Land and Water Co., and Las Posas Land and Water Co., together owning 132,000 acres in Ventura county. He was a member of the board of supervisors of Santa Barbara county (1868–73), and was secretary of the commission which inaugurated the government of Ventura county in 1873. He was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention which nominated James G. Blaine in 1884, and in 1902 he was elected to the U. S. senate over Col. Daniel Burns, taking his seat Feb. 7, 1902, for the term ending in 1905. He has advocated the anti-saloon league of southern California, though his views differ from those of the Prohibition party in that he prefers the local option solution. Senator Bard is extremely fond of floriculture, and possesses an interesting botanical garden at his home near Hueneme. And being a close student of literature, he has gathered together one of the finest private libraries of California. He is a member of the Scotch-Irish societies of Pennsylvania and America; of the Union League Club, San Francisco; the California Club, Los Angeles, and was president of the Ventura County Pioneer Society. He was married at San Francisco, Apr. 17, 1876, to Mary B., daughter of Christian O. Gerberding, one of the founders of the San Francisco "Evening Bulletin. They have three sons and four daughters.

Thomas R Bard

FULLERTON, George Stuart, educator and author, was born at Fatehgarh, northern India, Aug. 18, 1859, son of Robert Stewart and Martha (White) Fullerton. His father, a native of Bloomingburg, O., was a missionary of the Presbyterian church, almost from the time he entered the ministry until his death. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1879, and while there was a member of the Philomathean Society, secured the junior philosophy prize, and was the poet of his class. He studied at the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J., in 1879 and at the Yale Divinity School during 1880–83.

receiving the degree of B.D. from Yale in 1883. He was ordained to the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1886. Returning to his alma mater he served as instructor in philosophy in 1883, becoming assistant professor of philosophy two years later and professor in 1887, and still holds that chair. He was made dean of the faculty of philosophy in 1889 and dean of the college and vice-provost of the university in 1894, holding the latter position until 1898. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society, the American Psychological Association, of which he was president in 1896, Phi Beta Kappa Society, and the University Club of Philadelphia. Prof. Fullerton was secretary of the commission appointed by the University of Pennsylvania in 1884 to investigate modern spiritualism, and published, "Preliminary Report of Seybert Commission on Spiritualism" (in collaboration with other members, 1887). He also wrote "The Conception of the Infinite" (1887); "A Plain Argument for God" (1889); "On Sameness and Identity" (1890); "On the Perception of Small Differences in Sensation" (with Prof. Cattell, 1892); "The Philosophy of Spinoza" (1894); "On Spinozistic Immortality" (1899), and made a number of contributions to philosophical and scientific reviews. He received the honorary degrees of Ph.D. and LL.D. from Muhlenberg College in 1892 and 1900. He was married in 1884 to Rebekah Daingerfield, daughter of David Boyd Smith, of Alexandria, Va. She died in 1892, and he was married in 1897 to Julia Winslow, daughter of John S. Dickerson, of New York city.

BEEKMAN, James William, capitalist, was born in New York city, Nov. 22, 1815, son of Gerard and Catharine (Sanders) Beekman. His earliest American ancestor was William Beekman, an officer of the Dutch West India Company, who came to America in 1647, in company with Peter Stuyvesant in the ship Princess, and located on Manhattan island. He received a patent for land beyond the fresh water, or Collect pond, June 20, 1655, and built a fine residence where Beekman and Cliff streets intersect, and where St. George's Chapel was afterward erected. He was mayor of New York under the rule of the British commander, and alderman in 1686. His property was first divided into city lots, and so sold in 1717, shortly after his death, which occurred in 1707. James William Beekman received his preparatory instruction under a private tutor, and was graduated at Columbia College in 1834, with honors. He studied law with John L. Mason, at the time one of the foremost members of the bar of New York city, but did not apply for admission to the bar, as the death of his father in 1833, followed shortly by the death of his uncle, James Beekman, placed him in possession of an ample fortune, including the family estate on the East river, on which the Beekman mansion, made historic by the events of the revolutionary war, was located. Mr. Beekman upon coming into the estates indulged a taste for travel, and visited most of the countries of the civilized world, making a careful study of the different forms of European government as affecting the welfare of the people governed. In 1850 he was state senator, re-elected in 1862. He was a member of the St. Nicholas Society, and its president, a member of the New York Historical Society, vice-president of the New York Hospital, president of the Woman's Hospital, and a director of the New York Dispensary. He read numerous papers before the New York Historical Society, notably on "The Founders of New York," published in 1870. In 1876 he published an interesting and unique report on a village of hospitals. Mr. Beekman was married in 1840 to Abian S., daughter of Rev. Philip Milledoler. Their son, James W., Jr., born in 1851, is a lawyer, and trustee of his father's estate and was president of the Holland Society in 1893. Mr. Beekman, Sr., died in New York city, June 15, 1877.

James W. Beekman

COOLIDGE, Thomas Jefferson, merchant and diplomatist, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 26, 1831, son of Joseph and Ellen Wayles (Randolph) Coolidge, and a descendant of John Coolidge, who came to this country from England in 1630, and settled in Watertown, Mass. He received his early education in Geneva and Dresden, and after his return from Europe entered Harvard College, where he was graduated at the age of nineteen. He then became clerk in a store, and in 1853 began business as an East India merchant in partnership with J. P. Gardner; subsequently he was largely interested in New England cotton mills, and was connected with banking, manufacturing, and transportation enterprises. He was treasurer of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., and director of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., of which he was also president for a time. Mr. Coolidge was park commissioner of Boston in 1875–76, an overseer of Harvard in 1886 and 1891, and a delegate to the Pan-American congress in 1889. He was appointed U. S. minister to France on Apr. 28, 1892, and served until the close of the administration in 1893. In 1898 Pres. McKinley appointed him a member of the joint high commission to adjust the disputes between this country and Canada. He donated a library building costing $40,000, to Manchester-by-the-Sea, and the Jefferson physical research laboratory costing $115,000 to his alma mater. He was married in 1852, to Hettie S., daughter of William Appleton.

COWEN, Benjamin Sprague, jurist and statesman, was born in Washington county, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1792, son of Joseph and Anne (Sprague) Cowen. Through his father he was of Scotch-Irish descent. He was reared on a farm, and self-educated; he taught school for a time, and served as a soldier in the war of 1812. In 1825 he removed to Ohio, and settled at Moorefield, where he studied medicine, and later practiced as a physician. Discovering a preference for the law, he began its study with Chauncey Dewey, of Cadiz, and was admitted to the bar in 1830, and shortly after was appointed prosecutor for Monroe county. In 1832 he removed to St. Clairsville, and entered into practice with William B. Hubbard. In 1836 he became editor of the Belmont "Chronicle," of which he was proprietor until 1852, when he relinquished it to his son, Benjamin. He was a delegate to the Harrisburg convention in 1839, and was elected a representative in congress in 1840, serving as chairman of the committee on claims, and was the mover of the one hour rule. In 1844 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, where he was a leader of the Whig party; he served as chairman of the committee on finance, and in company with Alfred Kelly, drafted the Ohio State Banking Law, which was used to some extent in founding the present national banking system. In 1847 he was elected presiding judge of the court of common pleas, and remained on the bench until 1853. In 1856 he was a delegate to the Pittsburg convention; during the civil war he was a member of a special judicial committee appointed by Pres. Lincoln to investigate charges of treasonable acts pending against persons in Missouri. He was also active in raising men and money to support the government. For many years he was president of a local Bible society. He was married in 1822, to Anne, daughter of Judge Wood, of Washington county, N. Y. His son, Gen. Benjamin Rush Cowen, was assistant secretary of the interior department in 1873; the other son, Daniel Duane Tompkins Cowen, is a lawyer and jurist; and the eminent jurist and author, Esek Cowen, was his brother. He died at St. Clairsville, O., Sept. 27, 1869.

EARL, Robert, jurist, was born at Herkimer, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1824, son of John and Margaret S. (Petry) Earl, and a descendant of Ralph Earl, who came from England to Rhode Island in 1634. The line of descent runs through his son William, his son John, who married Mary Wait, their son William, who married Mary Lawton, their son Paul, who married Hannah Hicks, who were the grandparents of Judge Earl. He was educated at Herkimer Academy, and at Union College, where he was graduated in 1845, at the head of his class. He was principal of Herkimer Academy for two years, meantime studying law with Hon. Charles Gray, and with his brother, Samuel Earl, with whom he formed the law firm of S. & R. Earl after he was admitted to the bar in January, 1848. In the spring of 1849 he began the editing and publishing of "The Herkimer Democrat," which he continued for about five years. In 1849, and again in 1860, he was supervisor of Herkimer, and during 1856–60 county judge and surrogate. He was elected on the Democratic ticket a judge of the court of appeals in 1869. He served as chief judge until July 1, 1870, when the court ceased to exist by a constitutional amendment, and he became a commissioner of appeals, serving as such until July 1, 1875. In November of the latter year he was appointed by Gov. Tilden to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Grover of the court of appeals. In 1876 he was elected to the same position for the full term of fourteen years, and in 1890 was re-elected, having been nominated by both Democratic and Republican parties. In January, 1892, he was appointed by Gov. Flower as chief judge of the court, to succeed Judge Ruger, deceased. In the fall of 1892 Judge Andrews was elected chief judge, and Judge Earl resumed his seat as associate judge, remaining as such until Jan. 1, 1895, when, having reached the age of seventy, he was retired under the constitution. With Mrs. Earl he founded the Herkimer free library in 1895, and gave to it property valued at $30,000. He was also a founder of the Herkimer Historical Society, was its president, and contributed to it many historical papers; he was one of the founders of the Herkimer Bank, was its vice-president for several years, and always a director. He was married in October, 1852, to Juliet Z., daughter of Henry J. Wilkinson, of Richfield Springs, N. Y., and died without issue, at Herkimer, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1902.

BARBOUR, John Strode, congressman, was born in Culpeper county, Va., Aug. 8, 1790, son of Mordecai Barbour, a revolutionary officer. He studied at William and Mary College in 1808 and 1809, and later studied law with a relative, the Hon. James Barbour, governor of Virginia. During the war of 1812 he enlisted as a private, and soon rose to the position of aide to Gen. Madison. He was a member of the state legislature shortly afterward, and for his services as chairman of the committee on courts and justice received the unusual honor of a vote of thanks. In 1823 he was elected to the United States house of representatives, which position he held by re-election for ten years. In Congress he was an able debater, and though a states' rights advocate, defended the proposition to elect the president by districts. He was a member of the Virginia constitutional convention (1829–30), defending freehold suffrage. From early youth until his death he was engaged in politics, and he exercised a considerable influence upon the public affairs of his native state and of the country. After retiring from congress he was again prominent in the state legislature (1833–34), and took part in the nomination of Pres. Pierce in 1852. He died in his native county, Jan. 12, 1855.

BARBOUR, John Strode, statesman, was born in Culpeper county, Va., Dec. 29, 1820, son of John Strode Barbour, the congressman, who enlisted in the war of 1812, advancing soon afterward to the position of aide to Gen. Madison. He pursued a course of study at the University of Virginia for three years, graduating at the law school in 1842, and began practice in his native county. In 1847 he was elected to the legislature of Virginia from Culpeper county, and was re-elected for four consecutive sessions. He was an able debater. Mr. Barbour was elected president of the Orange & Alexandria Railroad Co., in 1852, and served in that position until the corporation was merged into the Virginia Midland Railroad Co., of which he was president until he resigned in 1883. In 1880 he was elected to congress, and was re-elected in 1882 and 1884. He was chairman of the Virginia Democratic committee for several years, during which time the overthrow of the readjuster party was effected. In 1888 he was elected U. S. senator to succeed Harrison Hall Riddleberger, serving from Mar. 4, 1889, until his death. He was a man of great energy and an able political manager. He died in Culpeper county, Va., May 14, 1892.

ANDERSON, Walker, jurist, was born at Petersburg, Dinwiddie co., Va., July 18, 1801, of Scotch ancestry. He studied law under his uncle, Judge Duncan Cameron of Raleigh, N. C., but did not practice consecutively, being for a short time, 1831–32, professor of history and English literature in the University of North Carolina. In 1835 he removed to Pensacola, Fla.; soon rose to eminence at the bar, and was a member of the convention that framed the first constitution of the state. Subsequently, and by appointment of Pres. Polk, he was naval agent of the port of Pensacola for four years. In 1851 he was appointed chief justice, being the second to hold office, and served with great acceptance until May, 1853, when he resigned and returned to private practice. Judge Anderson died at Pensacola, Jan. 9, 1857.

ALCOTT, William Alexander, educator and author, was born at Wolcott, Conn., Aug. 6, 1798.

He was brought up on his father's farm, attending the district school during the winter, later taught school until 1824, when he began the study of medicine at Yale College, and was licensed to practice in 1826. He introduced many novel ideas in medical science, served on the school committee, established a library, and gave much of his time to journalistic work. In 1830 he joined W. C. Woodbridge in starting a Fellenberg school near Hartford, and two years later went to Boston to assist him in editing the "Annals of Education," a large monthly journal, and the "Juvenile Rambles," which was the first weekly periodical for children published in America. He was a voluminous writer on medical and educational subjects, and in addition to many contributions to the Hartford and New Haven journals, he published upward of 100 books and pamphlets, the more important being: "Confessions of a Schoolmaster;" "Young Man's Guide;" "The House I Live In;" "The Young Housekeeper;" "The Library of Health" (six vols.); "Moral Reform;" "Prize Essay on Tobacco;" "My Progress in Error;" and "On the Construction of School Houses," for which he was awarded a premium by the American Institute of Instruction. By these writings, as well as by the lectures he delivered during his extensive travels, Mr. Alcott exerted a wide influence upon the progress of educational reform. He died at Auburndale, Mass., Mar. 29, 1859.

William A. Alcott

WELLS, William Charles, physician, was born in Charleston, S. C., May 24, 1757, son of Robert and Mary Wells, who emigrated from Scotland and settled in Charleston, in 1753. His father (1728–94) was a printer and book seller, and published a paper called "The South Carolina and American General Gazette." He was so ardent a loyalist that he made his son wear a tartan coat and blue bonnet, that he might not be mistaken for an American, and when the revolutionary war began, he resigned his business to his son and returned to England. Dr. Wells was educated in Dumfries, Scotland, and the University of Edinburgh, and after serving an apprenticeship with Dr. Alexander Garden, of Charleston, S. C., 1771–75, he commenced his medical studies at Edinburgh, Scotland, where he resided until 1778. He attended the lectures of the famous Dr. William Hunter, in London, and became a student at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In 1779 he was in Holland as a surgeon in a Scottish regiment in the Dutch service, but the tyrannical conduct of the colonel forced him to resign. He resumed the study of medicine and was graduated M.D. at Edinburgh in 1780. He returned home in 1781 to care for his father's estate, but in the following year he went to St. Augustine, Fla., set up a printing press which he had transported in pieces, and commenced the publication of a weekly newspaper. Returning to England, in 1784, he began practicing medicine in London, and at the end of ten years his fees amounted to £250 per annum. He was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians in 1788, was physician to the Finsbury dispensary, 1789–99, was made assistant physician to St. Thomas's hospital in 1795 and was physician from 1800 until his death. In 1792, Dr. Wells published an essay on "Single Vision with Two Eyes," and in the "Philosophical Transactions" he published papers "On the Influence which Incites the Muscles of Animals to Contract in Mr. Galvani's Experiments," (1795), "On the Color of the Blood" (1797), and "On Vision" (1811). He made scientific investigations of the nature of dew, and in 1814 published "An Essay on Dew" that became a classic. He demonstrated that dew is the result of a preceding cold in the substance on which it appears and that the cold that produces the dew is itself produced by the radiation of heat from those bodies upon which it is deposited. For this first scientific explanation of the phenomenon he was awarded the Rumford medal by the Royal Society. He also published a number of medical and biographical papers and two letters in reply to remarks made by Dr. Erasmus Darwin on his "Lonomia." Few and simple as were the means with which Dr. Wells conducted his researches, his experiments were so various, so direct and so comprehensive, so sagaciously devised and so admirably executed that the whole philosophy and economy of the subjects which he studied were completely settled. In the historical sketch of Darwin's "Origin of Species," he wrote: "In 1813 Dr. W. C. Wells read before the Royal Society 'An account of a white female, part of whose skin resembles that of a negro.' In this paper he distinctly recognizes the principle of natural selection, and this is the first recognition which has been indicated; but he applies it only to the races of men, and to certain characters alone." Dr. Wells never married and died at Surrey, England, Sept. 18, 1817.

LOTHROP, Samuel Kirkland, clergyman, was born in Utica, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1804, grandson of Samuel Kirkland, the missionary to the Indians before and during the revolutionary war, and the founder of Hamilton College. He was graduated in the academic department of Harvard in 1825, and at the divinity school of that university in 1828. In 1829 he was ordained and took charge of his first pastorate, that of the Unitarian Church at Dover, N. H. In 1834 he became pastor of the Brattle Square Church in Boston, Mass.; he retained his pastoral connection with that society for over forty years, until 1876, when he resigned, and it was dissolved immediately afterward. He served as a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1853, and during his thirty years' membership of the Boston school board he was chairman of the English High School committee for twenty-six years. He was lecturer at the Harvard Divinity School, 1847–54, and during 1851–58 he was president of the American Unitarian Association. In 1852 the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Harvard, and in 1885 that of LL.D. by Hamilton. He was the author of the "Life of Rev. Samuel Kirkland" in Sparks' "American Biography," and a "History of Brattle Square Church." Dr. Lothrop was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He died in Boston, Mass., June 12, 1886.

S. K. Lothrop

LUDLOW, Roger, jurist, born in March, 1590, a son of Thomas Ludlow, of Dinton, Baycliffe, and Maiden Bradley, Wiltshire, and Jane Pyle, his wife. He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, and in 1612 was admitted to the Inner Temple, London, registering as from Warminster, Wiltshire. Having become a stockholder in the Massachusetts Bay Co., in February, 1630 he was appointed an assistant to Gov. Winthrop, and in March sailed for New England with his wife Mary, Gov. Endicott's sister. He at once took a leading part in founding Dorchester, where he held various offices, such as land commissioner and justice of the peace. He served on a military commission, superintended the building of the fortifications on Castle island, Boston harbor, and made the first treaty with the Pequots, holding the rank of colonel ex officio. In 1634 he was elected deputy governor. Ludlow was disappointed in not being elected governor and being anxious to remove from the Bay colony, he joined in planting another on the banks of the Connecticut river (Windsor), and was placed at the head of a commission to make laws for its "well-ordering." In March, 1636, Hartford, Windsor and Wethersfield were set apart as a colony, and Ludlow became the head of a provisional government to serve for one year. He presided at the first court of magistrates convened at Hartford, Apr. 26, 1636, and in the same year was elected deputy governor, and was reelected several times. Upon the reorganization of the government in May, 1637, he was chosen a magistrate, and in 1638 was regularly elected. He favored war against the Pequots, and in July, 1637, accompanied the Connecticut troops as adviser. He was one of those who carried the scalps of Sassacus and other sachems to Boston, and while there he attended the synod called to consider the antinomian movement. In January, 1639, Connecticut being now admitted to be out of the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, Ludlow was chosen to draft a constitution for the colony. Of this paper, called the "Fundamental Orders," Leonard Bacon said, "it is the first example in history of a written constitution—a distinct organic law and defining its powers." Under this document, according to the historian Johnston, "Connecticut was as absolutely a state in 1639 as in 1776," and it formed the basis of the charter of 1662, which continued in force until 1818. The election to the governorship of Haynes, Ludlow's "evil genius," to use his own words, appears to have been the excuse for the latter's removal with a few families to Unquon, which was renamed Fairfield; and for "undue haste" in taking up lands there he was obliged to apologize to the assembly. In 1640 he purchased from the Indians the eastern part of what is now Norwalk. As one of Connecticut's commissioners in 1643 he took part in the negotiations which led to the confederation of the New England colonies. In 1646 the assembly requested him to frame a body of laws for Connecticut, and by adding fourteen articles from the Massachusetts "Body of Liberties" (1641) to sixty-three that were new and distinct, he produced what is still known as "Ludlow's code." It was established in 1650, was printed at Cambridge, Mass., in 1672, and has given its compiler the title of the father of Connecticut jurisprudence. In 1648, 1651 and 1653 Ludlow was a commissioner to the congress or council of the United Colonies. His impetuous nature was a source of much trouble; and for repeating charges of witchcraft against a resident of Norwalk he was heavily fined by the New Haven court. In 1654 the inhabitants of Fairfield and adjacent towns were threatened with an attack by the Dutch, and after appealing to New Haven for aid in vain, made Ludlow commander of their forces. This action was held to be armed insurrection; and although Ludlow was left unpunished, his under officers were less fortunate. Declaring that he would no longer live under the jurisdiction of New Haven, he sold out his interest, and in April or May sailed with his family for Virginia to visit his brother George, lieutenant of York county. Thence he removed to Dublin, Ireland, where he was placed by Cromwell on a commission for the administration of justice and the determining of claims to forfeited lands in the county of Cork. His death is supposed to have occurred before 1668.

MOWER, Joseph Anthony, soldier, was born in Woodstock, Vt., Aug. 22, 1827. His early education was received in the district schools after which he learned carpentering. When the Mexican war broke out he enlisted as a private in a company of engineers; he was afterward commissioned second lieutenant in the 1st United States infantry, his commission dating from June 18, 1855. When the civil war began he went promptly forward and received a captain's commission, Sept. 9, 1861. He took part in the battles in and around New Madrid, Mo., and at Corinth, Miss. At the latter place he was wounded and taken prisoner by the Confederates. He had in May, 1862, been made colonel of the 11th Missouri volunteer infantry, and for special services rendered and ability displayed at Milliken's bend, was, in November of the same year, appointed as brigadier-general. He performed prodigies of valor on several occasions, notably at Vicksburg, and afterward with Sherman on his march from Atlanta to the sea. He was made major-general in August, 1864, rose to the command of the 20th army corps by successive steps and received the appointment of major-general in the regular army. He was transferred to the 25th infantry in 1865, then to the 29th, and at the time of his death commanded the department of Louisiana, which included also the state of Arkansas. Gen. Sherman said of him that "a better soldier or a braver man never lived." He died in New Orleans, La., Jan. 6, 1870.

BUTLER, William, missionary, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1819. He was educated for the Wesleyan ministry at Didsbury, near Manchester, England, completed his course in 1844, and joined the Irish conference of the Methodist church. After preaching for six years in Ireland he came to this country and allied himself with the New England conference, with which he labored for six years. In 1856 he volunteered as a missionary to India, and was sent there to select and organize a field for a Methodist mission, becoming the founder of the American Methodist missions in India. He chose the upper valley of the Ganges from which he was at once driven by the great Sepoy mutiny in which so many missionaries were massacred. His house was burned and a gallows was built for him. On the retreat, with eighty-six Englishmen he helped to hold a pass against 3,000 Sepoys. After peace was restored he labored for ten years in the Ganges valley. Failing health forced him to return to the United States in 1864, and he preached for a time in New England and then became secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union. In 1872 he was authorized to found a Methodist mission in Mexico, and reached the country in February, 1873. He remained there until 1879, when his health became impaired again. In 1880 he took charge of a pastorate in Melrose, from which he retired in 1882. Dr. Butler was the author of a "Missionary Compendium" (1850); "The Land of the Veda" (1872); "Mexico from the Conquest to 1880" (1881); and "From Boston to Bareilly and Back" (1885). He died at Old Orchard, Me., Aug. 16, 1899.

John Hitz

HITZ, John, was born at Davos, Switzerland, Sept. 14, 1828, son of John and Anna (Kohler) Hitz. He was educated in the schools of Maryland and Pennsylvania. He taught school for a time, and was identified with the American Fröbel Society, the Kindergarten Association, and the Industrial Home School. During the civil war he was president of the German "Soldiers' Relief Society," of the Public Labor Exchange, and other charity organizations. He succeeded his father as Swiss consul to the United States in 1864, and during the seventeen years in which he occupied this position he suggested the idea of the Rigi Mountain railway in Switzerland; urged the utilization of the mountain streams for generating electric power; and was instrumental in putting into operation the first international postal money order exchange between this country and Switzerland. When the Volta Bureau was organized in Washington in 1890, Mr. Hitz became its superintendent, a position he still occupies. This bureau was founded by Alexander Graham Bell, for the increase and diffusion of knowledge relating to the deaf, a subject to which he had devoted much of his time. Having been awarded the Volta prize by the French government in recognition of his telephone invention, he set aside the amount ($10,000), and by careful management increased it ten-fold. A portion of this $100,000 is now being used to encourage the promotion of the teaching of speech to the deaf, and is called the Bell-Volta fund; but the first and thus far most important outcome of the original $10,000 is the Volta Bureau, which collects all kinds of valuable information with reference to deaf-mutes as a class, and individually. A complete system of press clippings relating to the subject is maintained, and the names of over 30,000 deaf, with the particulars respecting their history, may be found. Here also are the complete records of 4,471 marriages among the deaf, and diagrams illustrating their family trees, and there is a library of 10,000 volumes and pamphlets. The amount of printed material distributed gratuitously, either directly or through the Smithsonian Institution and the United States bureau of education, approximates 5,000 publications annually. He is an honorary member of the Schweizerische Forstverein and Naturforschende Gesellschaft of Graubünden; a member of the Anthropological Society, the National Geographic Society, the American National Red Cross Society, the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf, the Society for Philosophical Inquiry, the Swiss Benevolent Society, the Gruetli-Verein Society of American Florists, the American Forestry Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the National Educational Association. He has made many contributions to educational periodicals and has edited various publications relating to the deaf, including "Helen Keller Souvenir Nos. 1 and 2." In 1856 he was married to Jane C., daughter of Michael Shanks, of Washington, D. C. There is one son surviving, and four daughters have died, one of whom, Gertrude, was the first teacher in Mr. Bell's experimental school for deaf children, was the author of "The Story of a Fern," and married Prof. E. A. Burton, of Boston.

Laura A. Linton

LINTON, Laura Alberta, chemist and physician, was born near Alliance, O., Apr. 8, 1853, daughter of Joseph W. and Christiana Craven (Beans) Linton, and a descendant of John and Jane Linton, Quakers, who emigrated from England with William Penn. Her early years were spent in the country in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and she was educated at the Winona Normal School, Minnesota, and the State University of Minnesota, where she was graduated in 1879. She spent one year in post graduate work at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a year at the University of Michigan. While in all this academical and professional training she has made chemistry and other branches of science the especial object of her effort, she has manifested remarkable versatility of attainment, often excelling in literary and philosophical pursuits. Her unusual skill as a manipulator met the early appreciation of her teachers, who before graduation entrusted her with the analysis of a new variety of the mineral "Thomsonite" discovered on the north shore of Lake Superior, which was named "Lintonite" after her. After graduation in 1879, she taught two years in the high school at Lake City, Minn. She then spent two years at Providence, R. I., assisting Prof. S. F. Peckham in the preparation of his "Report on Petroleum" for the 10th census of the United States, to the success of which her versatile accomplishments in translation and illustration contributed a liberal share. Following her work at the Institute of Technology, she was called to fill the chair of chemistry and physics at Lombard University, Galesburgh, Ill., and during 1884-95 she taught in the Central High School in Minneapolis, Minn. She was an assistant in physiology and physiological chemistry in the University of Minnesota, 1895-1900, and at the same time pursued a course in medicine in the medical department of the university. She was appointed early in 1900 assistant physician in the State Hospital for the Insane at Rochester, Minn. During a visit to southern California in 1894 she investigated the methods in use for the technical analysis of asphaltum, and she prepared a paper on that subject that was read before the American Chemical Society and published in its journal. Later she made an extensive examination of a series of specimens of Trinidad pitch, the results of which, with her evidence, formed an important part of the expert testimony in a noted law suit and were published in the "American Journal of Science." These papers were widely quoted in European journals and gave their author a prominent position as an investigator in this department of technology. Miss Linton's work as a manipulator has been characterized by that persistent and delicate attention to details essential to accuracy, and as an investigator she has exhibited that logical command of relation that has rendered her interpretations clear and her results of permanent value.

COFER, Martin Hardin, jurist, was born in Hardin county, Ky., Apr. 1, 1832. His early life was spent on a farm and his educational advantages were limited, but he improved them to such an extent that he began teaching in the county schools at the age of twenty, and while thus employed studied law. He spent three years in Illinois where he was admitted to the bar in 1856. Returning home he opened a law office in Elizabethtown, and speedily built up an extensive and lucrative practice. In 1860 he became editor of the "Democrat" and published it for a year or two. In 1861 he was a candidate for the general assembly on the States' Rights ticket, but was defeated; in the same year he enlisted in the Confederate army, was made lieutenant-colonel of the 6th Kentucky regiment, was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, and was promoted colonel, Sept. 30, 1863. He was provost-marshal of the army of the Tennessee before the battle of Jonesboro, and in this difficult position displayed great skill. He resumed the practice of law in January, 1870, and in the following month he was appointed by Gov. Stevenson circuit judge, and was elected to that position in August of the same year. In 1874 he was made associate judge of the court of appeals from the 3rd appellate district, and became chief justice in 1881. Judge Cofer was a man of great ability and untiring energy, impartial, and uniformly courteous and even tempered. It was thought by many that his health was undermined by his devotion to his work. He was the author of the "Kentucky Digest," a standard authority. He was married in 1853 to Mary E. Bush. He died while serving as chief justice, Mar. 22, 1881.

HUDSON, Silas A., diplomat, was born in Mason county, Ky., Dec. 13, 1815, son of Bailey Washington and Susan A. (Grant) Hudson, cousin of Ulysses S. Grant, and grandson of Noah Grant, Jr., who was one of the famous Boston tea party. He was educated at Maysville Academy, Kentucky, and subsequently removed to St. Louis, where he engaged in business in 1837. He settled at Burlington, Ia., in 1839; was clerk of the territorial legislature and in 1846–47 was chief clerk of the house of representatives of the general assembly of Iowa. For fourteen years he was a member of the Burlington city council; was mayor in 1855–56, and a member of the board of education in 1863–64. In 1863 he was with Gen. Grant at Vicksburg, Miss. In March, 1869, he was appointed U. S. minister to Guatemala, and held that position until 1872. He was twice married; first, in 1844, to Ann Caldwell, by whom he had one daughter, Virginia; and in 1853, to Serena, daughter of William Griffey of Morgantown, Ky., who bore him two children, Marietta and Walter Warder Hudson. He died in Burlington, Ia., Dec. 19, 1886.

MARTIN, David, chief justice, was born in Clark county, O., Oct. 16, 1839, son of John and Eliza (Halliday) Martin. His father, a native of London, England, was brought to the United States in his youth, and went from New York city to Clark county, O., in 1837. The son received a good education, and determining to enter the legal profession he became a student in the law office of J. Warren Keifer, of Springfield, O., and was admitted to the bar in 1866. In May, 1867, he opened a law office at Atchison, Kan., and it was not long before he took rank among the leading lawyers of his adopted city. He was elected judge of the 2nd judicial district in 1880, and again in 1884 without opposition. He resigned in 1887, and resumed the practice of law, but in 1895 was appointed to the office of chief justice to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Chief Justice Albert H. Horton. In the following fall he was elected on the Republican ticket by a majority of over 82,000, and he served in this, the highest judicial office in the state, until January, 1897. He took to the bench a mind well stored with legal lore, and a large experience gathered from years of extensive and important practice. On the expiration of his term he removed his law office to Topeka, Kan., retaining his residence in Atchison. Judge Martin was married, Jan. 5, 1882, to Lissa, daughter of Col. William B. Kipp, of Atchison, Kan., and a member of the noted Kipp family of New York. He died in Topeka, Kan., Mar. 2, 1901.

CLINCH, Duncan Lamont, soldier and congressman, was born at Ard-Lamont, Edgecombe co., N. C., Apr. 6, 1787, son of Joseph and Mary (Lamont) Clinch. Both his father and grandfather served in the revolutionary war, the former becoming first lieutenant, Apr. 22, 1776, and was called "The terror of the Tories." He was appointed first lieutenant in the newly organized 3rd infantry, U. S. A., July 1, 1808; served with his company at New Orleans, 1809–10, and at Baton Rouge, 1811–13, after promotion to captain, Dec. 31, 1810; was appointed lieutenant-colonel, 43rd infantry, Aug. 4, 1813; transferred to the 10th infantry, Apr. 6, 1814; commanded six companies of his regiment at Champlain on the northern frontier; later the first brigade, first division, northern army, at camp Lake Erie near Buffalo; was transferred to the 4th infantry, May 17, 1815, and served in North Carolina and Georgia; promoted colonel, Apr. 20, 1819; commanded the eastern section of the 7th military department, division of the South, at Fernandina, Fla., and later at St. Mary's, Ga.; transferred to the 4th infantry, Aug. 16, 1821, and commanded it at various ports and stations in Florida, to January, 1832; on court-martial duty at Baton Rouge, La., and Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; commanded regiment and post at Baton Rouge, La., and Mobile Point, Ala. During the first Seminole war in Florida he destroyed the "negro fort," putting to death 270 Indians and negro refugees. He commanded the operations in 1835–36, during the second or "seven years war" with the Seminole Indians, and at the battle of Ouithlacoochee, Fla., Dec. 31, 1835, with only 200 regulars and 460 volunteers, he routed the enemy after an action lasting an hour, losing four killed and fifty-nine wounded. Col. Clinch was brevetted brigadier-general for ten years' faithful service in one grade, Apr. 20, 1829. He resigned in September, 1836, and engaged in planting near St. Mary's, Ga.; served in congress from Georgia, Feb. 15, 1844. He was married in 1819, to Eliza Bayard, daughter of John Houston Mackintosh, by whom he had five sons and three daughters. Their daughter Eliza Bayard became the wife of Gen.

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Robert Anderson, of civil war fame; Catherine Maria, the wife of Barnwell Heyward, whose son Duncan Clinch Heyward was governor of South Carolina. Mrs. Clinch died in 1835, and he was married to her cousin. Elizabeth Houston, and third, to Mrs. Sophie H. (Gibbs) Couper. Gen. Clinch died at Macon, Ga., Oct. 28, 1849.

FRY, Joseph, naval officer, was born in Louisiana, about 1828. At the age of thirteen he entered the United States navy as midshipman, and on Aug. 10, 1847, was promoted passed midshipman. In that year he fought a duel with Midshipman Brown, of Mississippi, near Washington, D. C., in which, after his antagonist's fire, he refused to return it. On Sept. 14, 1855, he was appointed master, and on the following day was promoted lieutenant. After the secession of Louisiana from the Union, he resigned his commission in the Federal navy, Feb. 1, 1861, and joined the Confederate army, with which he served throughout the civil war. He subsequently removed to Albany, N. Y., but in 1873 assumed command of the filibustering steamer Virginius. This vessel was captured by a Spanish man-of-war on Oct. 31st, and having false papers the United States government did not interfere. Capt. Fry and the crew to the number of thirty were shot as filibusters, at Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 7, 1873. Considerable excitement in the United States followed, and for a time a break in our friendly relations with Spain was threatened, which was ended by the payment of $80,000 to the families of the men executed.

REED, David, clergyman and editor, was born in Easton, Bristol co., Mass., Feb. 6, 1790, son of Rev. William Reed (1755–1809), who was pastor of the Congregational Church, at Easton, from 1784 until his death. He was educated at Brown University, and upon graduation in 1810, was placed at the head of the Bridgewater Academy. He then studied theology, and in 1814 was licensed to preach as a Unitarian clergyman. After preaching in various parts of New England for five years, on Apr. 20, 1821, he established in Boston the "Christian Register," which he conducted for forty-five years. Being assisted by many of the ablest writers of the Unitarian denomination, he exerted a powerful influence upon the public mind. He was one of the founders of the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1828, and one of the first members of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society. He died in Boston, Mass., June 7, 1870.

FLYNN, Francis Joseph, a dwarf, was born in New York state, Oct. 2, 1864. He was exhibited in New York and elsewhere under the name, Gen. Mite, in 1879, in company with a Mexican dwarf, Lucia Zarate, as "The Midgets." On Feb. 26, 1879, both dwarfs were examined by a dozen physicians at the Ashland House, New York city, and some measurements of the craniums were taken. Gen. Mite's height in his shoes was twenty-seven inches, and his weight was nine pounds. Lucia Zarate's height was twenty-six inches. A physician declared that there was no explanation of the diminutive size of the little people. The boy's head was then (in 1879) exactly the normal size of an infant's at birth: the girl's head was about two-thirds as large as a new-born child. She only weighed three-quarters of a pound when she was born. In 1880 Flynn went to London and was exhibited at Piccadilly and elsewhere. He was married, May 28, 1884, to Milly Edwards, of Manchester, England, another dwarf, whose weight was said to be only seven pounds.

TAYLOR, William Ladd, artist, was born in Grafton, Mass., Dec. 10, 1854, son of William Haskell and Anna Maria (Darling) Taylor. The family came of typical New England stock, his ancestors on his mother's side having been prominent actors in the war of the revolution. He was educated in the best schools of his native state, and took up the study of art at the Art Student's League in New York city in its early days. In 1885–86, he studied with Boulanger and Lefebvre in Paris. He traveled extensively in England, and on the continent, studying particularly medieval architecture, costumes, and customs. In 1888 he revisited Europe and spent a summer in out-of-door work in the south of England. Upon his return he settled in Boston, and became chiefly known as an illustrator and water color painter. He was married in 1888, to Mary Alice, daughter of Newton Fitz, of Norfolk, Va. In 1891 ill health necessitated a year's sojourn in Colorado, which resulted in several paintings of the Rocky mountains. His subjects are, however, chiefly of New England and English scenery and subjects, the more recent of these being selections from Longfellow's poems, and a series of pictures illustrating the Century in New England. Mr. Taylor's home is at Wellesley, a suburb of Boston, where he also has his studio.

W. L. Taylor

JARVIS, William, diplomat, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 4, 1770, son of Dr. Charles and Mary (Clapham) Jarvis, and grandson of Col. Leonard and Sarah (Church) Jarvis. His father (1748–1807) was a prominent physician of Boston; a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1788, a member of the state legislature, and surgeon of the marine hospital in Chelsea. After a preliminary education at Latin schools in Boston he entered Bordentown (N. J.) Academy at the age of fourteen, and a year later took a course in mathematics under William Waring, of Philadelphia. He then began a mercantile career, first in Norfolk, Va., and in 1791 in Boston, Mass. The failure of a friend for whom he had indorsed compelled him to relinquish his position in Boston. The following five years he spent as supercargo captain and eventually part owner of the brig Mary. Owing to successful trading on his own account during this period he accumulated a considerable fortune, which enabled him to free himself from pecuniary embarrassment. The experience he acquired in mercantile and maritime affairs led to his appointment by Pres. Jefferson as consul-general and chargé d'affaires at Lisbon on Feb. 4, 1802. He held this post till October, 1810, establishing a reputation as a diplomatist by his dexterous management of difficult negotiations with the Portuguese government, then with Gen. Junot, the commander of the French forces at Lisbon in 1807–08, and after that with the British government. By his energetic remonstrance he succeeded in stopping the impressment of American seamen by the British, in securing the admission of flour at a low tariff, and in changing the quarantine regulation for American ships from six weeks' detention to three days. When the revolution in Spain began, the celebrated Spanish flocks of merino sheep, formerly held by the grandees, were offered for sale. Mr. Jarvis took advantage of the opportunity, and at different times sent to this country 3,500 of these sheep, which were distributed from Maine to Virginia. On his return he went to Washington, but finding the national treasury almost bankrupt and the country on the eve of war with Great Britain, refused any compensation for his eight years' service. About 1812 he settled at Weathersfield, Windsor co., Vt., where he bought a tract of land and engaged in agriculture. In his early life he was a Jeffersonian Democrat, but later became an ardent supporter of Henry Clay's policy, and a member of the Whig party. Through the press and otherwise he took an active part in national politics, but persistently declined office. Notwithstanding his protectionist principles he never advocated a duty on wool. He was twice married, and died at Weathersfield, Vt., Oct. 21, 1859.

REX, George, jurist, was born at Canton, O., July 25, 1817, son of Jacob and Catherine Rex, who emigrated from Carlisle, Pa., to Canton, in 1815. After acquiring a common-school education he attended the Lutheran Seminary at Canton, for a year and a half, and when that institution was moved to Columbus, O., and named the Capital University, he followed it there and remained two years more. After teaching in the public schools of Canton three years, he began the study of law in the office of Hon. John Harris, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. Removing to Wooster in 1843, while engaged in the practice of law, he continued to devote himself to the study of its intricacies and technicalities. In 1847, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Wayne county, and was re-elected in 1849, 1859, and 1861. In October, 1851, he was elected to the state senate, and as president *pro tempore* he soon achieved success as a superior presiding officer, and became known as one of the best parliamentarians of the state. At the August term, 1864, he was appointed prosecutor of the county to fill a vacancy, and in 1867, he was again elected to the state senate. He was appointed to the supreme court of the state to fill a vacancy caused by the retirement of Judge Stone in 1874, and served the remainder of the term, retiring in 1877. On account of ill health he declined re-election to the bench. He was a student from the time of entering college to the close of his life, was always determined to attain a high degree of proficiency in scholarship, was a successful teacher, and a lawyer far above the average in ability. He was married, May 24, 1853, to Ella J. McCurdy, daughter of William McCurdy, long a prominent citizen of Wayne county. He died in Canton, O., in 1879.

JESUP, Thomas Sidney, soldier, was born in Virginia in 1788. He entered the United States army as a lieutenant in 1808, and at the beginning of the war of 1812 served as adjutant to Gen. William Hull. In January, 1813, he was promoted captain; and on Apr. 6, 1813, he was made a major. He received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel for bravery at the battle of Chippewa, July 5, 1814; and that of colonel in the same month, for services at the battle of Niagara, where he was severely wounded. On Apr. 30, 1817, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel; on Mar. 27, 1818, was appointed an adjutant-general, with the rank of colonel; and on May 8, 1818, quartermaster-general, with the rank of brigadier-general. He was brevetted major-general, May 8, 1828, for ten years' faithful service. He was in Florida in the beginning of the Seminole war, and succeeded Gen. Richard K. Call in command of the army of Florida, Dec. 8, 1836. This war was the most bloody and stubborn of all those against Indian tribes. It originated in the refusal of a part of the tribe to cede their Florida lands and remove to the Indian territory, according to a treaty ratified in 1834. Osceola (q. v.) was the Seminole leader, and the war was conducted with varying success under Gens. Scott, Call, Jesup, Taylor, and others, until the subjugation of the Indians in 1842. Gen. Jesup negotiated another treaty for their removal, Mar. 6, 1837, but after he had gathered them together in readiness for leaving they suddenly broke camp and slunk away. Early in October, 1837, he began a general campaign; he captured Osceola and others by violating a flag of truce, October 23rd, and in the spring of 1838, he reported the surrender of nearly 2,400 Indians and negroes, including about 700 warriors. He thus broke the power of the Seminoles to meet the army in a line of battle. After being wounded in action at Jupiter Inlet, Jan. 24, 1838, he turned over the active command to Col. Zachary Taylor. Gen. Jesup died in Washington, D. C., June 10, 1860.

CALIGA, Isaac Henry, artist, was born at Auburn, Ind., Mar. 24, 1857, son of Joseph and Caroline Stiefel of German descent. He was educated in the public schools of New York city and Cleveland, O. After a brief clerical career he began to study for his chosen profession, and continued his studies in Munich, Bavaria, during 1879–83. On his return to Boston in 1883 he latinized the name of Stiefel to Caliga. He opened a studio in Boston, Mass., where he has since resided. Among his more important paintings are "A Flaw in the Title" (1883), "Fleur de Lis" (1884), "Nepenthe" (1884), "Purity" (1891), "The Guardian Angel" (1901) and portraits of Gov. Rice, Chief Justice Parmenter, Dr. William G. Weld and others. In 1893 he was married to Phoebe Johnston Woodman of Danvers, Mass., and has two sons.

JEWETT, Freeborn G., jurist, was a native of Connecticut, where he was born in 1791. He had a common-school education, and after being admitted to the bar rose to prominence in law and in politics. He removed to New York, and was inspector of state prisons, county judge, circuit judge, a member of the assembly of New York in 1826–27, and was a representative to congress in 1831–33. In 1846, he became judge of the supreme court of New York, and in 1847 was made the first chief justice of the court of appeals chosen under the new Constitution of 1846. He served three years, and in 1856 resigned from the bench. His decisions are said to be especially lucid, and are often cited as precedents in other code states. He died in New York city in 1858.

McCLOSKEY, William George, fourth Roman Catholic bishop of Louisville, was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1823. He was educated at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md., and upon completing his course there commenced the study of law in New York city; but subsequently determining to devote himself to the ministry, he gave it up, and entered St. Mary's Theological Seminary, where for six years he studied philosophy and theology. After graduation, he was ordained a priest, Oct. 6, 1852, and was appointed assistant to his brother George, then rector of the Church of the Nativity. At the expiration of a year he was called to become professor of Latin and Sacred Scriptures in St. Mary's College, and on May 3, 1857, was elected director of the theological seminary. His brilliant talents evinced especially while holding this post soon won for him a reputation as an accomplished scholar and teacher, and when Pope Pius IX established the American College in Rome, he appointed Dr. McCloskey its first president, Dec. 8, 1859. For the subsequent eight years he prosecuted the work with pronounced success, and brought the institution to a most flourishing condition. In 1865, he visited America in the interests of the college, called on every bishop in the United States, and was rewarded for his labor by securing a permanent endowment for the institution. Upon the death of Bishop Lavialle, Dr. McCloskey was preconized by the pope to succeed to the vacant see of Louisville, and was accordingly consecrated bishop on May 24, 1868, in the chapel of the American College, by Cardinal Reisach. He thereupon returned to America to assume charge of his new duties. He found his diocese encumbered by debt, but by careful and thorough business management, he not only succeeded in raising it, but has also acquired much valuable church property entirely unincumbered, and has made it a rule of the diocese that no debts shall be contracted in church building before the necessary funds are collected to liquidate them. He has built a number of churches, educational and religious institutions throughout the diocese, and introduced various religious orders. The territory under his jurisdiction now (1904), contains more than 169 priests, 133 churches, 3 colleges, 20 academies, 58 parochial schools, and numerous charitable institutions. The Catholic population of the diocese of Louisville aggregates 100,000.

RENSHAW, William Bainbridge, naval officer, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1816. At an early age he entered the United States navy, being appointed midshipman on Dec. 22, 1831. He became passed-midshipman six years later, when he was attached to the North Carolina, at the New York navy yard. On Sept. 8, 1841, he was promoted to a lieutenancy, and on Apr. 26, 1861, he was made commander, and ordered to the ordnance bureau, at Washington, on special service. He was next transferred to the command of the U. S. steamer Westfield, under Adm. Farragut, and on July 15, 1862, took an active part in the engagement at Vicksburg. He was then placed in command of the gunboats blockading Galveston, which place he captured without a conflict on Oct. 10, 1862. The city and island were held as a landing place for future operations by the gunboats alone for two months, until in the latter part of December, 1862, Col. Burrell arrived with 260 men. At daybreak on Jan. 1, 1863, Gen. John B. Magruder, commanding the Confederate forces in Texas, made a vigorous attack on the town, which was soon surrendered by Burrell. During the action, the Westfield got hopelessly aground, and having a large supply of ammunition and two magazines of powder on board, Comr. Renshaw determined to destroy her rather than let her fall into the hands of the enemy. After his men had been placed in the boats, he remained behind to light the fuse, but the vessel blew up prematurely, and Renshaw, together with those in the small boats awaiting him, were killed by the explosion, Jan. 1, 1863. The senior officer immediately steamed away with the rest of the flotilla, and the blockade of Galveston was raised.

GORDON, Seth Chase, physician, was born at Fryeburg, Me., Aug. 17, 1830, son of Stephen and Lydia B. (Chase) Gordon, grandson of Henry and Martha (Farrington) Gordon, and great-grandson of Henry and ——— (Walker) Gordon, the first American ancestors, who came from Scotland. Dr. Gordon was educated at the public schools and the Fryeburg Academy, and studied medicine at the Dartmouth and Bowdoin Medical Schools, being graduated M.D. at the latter in 1855. He began the practice of his profession at Gorham, Me., but on the outbreak of the civil war entered the Union army, and became assistant surgeon of the 13th Maine volunteer infantry (December, 1861). He was appointed surgeon of the 1st Louisiana volunteer infantry on Oct. 17, 1863. After serving for about a year in the department of the Gulf, he was promoted surgeon in charge of the General Hospital at Natchez, Miss., and in the winter of 1864, he was made surgeon-in-charge of the district of La Fourche, La., on Gen. Cameron's staff. After the war he settled in Portland, Me., where he has since practiced. Dr. Gordon made a specialty of gynecology, and has contributed disquisitions on that subject to medical periodicals. He has been lecturer on diseases of women in the Portland School for Medical Instruction. He was president of the Maine Academy of Medicine, and of the American Gynecological Society, and he was a fellow of the British Gynecological Society, and the Detroit Academy of Medicines; was president of the Portland Army and Navy Union, and served as member of the common council and of the school committee of that city. He was also an associate corporator of the Maine General Hospital, where he served as attending surgeon (1874–99).

BRODHEAD, John Romeyn, historian, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 2, 1814, son of Jacob and ——— (Bleecker) Brodhead, grandson of Charles W. Brodhead, a captain in the revolutionary war, and a descendant of Capt. Daniel Brodhead, of Yorkshire, England, who settled in Esopus, N. Y., in 1665. His father (1782–1855) was a tutor in Union College for two years after his graduation in 1801; became pastor of the Reformed Dutch church in Rhinebeck in 1804, was pastor of the Collegiate Church, New York, 1809–13, the other pastor being John Schureman (1809–11); established the First Reformed Dutch Church in Philadelphia in 1813; took charge of a church in New York in 1826, and from 1841 till his retirement in 1847 was pastor of a church in Brooklyn. John R. Brodhead was graduated at Rutgers College in 1831, studied law in the office of Hugh Maxwell, and was admitted to the bar in 1835. After two years of practice in New York he retired to Saugerties and devoted himself to literary pursuits. In 1839 he went to Holland and was attached to the American legation, of which his relative, Harmanus Bleecker, was chargé d'affaires. He spent three years examining the archives of Holland, England and France, searching for material for a history of New York, and procured many valuable documents relating to the early history of the state. In 1846 he was appointed secretary of legation in England, when George Bancroft was minister. He returned to the United States in 1849, and was a naval officer of the port of New York during Pierce's administration. For many years he continued his researches relating to the rule of the Dutch, and the knowledge thus acquired was embodied in his "History of the State of New York" (1853–71). He died in New York, May 6, 1873.

CHANLER, John Winthrop, lawyer and congressman, was born in New York city in 1826, son of Rev. John White and Elizabeth Sheriffe (Winthrop) Chanler. His grandfather, Dr. Isaac Chanler, a prominent physician of Charleston, S. C., was the first president of the South Carolina Medical Society, and a surgeon in the revolutionary army. Through his mother he was descended from Gov. John Winthrop. His father was an Episcopalian clergyman. Mr. Chanler was an eminent lawyer, and a Democratic leader in New York city; was a member of the New York assembly in 1859–60, and declined a renomination. In 1862 he was elected to the 38th congress, in which he served on the committee on patents. He was re-elected to the 39th and 40th congresses, and served on the committees on the bankrupt law, on patents, elections, and southern railroads. He was married to Margaret Astor, only daughter of Samuel Ward, and granddaughter of William B. Astor. Mr. Chanler's death occurred in 1877.

CAPEN, Samuel Billings, merchant and philanthropist, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 12, 1842, son of Samuel Childs and Ann (Billings) Capen. His earliest American ancestor, Bernard Capen, settled at Dorchester, Mass., in 1630, and is the progenitor of all of this name in New England. His son, Capt. John Capen (1612–92), for over fifty years an officer in the colonial militia, was a selectman of the town, representative in the general court, town clerk, and for thirty-three years deacon of the church in Dorchester. The line runs through his son Preserved, his son John, his son Christopher, and his son Samuel, the father of Samuel Childs. Samuel B. Capen was educated in the old Quincy Grammar School and the English High School of Boston. In 1858 he entered the employ of Wentworth & Bright, carpet dealers, and in 1864 he was admitted to partnership. The name of the firm has been successively William E. Bright & Co., William E. Bright & Capen, and Torrey, Bright & Capen, and in 1895 the business was incorporated as the Torrey, Bright & Capen Co. Mr. Capen was long identified with the educational and political life of Boston, serving as member of the school committee (1889–93), president of the Boston Municipal League, which he assisted in organizing in 1894, and second vice-president of the National Municipal League, organized in 1894. He is an active worker in church and charitable causes, and for thirty years has taught a young men's Bible class in the Central Congregational Church, at Jamaica Plain. He was chairman of the eighth international Sunday School convention held in Boston in June, 1896, and in October, 1899, he was elected president of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, a position he still holds. He was a member of the Boston Indian citizenship committee for over twelve years, president of the Congregational Sunday School Publishing Society (1882–99); chairman of the finance committee of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society and a director of the American Congregational Association; member of the Pilgrim Association, of which he was president in 1894, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and the Congregational Club, of which he was president in 1882. He received the degrees of A.M., from Dartmouth College in 1893, and LL.D., from Oberlin and Middlebury Colleges in 1900. He was married Dec. 8, 1869, to Helen Maria, daughter of Dr. John W. Warren, of Boston, and has one son and one daughter.

COLEPEPER (or Culpepper), Lord Thomas, colonial governor of Virginia, was a native of England, the son of John, the first Lord Colepeper, by his second wife, Judith. He succeeded his father in the title upon the latter's death in 1660, and in July, 1661, was appointed governor of the Isle of Wight. In this office he made himself disliked by his arbitrary measures, and in 1666 the inhabitants of the island presented to the king a petition, stating their grievances. He was one of the royal favorites, to whom, in 1673, King Charles II granted the entire territory of Virginia for a period of thirty-one years, and in 1675 he purchased of the Earl of Arlington, his co-grantee, the latter's rights between the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers. In July of the same year he was proclaimed governor of Virginia for life. He was disposed to look upon his office as a sinecure, but being reproved by the king for remaining so long in England, he went to the colony in 1680, and was sworn into office on the 10th of May. In August of the same year he returned to England, intrusting affairs to Sir Henry Chicheley, then lieutenant-governor, but when news of the riotous proceedings relative to tobacco planting reached England, Colepeper was ordered back. In 1683 he again returned to England without permission, on the ground that it was necessary to report in person to the crown. The plea, however, was not admitted, and, as he had corruptly received presents from the assembly, his commission was declared forfeited by a jury. After that no more governors were appointed for life. Gov. Colepeper is described as an able but artful and covetous man, who had enriched himself by bribery and extortion. Notwithstanding the impoverished condition of the colony he contrived to enlarge his salary by buying up Spanish piasters at the rate of five shillings each, and then by proclamation declaring each a legal tender to the amount of six shillings. He procured the enactment of several popular acts, including one of indemnity and oblivion for offenses committed during Bacon's rebellion and one forbidding the frequent meeting of slaves, to prevent their insurrection. He also passed an act enabling the governor to grant naturalization, and several other measures drafted in England and designed to strengthen the authority of the crown. He died in England in 1719, his

title passing to his two younger brothers, with whose death it became extinct in 1725.

CAMPBELL, Henry Fraser, physician and surgeon, was born at Savannah, Ga., Feb. 10, 1824, son of James Colgan and Mary R. (Eve) Campbell. His father was a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian, from County Antrim, Ireland, and his mother was the daughter of Dr. Joseph Eve, an inventor, poet, and philanthropist. He was educated under private tutors and at various schools and colleges, and was graduated at the Medical College of Georgia, in 1842. He then commenced a medical practice in Augusta, Ga., which occupied him during the whole of his life, excepting during the years of the civil war, when he served in the Confederate army as surgeon and medical director of the Georgia military hospital at Richmond, Va. In his subsequent career he made specialties of surgery and gynecology, and his discoveries in these branches of medical science made him famous both at home and abroad as one of the greatest of American physicians. His most important discovery was the excito-secretory system of nerves, in connection with which he demonstrated the reflex relation between the sensory branches of the cerebro-spinal system and the vaso-motor nerves, whose function in controlling the blood vessels was conceded. While practicing his profession at Augusta, he served as demonstrator of anatomy in the medical department of the University of Georgia, 1842–54, as professor of comparative and microscopical anatomy, 1854–57; professor of anatomy, 1857–66, and professor of operative surgery and gynecology, 1868–91. With his brother, Dr. Robert Campbell, he established, in Augusta, the Jackson Street Hospital for Colored Persons in 1852. Dr. Campbell was vice-president and subsequently president of the Medical Association of Georgia; correspondent of the Philadelphia Academy of National Sciences; honorary member of the American Academy of Medicine; corresponding member of the Imperial Academy of Medicine of St. Petersburg, Russia; member of the American Gynecological Society; the Augusta Medical Society; the American Medical Association, of which he was president in 1884–85; foreign corresponding member of the Medical Society of Sweden, and one of the advisory councillors and afterward president of the American Public Health Association. He inaugurated the medical jurisprudence department of the American Medical Association, and was a member of the Georgia state board of health. In 1857–61, in conjunction with his brother already mentioned, he was editor of the "Southern Medical and Surgical Journal." Dr. Campbell was the inventor of the grooved tampor en chemise, the sliding hook forceps, soft rubber spring-stern jessany, cushioned protean jessany, and pneumatic repositor. He was married in 1846, to Sarah, daughter of Amory Sibley, of Augusta, Ga., and he died at Augusta, Dec. 15, 1891.

Henry F Campbell

CONNER, Phineas Sanborn, physician, was born at Westchester, Chester co., Pa., Aug. 23, 1839, son of Dr. Phineas Sanborn and Eliza A. (Sanborn) Conner. He received his early education in Cincinnati, O., where his parents had settled, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1859. Inheriting a taste for medical studies from his father, he attended lectures at the medical college, Cincinnati, and was graduated M.D. at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1861. He served in the civil war as assistant surgeon in the regular army, and for his faithfulness was awarded the brevets of captain and major on Mar. 3, 1865. He served at the national capital, in the states of Louisiana and Texas, at Governor's island, N. Y., and at Raleigh, N. C., being medical inspector of the 13th army corps from January to May, 1864, and acting medical director of the North Carolina department from January to July, 1866, and returning to Cincinnati in 1866, he was appointed professor of surgery in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. In 1867 he was called to the chair of chemistry in the Medical College of Ohio, being transferred to the chair of surgical anatomy two years later, and of anatomy and clinical surgery in 1875, a position he filled twelve years. From 1878–1901, he was also professor of surgery at Dartmouth. He has been surgeon to the Good Samaritan Hospital since 1869 and was surgeon to the Cincinnati Hospital from 1874–95 and is still consulting surgeon to that hospital. During 1898–99 he was a member of the commission on the investigation of the war department, under an appointment from Pres. McKinley. Dr. Conner is a member of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, the Cincinnati Society of Natural History, and the American Medical Association. He was president of the American Academy of Medicine in 1891, the American Surgical Association in 1891, the Ohio State Medical Society in 1889, and the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine in 1877. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth in 1884. He was married Dec. 17, 1873, to Julia Elizabeth, daughter of John R. Johnston, of Cincinnati, O., and has three children: Edith, Phineas, and Helen. Dr. Conner ranks as one of the leading surgeons of the United States and has a national reputation as a teacher and writer.

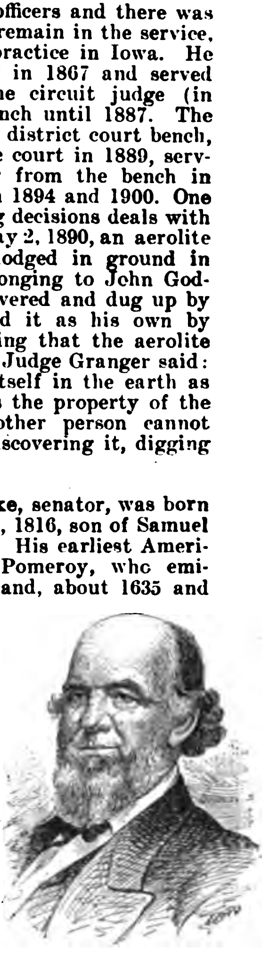
GADSDEN, James, statesman, was born in Charleston, S. C., May 15, 1788, son of Philip and Catharine (Edwards) Gadsden, and grandson of Christopher Gadsden, revolutionary patriot. Like his brothers, Christopher and John, he was educated at Yale, being graduated in 1806, and engaged in business. Abandoning this for the army, he served with distinction during the war of 1812 as lieutenant of engineers. After the war, he accompanied Gen. Jackson as aid on the expedition to examine the defenses of the Gulf of Mexico and the southwestern frontier. Holding the same position, he took part in the campaign against the Seminoles in 1818, and personally intercepted a vessel bearing correspondence that seemed to implicate as abettors of the enemy Alexander Arbuthnot, a Scotch trader, and Robert C. Ambrister, formerly of the British army. Both men were hanged, though Arbuthnot's guilt was not fully proved. He next had charge, with the rank of captain, of the construction of the works for the defense of the Gulf frontier, and while thus engaged, Oct. 19, 1820, he was made inspector-general of the southern division of the United States army, with the rank of colonel. When the army was reduced, in 1821, he was employed as adjutant-general from Aug. 13 to Mar. 22, 1822, succeeding Brig. Gen. Daniel Parker. Col. Gadsden's appointment was not confirmed by the senate, and Gen. Parker who had been appointed paymaster was directed to perform the duties of adjutant-general. Col. Gadsden then removed to Florida and engaged in planting. He was a member of the territorial council, and as a commissioner, appointed by Pres.

Monroe, he effected a treaty under which the Seminoles were removed from northern to southern Florida, overseeing the exodus. Subsequently he returned to his native state, took up planting and commerce, and served as president of the South Carolina railroad. In 1853, Pres. Pierce appointed him minister to Mexico, giving him instructions to negotiate for a treaty which should modify that of Guadalupe Hidalgo, settle differences that had arisen under it, and secure cession of a large tract of territory, for an equivalent of $15,000,000. The treaty was negotiated Dec. 30th; the sum finally paid being $10,000,000, and the tract acquired now forms the southern part of Arizona and New Mexico. The senate so modified the treaty, before confirming it, that Gen. Gadsden was obliged to renew the negotiations, and while they were progressing, one of the numerous Mexican revolutions took place, thus bringing matters to a standstill. Before the treaty was concluded, Gen. Gadsden was superseded and retired to private life. He was married to Susan Gibbes Hart, and he died in Charleston, S. C., Dec. 25, 1858.

SHOPE, Simeon P., lawyer and jurist, was born in Akron, O., Dec. 3, 1837, son of Simon P. and Lucinda (Richmond) Shope. When he was about two years of age his parents removed to Marseilles, La Salle co., Ill., and he has continued a resident of the state. While teaching school he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1858, settling in practice at Lewistown, Fulton county. His early practice was in what was known as the "Military Tract," where he speedily won reputation as a close and accurate student and a well-equipped, laborious lawyer. In 1869 he was elevated to the bench of the state circuit court, and after serving two full terms, was elected to the supreme bench for nine years. He was chief justice of the state in 1889, succeeding Hon. Alfred M. Craig, who was also chief justice in 1895. In June, 1894, he removed to Chicago to resume practice at the bar. Judge Shope manifested a rare combination of talent, learning, tact and industry. His broad fund of general information and his knowledge of human nature and affairs distinguish his career both at the bar and on the bench. His judicial opinions are remarkable for clear diction, complete mastery of the legal points involved and a comprehensive perspicuity. Since locating in Chicago he has progressed steadily to the front rank of the bar, building up a practice at once extensive and profitable, and in addition dealing largely in realty in many sections. He was married, Nov. 7, 1858, to Sarah Mabel, daughter of Wesley Jones, of Lewistown, Ill., and a descendant of a stock famous in revolutionary times, and had four children, Clara Alta, Charles E., Clarence W. and Mabel Ray, the last two of whom still survive.

GRANGER, Charles Trumbull, jurist, was born in Monroe county, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1835, son of Trumbull and Sallie (Dibble) Granger, natives of Connecticut. At the age of nineteen he removed to Allamakee county, Ia., and shortly thereafter began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1860, but with the outbreak of hostilities resigned his practice and entered the military service as captain of company K, 27th Iowa infantry. He served with the Iowa soldiers throughout the entire war, participating in a number of engagements, including the capture of Fort De Russey, and the battles of Pleasant hill (at which he served as acting assistant adjutant general on the staff of Col. Wm. T. Shaw), Yellow bayou, Tupelo, Old Town creek, Nashville and Fort Blakeley, besides participating in numerous skirmishes. His services ranked him as one of the most brilliant of the Iowa volunteer army officers and there was a considerable temptation to remain in the service, but he returned to the law practice in Iowa. He was elected district attorney in 1867 and served seven years, when he became circuit judge (in 1873) and served on that bench until 1887. The next two years he was on the district court bench, and succeeded to the supreme court in 1889, serving two terms, and retiring from the bench in 1900. He was chief justice in 1894 and 1900. One of Judge Granger's interesting decisions deals with the owners of meteors. On May 2, 1890, an aerolite fell from the heavens and lodged in ground in Winnebago county, Iowa, belonging to John Goddard. The aerolite was discovered and dug up by Peter Hoagland, who claimed it as his own by right of discovery. In deciding that the aerolite was the property of Goddard, Judge Granger said: "An aerolite which embeds itself in the earth as it falls from the sky becomes the property of the owner of the land and another person cannot acquire ownership of it by discovering it, digging it up or carrying it away."

POMEROY, Samuel Clarke, senator, was born in Southampton, Mass., Jan. 3, 1816, son of Samuel and Mary (Clarke) Pomeroy. His earliest American ancestor was Eltweed Pomeroy, who emigrated from Devonshire, England, about 1635 and settled at Dorchester, Mass., afterward removing to Windsor, Conn. He was educated at Sheldon Academy, Southampton, the Fellenberg school, Greenfield, and at Amherst College. In 1838 he went to Onondaga county, N. Y., where he taught school, later engaging in mercantile business. In 1842 he returned to Southampton, organizing the Liberty party, on which ticket he was elected to the Massachusetts legislature in 1852-53. He was active in organizing the New England Emigrant Aid Co., of which he became the general and financial agent, and in August, 1854, he started with a colony for Kansas, arriving at Kansas City in October and afterward going fifty miles to the present site of Lawrence. In 1858 he removed to Atchison, Kan., where he was the mayor in 1859. In 1856 he was a member of the convention at Philadelphia which nominated Fremont, and of the Republican convention in Chicago in 1860 which nominated Lincoln. He was conspicuous in the organization of the territorial government, and participated in the free-state convention that met in Lawrence, Kan., in 1859. During the terrible drouth of 1860 he was chosen chairman of the state relief committee, receiving and distributing supplies for the entire winter of 1861. He was elected by the Republican party to the United States senate in 1861 and re-elected in 1867. In the senate he was chairman of the standing committee on public lands and of the select committee on revision of the rules, was a member of the committee on post-offices and post-roads, and, from his general advocacy of subsidy measures, received the sobriquet of "Subsidy Pomeroy." Upon the expiration of his second term, in 1873, he was again a candidate for the U. S. senate, but charges of bribery preferred against him in the legislature,



S. C. Pomeroy

although reported not sustained by the special investigating committee, resulted in his defeat. He subsequently resided in Washington, D. C. He died at Whitinsville, Mass., Aug. 27, 1891.

STARKWEATHER, John Converse, soldier, was born in Cooperstown, N. Y., May 11, 1830, son of George Anson Starkweather, a graduate of Union College (1819), a representative in the twenty-ninth and thirtieth congresses, colonel of the New York 12th artillery and a prominent citizen of Otsego, N. Y. The son was educated at the academy of his native place and was graduated at Union College in the class of 1850, and removing to Milwaukee, Wis., was admitted to the bar in 1857, and practiced law in that state until the outbreak of the civil war. He went to the front as colonel of the 1st Wisconsin volunteer regiment, May, 1861, and fought in the battles of Falling waters and Edward's ferry in July, 1861, Perryville, Ky., Stone river, and Murfreesboro, Tenn. He was in Tennessee until June, 1863, when he was promoted brigadier-general and commanded divisions in the army of the Ohio and in the army of the Cumberland. He was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, and did service in the engagements around Chattanooga and Mission ridge, Tenn., and was post commander at several points in Tennessee and Alabama until mustered out of service, May 11, 1865. He served in the court martial that tried Surgeon-Gen. Hammond. After the war he engaged in farming in Wisconsin, and served his state in various positions of trust and honor. He was married in 1851 to Louisa A., daughter of William Paxson Hallett, of New York city. He subsequently removed to Washington, D. C., and was admitted to the bar there to practice in the U. S. courts, and prosecuted a general law and pension business until his death, which occurred in that city Nov. 15, 1890.

John C Starkweather

BARTLETT, Elisha, physician, was born in Smithfield, R. I., Oct. 6, 1804, son of Otis and Waite Bartlett, who were members of the Society of Friends. He was educated at the Friends' Institution in New York, under Jacob Willett, and after attending medical lectures in Boston and Providence, he was graduated M.D. at Brown University in 1826. He spent another year of study under distinguished professors in Paris, France, and in Italy, and began his practice at Lowell, Mass. He was professor of pathological anatomy in the Berkshire Institute, Pittsfield, Mass., 1832-38, and for one year in the medical department of Dartmouth College; professor of the theory and practice of medicine at the University of Maryland, and in the medical department of Transylvania University, 1842-49; professor of the institutes of medicine in the University of the City of New York, 1850-52, and on the death of Dr. Beck, was made professor of materia medica and medical jurisprudence in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. Compelled by ill-health to resign his position in New York, he retired to his paternal acres in Smithfield to die of a lingering disease caused by lead-poisoned water. His essay "An Inquiry into the Degree of Certainty in Medicine" (1848), attracted considerable attention, but his greatest work was "Treatise on the Fevers of the United States" (1842). Besides these he wrote: "A Discourse on the Life and Labors of Dr. Wells" (1849); "Discourse on the Times, Character and Works of Hippocrates" (1852), and he was editor of the "Monthly Journal of Medical Literature," published in Lowell. Hardly any American physician was more widely known to his countrymen or more favorably considered abroad where his writings had carried his name. In 1836 he was the first mayor of Lowell, Mass., and in 1840 he was a representative to the state legislature. He died at Smithfield, R. I., July 19, 1855.

MILLER, William Edward, jurist, was born near Mt. Pleasant, Pa., Oct. 18, 1823, the son of Samuel Miller, Sr., who was born in Somerset county. For more than a quarter of a century he was a prominent figure in Iowa politics. Going West when he was a lad he grew up with the young state and was closely associated with its development. He entered the army in 1862 as colonel of the 28th Iowa infantry volunteers, but was compelled by ill health to resign the following year. In 1864 he prepared a treatise on "Pleading and Practice in Actions and Special Proceedings at Law and Equity Under the Revision of 1860," which was followed by the "Revised Code of 1873," a work on "Highways" and numerous other legal articles and treatises. In 1858 he was elected judge of the eighth judicial district of Iowa, serving a four year term. He was re-elected to the district bench in 1868, and in the following year was appointed to fill a vacancy on the supreme court bench, caused by the resignation of Judge Elias H. Williams. He served as supreme judge until 1876, being chief justice in 1874 and 1875. For several years Judge Miller was an instructor in the law department of the Iowa State University, located at Iowa City, which was his home, until 1873, when he settled in Des Moines, where he lived until his death, Nov. 7, 1896.

SEEVERS, William Henry, jurist, was born in Shenandoah county, Va., April 8, 1822, son of James and Rebecca (Wilkins) Seevers. He was taken to Iowa by his parents in 1843, the family settling in Mahaska county. He began the study of law in Oskaloosa, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. He was prosecuting attorney two years (1848-50), was a judge on the district court bench (1852-56), and in 1857 was elected to the Iowa legislature. This was not only the first legislature which met at Des Moines, then the new capital of the state, but it was the first held after the adoption of the constitution of 1857, which radically changed the organic law of the state. It became necessary to reorganize the entire system of state government and provide a new code of civil and criminal practice. The legislature contained a distinguished body of Iowans, among them George W. McCrary and W. W. Belknap (afterwards cabinet ministers), and William P. Hepburn, subsequently congressman. Judge Seevers was made chairman of the house judiciary committee, to which all important bills were submitted for rigid examination, and he gave every bill submitted to the committee his close personal attention. To him and to James F. Wilson, of Fairfield, is due a large measure of the credit for the enduring work of the Iowa house of 1858, in the seventh general assembly, and the laws which stood the test of time in Iowa for a quarter of a century, until a new code was adopted. When Judge C. C. Cole resigned from the supreme court in 1876 Judge Seevers was appointed to fill the vacancy and was elected by the people at the next election, serving twelve years. He was chief justice in 1876, 1882 and 1888. While the state remembers Judge Seevers' best work as his excellent decisions while in the supreme court, it is with his legislative work that he did the most for the state; his conscientious care and legal acumen giving Iowa an excellent system of codified laws. He died at Oskaloosa, Ia., Mar. 24, 1895.

HOFFMAN, Wickham, lawyer and diplomat, was born in New York city, Apr. 2, 1821, son of Murray and Frances (Burrall) Hoffman. (For ancestry see vol. XI, p. 84.) He was graduated at Harvard College, in 1842. He was admitted to the bar and practiced law till the breaking out of the civil war, when he was appointed aide-de-camp to Gov. Morgan and was sent to inspect the New York troops at Fortress Monroe. In March, 1862, he entered the United States volunteer service as assistant adjutant-general, and was appointed on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Thomas Williams. He was at the capture of New Orleans, and in the expedition to Vicksburg and Baton Rouge. After the death of Gen. Williams at the battle of Baton Rouge, Col. Hoffman was appointed assistant adjutant-general of the staff of Gen. Sherman. In 1863 he served with Gen. W. B. Franklin in the expedition to Texas, Opelousas, and in the Red River campaign. In 1864 he was appointed by Gen. Butler assistant adjutant-general of the district of Eastern Virginia and North Carolina, and in March, 1865, upon the application of Gen. Sherman, was appointed to duty in New Orleans, and later in the same year was appointed adjutant-general and chief of staff to Maj.-Gen. Canby, commanding the department of Louisiana and Texas. In 1866 Col. Hoffman resigned his military position and was appointed assistant secretary of legation in Paris. In 1867 he was appointed first secretary of legation and filled that position for nine years, being in Paris during the siege of 1870 and during the commune. He was transferred to London in 1875 and in 1877 to St. Petersburg, where for almost six years he acted as charge d'affaires. He was appointed by Pres. Arthur U. S. minister to Denmark in 1884 and after resigning in 1888 retired to private life. He was the author of "Camp, Court and Siege" (1880) and "Leisure Hours in Russia" (1883). He was married, in Boston, Mass., May 14, 1844, to Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Baylies of Taunton, Mass., and a granddaughter of Elijah Baylies, an officer in the Continental army, and had one son, Francis Burrall Hoffman. He died in Atlantic City, N. J., May 21, 1900.

KIDDER, Henry Purkitt, financier, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 18, 1823, son of Thomas and Clarissa (Purkitt) Kidder. He was educated in the Boston public schools, and graduated at the high school. He began his business career in the dry goods auction store of Coolidge & Haskell in 1838. After a short period in the office of the Boston and Worcester railroad, he entered the banking house of John E. Thayer & Brother, and was made a partner in the business in 1858. Upon the reorganization of the firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co., in 1865, he was made senior partner, and continued at the head of the house until his death. He was interested in many charities; served on many boards of administration, and was president of the American Unitarian Association, 1876–86. He was married Dec. 14, 1847, to Caroline W., daughter of Geo. Archbald, of Hopkinton, Mass. Mrs. Kidder died in 1881, and Mr. Kidder was again married June 21, 1883, to Miss Elizabeth Hindehoper, of Meadville, Pa. He died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 28, 1886.

MILLS, Hiram Francis, civil engineer, was born in Bangor, Me., Nov. 1, 1836, son of Preserved Brayton and Jane (Lunt) Mills. After attending the public schools of Bangor, he entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., and was graduated C.E. in 1856. For ten years thereafter he was associated with James P. Kirkwood, William E. Worthen, James B. Francis, and Charles S. Storrow, who rank among the ablest engineers in the country. He designed and constructed the state dam on the Deerfield river in 1863; designed a stone dam for the Penobscot river at Bangor in 1866, and one for the Merrimac river at Sewall's falls, in 1882. In 1869 he was appointed engineer of the Essex Co., and since that time has taken charge of that company's affairs at Lawrence, including the laying out and management of the lands, and the distribution of the water power of the Merrimac river. He has made and recorded extensive experiments upon the flow of water in pipes, conduits, canals and rivers, and in the discharge of water wheels. In 1893 he became consulting engineer of the proprietors of locks and canals on the Merrimac river at Lowell. Since 1886 he has been a member of the Massachusetts state board of health and chairman of its committee on water supply and sewage, and in that capacity he carried on the investigation and prepared the report in accordance with which the Metropolitan sewage system was constructed. He also designed the Lawrence experiment station of the board, and directed its experiments upon the purification of sewage and of water. The filter-bed which purifies the drinking water of Lawrence was designed by him and constructed under his direction. He has been a member of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology since 1885, and was for several years chairman of its committee on mechanical engineering and applied mechanics. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a member of the visiting committee of the Lawrence Scientific School; a director of the Essex Savings Bank, president of the Lawrence Line Co., and a director of the Theological School of the New Jerusalem Church. In 1889 Harvard College conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. Mr. Mills has published many professional papers and essays.

WADE, Decius S., jurist, was born at Andover, Ashtabula co., O., Jan. 23, 1835, son of Charles H. and Juliet (Spear) Wade, grandson of James Wade, a revolutionary soldier, and a descendant of Maj. Jonathan Wade, who emigrated from Norfolk county, England, in 1634, settling first at Ipswich and later at Medford, Mass. He was educated in the district schools, and while teaching school continued his studies at Kingsville Academy, O. He read law under his uncles, Sen. Benjamin F. Wade and Congressman Edward Wade, and in 1857 was admitted to the bar at Jefferson, O., where he commenced practice. In 1860 he was elected probate judge of Ashtabula county, and in 1869 he was elected to the Ohio senate, where he served two sessions and made speeches upon the minority representation and the 15th amendment that were commented upon throughout the state. On Mar. 17, 1871, Pres. Grant appointed him chief justice of Montana territory, succeeding Henry L. Warren, and he served until May, 1887. His opinions fill more than half of the first six volumes of the Montana supreme court reports, and very few of his decisions were ever overruled by the United States supreme court. After retiring from the bench he practiced at Helena, Mont. He enlisted in the civil war and was elected first lieutenant of his company, which was disbanded however because the required 75,000 was already made up. When Cincinnati was menaced by Kirby Smith he became one of the famous "Squirrel Hunters," who went to the defense of their state. He was married in 1863, to Bernice Galpin of Andover, O., and has one daughter, Clare Lyon Wade.

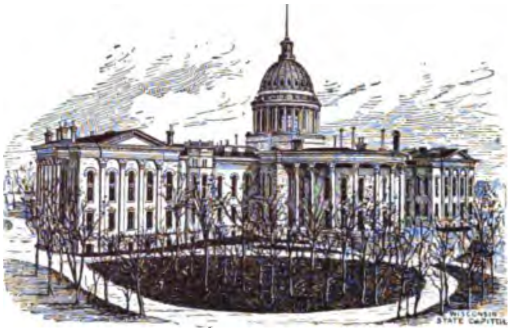
DODGE, Henry, first and fourth territorial governor of Wisconsin (1836–41; 1845–48), was born at Vincennes, Ind., Oct. 12, 1782, son of Israel and Anne Nancy (Hunter) Dodge, grandson of John and Lydia (Rogers) Dodge, great-grandson of Israel Dodge, and great-great-grandson of Tristram Dodge, who emigrated from England to Block Island in 1661. His father, a revolutionary officer of Connecticut, settled in Kentucky in 1784. At an early age Henry Dodge removed to Missouri, where he commanded a mounted company of volunteer riflemen in August and September, 1812. He was made major of a Missouri regiment in 1813, commanded a battalion of Missouri mounted infantry, and was lieutenant-colonel from August to October, 1814. He was then appointed a brigadier-general of Missouri volunteers, and was afterward elected major-general. In 1827 he removed to Wisconsin and commanded the mounted forces during the disturbances caused by the Winnebago Indians. He was colonel of the Michigan volunteers from April until July, 1832, during the Black Hawk war, and engaged in many conflicts with the Indians, defeating them near the mouth of the Bad Axe, June 15, 1832. He was commissioned by Gen. Andrew Jackson, major of United States rangers, June 21, 1832, became colonel of the first dragoons March 4, 1833, and headed it in a campaign against the Indians on the southern frontier in 1834, and in an expedition to the Rocky Mountains in 1835, where he was successful in making peace with the frontier Indians. He was unsurpassed as an Indian fighter, and a sword, with the thanks of the nation, was voted him by congress. In 1836 he was appointed by Pres. Jackson superintendent of Indian affairs and governor of the new Wisconsin territory, which had been organized May 29, out of the Northwest territory, and which originally included the Dakotas. He resigned from the army July 4, 1836. In the former capacity he concluded a treaty with the Menomonie Indians, by which they ceded to the United States 4,000,000 acres of land in Michigan and Wisconsin. He was reappointed governor of Wisconsin by Pres. Van Buren in 1839, but in 1841 was removed by Pres. Tyler, and was immediately elected territorial delegate to congress as a Democrat, and served two terms. In 1845 he was again appointed governor of Wisconsin by Pres. Polk. On the admission of Wisconsin as a state, he was elected to the United States senate, June 23, 1848, and being re-elected in 1852, served till March 3, 1857. Gov. Dodge was married in 1800 to Christiana McDonald. He died in Burlington, Ia., June 19, 1867.

DOTY, James Duane, second territorial governor of Wisconsin (1841–44), was born in Salem, Washington co., N. Y., in 1799. After studying law, he removed to Detroit, Mich., at the age of nineteen, where he was soon admitted to the bar, and in 1819 was appointed secretary of the legistative council and clerk of the court of the territory. Although young, he had already attracted the attention of Gov. Lewis Cass, and the following year joined his celebrated expedition organized to explore the upper lakes in canoes. He traveled with it 4,000 miles in command of one of the five canoes and as secretary of the expedition, assisting in negotiating important treaties with the Indians of that region. In the winter of 1821 he was at Washington, D. C., where he was admitted as attorney in the U. S. supreme court, and two years later was appointed U. S. judge for northern Michigan. He held his first court at Prairie du Chien, then a military outpost, and having organized the judiciary of his district, filled this post till 1832. In 1830 he was appointed by congress one of the two commissioners to survey and locate a military road from Green Bay through Chicago to Prairie du Chien, in which work he was engaged for about two years, and in 1834–35 he was a member of the legislative council of Michigan. Here he was the first to agitate the question of dividing Michigan, which finally led to the creation of Wisconsin and Iowa territories. Returning from the legislature, he became an active operator in the public land sales, which were opened at Green Bay in 1835–36, and preempted several tracts of government land at presumably desirable spots in the wilderness for future towns and cities. One of these tracts, situated on an undulating isthmus between four lakes, was laid out in 1837 and named Madison, after the fourth U. S. president, and this being his favorite claimant, he selected that locality as the site for the capital of the new territory. He succeeded in having the seat of government located there in 1836, and was himself a member of the commission to erect a capital building; but the town was not laid out before February of the following year. On Sept. 10, 1838, he was elected delegate to congress from the territory, and being re-elected Aug. 5, 1840, served till March 3, 1841. He was appointed governor of the territory of Wisconsin Oct. 5, 1841, serving till Sept. 16, 1844, when he was removed and succeeded by Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, but in 1845 Doty was reappointed, and served till May 13, 1845. His administration was marked by bitter contentions and a collision with the legislature. After his removal from office he was appointed by the war department a commissioner to treat with the Indians of the northwest. He was a delegate to the first constitutional convention at Madison, Oct. 5, 1846, and on the admission of Wisconsin to the Union in 1848, was elected a representative in congress, serving two terms, during 1849–53. He was made superintendent of Indian affairs in 1861, with headquarters at Salt Lake City, Utah, subsequently became treasurer of Utah, and in 1864 was appointed by Pres. Lincoln governor of that territory, which post he held at the time of his death. Gov. Doty was married in 1823 to Sarah, daughter of Gen. Collins, of New Hartford, Oneida co., N. Y. He died in Salt Lake City, Utah, June 13, 1865, leaving the reputation of a man of conspicuous ability, who enjoyed the respect of both friends and foes.

TALLMADGE, Nathaniel Pitcher, third territorial governor of Wisconsin (1844–45), was born at Chatham, Columbia co., N. Y., Feb. 8, 1795. He was graduated at Union College in 1815, studied law, and after being admitted to the bar in 1818, practiced at Poughkeepsie. He was sent to the assembly in 1828, was state senator during 1830–33, and in the latter year was elected to the U. S. senate from New York state, taking his seat on Dec. 2. He resigned June 17, 1844, on being appointed by Pres. Tyler governor of the territory of Wisconsin. He held this office less than one year, and was superseded by Henry Dodge. Gov. Tallmadge resided at Fond du Lac after he retired from the gubernatorial chair, where he practiced his profession. He became a convert to spiritualism and is the author of several speeches and of an introduction and appendix to C. Linton's "Healing of the Nations" (1855). His son Grier (1826–62), was a graduate of West Point, was assistant adjutant-general at Fort Monroe, where he died, and is said to have originated the "contraband" idea put into practice by Gen. Butler. Gov. Tallmadge is described as a man of high character and fine ability. His later years were passed at Battle Creek, Mich., where he died Nov. 2, 1864.

DEWEY, Nelson, first state governor of Wisconsin (1848–52), was born in Lebanon, Conn., Dec. 19, 1813, son of Ebenezer and Lucy (Webster) Dewey, and grandson of Bezabel and Sybel (Metcalf) Dewey. In 1814 his family removed to Butternuts, Otsego co., N. Y., and in 1829 he was sent to be educated at the academy at Hamilton, N. Y. After remaining there for three years, he taught school for a year in Morris, N. Y., and on removing to Lancaster, Wis., in 1836, entered upon the study of law and was admitted to the bar two years later. He assisted in organizing Grant county in 1837, was elected its first registrar of deeds, and represented it in the territorial legislative assembly during 1838–42, serving as speaker at the extra session of that body in August, 1840. He was a member of the territorial council, 1842–46, and acted as president of that body during its fourth session in January of the latter year. On the admission of Wisconsin to the Union May 29, 1848, he was elected its first state governor, and being re-elected in 1850, served from June 7, 1848, till Jan. 5, 1852. In 1854–55 he was state senator and for a number of years one of the commissioners of the state prison. After that he held no public offices excepting those of delegate to nearly every Democratic state convention, and presidential elector in 1888. In the office of governor, in the trying period of the first years of the state's existence, his conduct of affairs proved advantageous to the commonwealth, and many of the business methods originated by him are still practiced in the various departments of the state. Gov. Dewey was elected president of the Wisconsin Historical Society upon its reorganization in 1849, and he was one of the pioneers in developing the lead mining industry in the state. He was married during his first term as governor, to Kate, daughter of Charles Dunn, the territorial chief justice of Wisconsin. He died in Cassville, Wis., July 21, 1889.

FARWELL, Leonard J., second governor of Wisconsin (1852–54), was born at Watertown, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1819, son of Capt. James and Rebecca (Cady) Farwell. His mother died in 1824, and his father in 1830. After a short experience as clerk in a dry-goods store, he became apprentice to a tinsmith, and followed that occupation until the age of nineteen. He then established himself in the hardware business at Lockport, Ill., and in 1840 located in the then new village of Milwaukee, where he soon had one of the largest wholesale houses in the West. Ten years later he withdrew from business to engage in other enterprises. In 1847 he made a large purchase of real estate in the city of Madison, where he took up his residence and began improvements on a large scale, and is said to have contributed to the promotion of the interests of that city more than any other one person. He was a non-partisan anti-slavery Whig, and although strongly averse to politics, was induced to accept the Whig nomination for governor of Wisconsin in 1851. Warmly supported by the Free Soilers and Abolitionists, he defeated his Democratic opponent, D. A. J. Upham, by a narrow margin, the remainder of the state ticket being Democratic, and he filled the gubernatorial chair from 1852 till Jan. 2, 1854. During his administration an attempt was made to impeach Levi Hubbell, judge of the Milwaukee circuit, which was the first and only instance of the impeachment of a judicial officer in Wisconsin. In 1853 an act was passed abolishing capital punishment for murder and substituting therefor imprisonment for life at hard labor. Wisconsin was the first state to abolish the gallows, and this startling innovation in the history of jurisprudence was mainly due to the efforts of Marvin H. Bovee, then a member of the senate of Wisconsin. Another important act provided for a geological survey of the state, the governor appointing Edward Daniels first state geologist. The same year the question of passing a prohibitory liquor law was submitted to a vote of the people and passed in the affirmative. Such a law was accordingly passed by the legislature during the subsequent administration, but was vetoed by Gov. Barstow. After retiring from office Gov. Farwell resumed his business affairs and became largely interested in railroad enterprises, but failed during the financial revulsion of 1857. In the spring of 1863 he was appointed by Pres. Lincoln assistant examiner in the patent office, Washington, and being promoted to the office of principal examiner of inventions three months later, held that position for seven years. He then resigned to re-embark in business at Chicago, but losing much of his property in the great fire in October, 1871, removed to Grant City, Worth co., Mo., where he passed the remainder of his life. He was married Sept. 20, 1853, to Frances A., daugh-



ter of Gen. A. N. Cross. She died in Washington, D. C., Apr. 15, 1868. Gov. Farwell died at Grant City, Mo., Apr. 10, 1889.

BARSTOW, William Augustus, third governor of Wisconsin (1854–56), was born at Plainfield, Windham co., Conn., Sept. 13, 1813. He spent his boyhood at his home, attending school in winter and working on the farm in summer. At the age of sixteen he became a clerk in his brother's store at Norwich, Conn., but in 1834 removed to Cleveland, O., where he was engaged for five years in the milling and forwarding business with another brother. He then went to Wisconsin, established a flouring mill at Prairieville, and becoming prominent in local politics, filled the offices of postmaster and county commissioner. He subsequently settled in Madison, Wis., and in 1849 was elected secretary of state by the Democratic party. He was one of the first directors of the Milwaukee & Mississippi railroad, and was instrumental in securing its charter. In 1853 he was elected governor and was installed in January of the following year. During his term the general corruption of state officials that characterized that period of Wisconsin history assumed unprecedented proportions, and his administration won an unenviable notoriety through a series of public scandals involving some of the highest state officers. It was then that the term "forty thieves" was applied to the lobbyists and officials who at the capital established headquarters known as "Monk's Hall," where some of the most shameful conspiracies to defraud the state were concocted. "Barstow and the balance," was another catch-phrase by which the opposition characterized the faction in power. It originated in a letter written by a printing contractor which contained this sentence: "We must get a good bid . . . even if we have to buy up Barstow and the balance." These scandals did not prevent Gov. Barstow from being renominated by his party, and on being declared elected, he was installed for a second term in January, 1856. But his Republican opponent, Coles Bashford, contested the election, alleging fraud, and the supreme court decided against Gov. Barstow. This was the first instance in the history of the country of the supreme court ousting a governor who had been duly installed in office, and seating a contestant. In 1857 Gov. Barstow removed to Janesville, and engaged in banking, but subsequently returned to the business of milling. When the civil war began he raised a cavalry regiment of which he was made colonel in February, 1862. In June following he was appointed provost marshal-general of Kansas, and he remained with his regiment in the southwest until February, 1863. While there he did creditable service, but being incapacitated by failing health from field duty he spent the latter part of his military term sitting on courts-martial at St. Louis. On March 4, 1865, he was mustered out, and on March 13, he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers. He died at Leavenworth, Kan., Dec. 14, 1865.

BASHFORD, Coles, fourth governor of Wisconsin (1856–58), was born near Cold Spring, Putnam co., N. Y., Jan. 24, 1816. He received a classical education at Wesleyan University, now Genesee College, Lima, N. Y., and after spending seven years in the study of law, was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of New York, Oct. 28, 1842. He first practiced in Wayne county, N. Y., and in 1847 was elected district attorney in that county as a Whig. In 1850 he removed to Oshkosh, Wis., where he resumed his legal practice, and was soon ranked with the eminent lawyers of the state. He entered political life in 1852, when he was elected to the state senate from Winnebago county. In 1854 he declined nomination for congress, preferring re-election to his former office, and upon the organization of the Republican party at Pittsburg the same year, he joined the new party and became its first nominee for governor of Wisconsin in 1855. The contest was more than usually heated, and the Republicans were at first declared defeated, but Mr. Bashford succeeded in convicting the Democratic canvassers of doctoring the returns, and the election of his rival was set aside by the law courts. Mr. Bashford then entered upon the office of governor, Mar. 25, 1856, and filled it for one term. During his administration a public scandal that created much excitement resulted from the disposal of valuable land grants to railroads. An investigating committee reported in 1856 that managers of the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad Co. had been "guilty of numerous and unparalleled acts of mismanagement, gross violation of duty, fraud and plunder," that stocks and bonds amounting to $175,000 had been distributed among thirteen senators and that thirty-nine members of the assembly had shared stocks and bonds valued at $355,000. It was also charged by the committee that the governor himself had been given bonds to the amount of $50,000 as a gratuity, but that the gift was made after the grant had been disposed of and was not the result of a previous understanding. The full account of these disreputable proceedings formed the subject of a volume called the "Wisconsin Black Book," which is now very scarce, as most of the copies were gathered up and burned by those most interested in their destruction. In 1860 Gov. Bashford was offered nomination for congress, and declined, but spent the winter of 1862–63 in Washington, where he wielded an important outside influence on national affairs. After the organization of the territory of Arizona, he accompanied the newly appointed officers to that territory and assisted in the organization of the territorial government at Navajo Springs, being appointed attorney-general, Dec. 29, 1863. He served as member and president of the territorial council of the first legislature, aiding it in framing the code of the territory; and as chairman of the judiciary committee in the second legislature. In 1866 he was elected to represent Arizona in the 40th congress, and at the close of his term, Pres. Grant appointed him secretary of Arizona for four years. In 1871 he was elected by the legislature to compile the session laws into one volume, and was reappointed by Pres. Grant in 1873, holding office until 1876. He then took up his residence in Prescott, Ariz., where he spent the remainder of his life in retirement. Gov. Bashford was married Oct. 12, 1847, to Frances Adams, daughter of Daniel W. Forman, of Seneca Falls, N. Y. He died at Prescott, Ariz., Apr. 25, 1878.

Coles Bashford

RANDALL, Alexander Williams, postmaster-general and fifth governor of Wisconsin (1858–62). See vol. II. p. 458.

HARVEY, Louis Powell, sixth governor of Wisconsin (1862), was born at East Haddam, Conn., July 22, 1820. In 1828 his family removed to Strongville, Cuyahoga co., O., where he was fitted for college. At the age of seventeen he entered Western Reserve College, at Hudson, O., but after two years was compelled to leave it on account of ill-health. He then engaged in teaching, which he followed in Kentucky, and subsequently, as a tutor in Woodward College, Cincinnati. In the autumn of 1841 he located in Southport, now Kenosha, Wis., where he opened a school, two years later also assumed editorial charge of the Southport "American," a Whig newspaper, and was for a time postmaster of the place. In 1847 he removed to Clinton, Rock county, which he represented the same year in the first state constitutional convention of Wisconsin. In 1851 he went to Waterloo, now Shopiere, engaging in manufacturing and mercantile pursuits. He was a member of the state senate, 1854–57, and during his last term served as president *pro tem.* In 1859 he was elected secretary of state, and after filling this office for two years, was elected by the Republican party chief-magistrate of Wisconsin. He entered upon the duties of this position Jan. 6, 1862, and served until his tragic death, when Lieut.-Gov. Edward Salomon became governor under the constitution. Gov. Harvey was also a member of the board of regents of the state university, and was active in shaping the educational system of the state. He was a man of superior ability, a clear insight into public affairs, with a reputation for incorruptible integrity and a conscientious fidelity to truth and duty, and "no man in Wisconsin ever took the gubernatorial chair with a brighter prospect of an honorable career before him. He was married in 1847 to Cordelia A. Perrine. After the battle of Shiloh, in which Wisconsin troops had met with terrible losses, Gov. Harvey repaired to the scene of suffering with supplies for the relief of the wounded. While returning home he fell overboard from a steamboat near Savannah, Tenn., and was drowned in the Tennessee river, Apr. 19, 1862.

SALOMON, Edward, seventh governor of Wisconsin (1862–64), was born at Stroebeck, near Halberstadt, Prussia, Aug. 11, 1830, second son of Christoph and Dorothea (Klussmann) Salomon. His father served with distinction in the Prussian army and was severely wounded at the battle of Waterloo. After the Napoleonic wars he became an officer in the civil service of Prussia. The son was educated at the local college and at the University of Berlin. He came to this country in October, 1849, and lived for three years at Manitowoc, Wis., where he devoted himself to the study of the English language, and was successively school teacher, county surveyor and deputy clerk of the circuit court. In December, 1852, he entered the office of Hon. E. G. Ryan, who was chief justice of the supreme court of Wisconsin, and on Jan. 25, 1855, was admitted to the bar. He at once formed a legal partnership with Mr. Winfield Smith at Milwaukee. So successful was he, especially in the eloquent manner of presenting his cases, that the firm soon reached the front rank of the profession. Politically, Mr. Salomon was at first a Democrat, but on the formation of the Republican party he joined it and in 1860 supported Lincoln for president. The following year he was elected lieutenant-governor, and by the death of the governor, Louis P. Harvey, in April, 1862, he became governor of Wisconsin during the most serious period in the history of the country. To the surprise of prominent men in the party who feared, on account of his youth and inexperience, the tax on his new duties and responsibilities would be more than he was qualified to meet, he speedily allayed these apprehensions, and his clearness of understanding, decision of character and industry soon came to be regarded with the highest favor by all. During the spring and summer of 1862 he organized fourteen new regiments of Wisconsin infantry, besides furnishing a large number of new recruits for the regiments already in the field, and in November of that year he carried into effect the so-called state draft, Wisconsin being the only state in which the measure was enforced without bloodshed. On Sept. 22, 1862, he took part in the convention of the governors of eleven of the free-labor states held at Altoona, Pa., for the purpose of considering national affairs, and was one of the signatories to the address, written by Gov. John A. Andrew, of Massachusetts, in which the president was warmly commended for his famous emancipation proclamation. He was also the originator of the law, passed by a special session of the legislature in the summer of 1862, giving to the Wisconsin soldiers in the field the right to vote at elections. Gov. Salomon took an active interest in the educational affairs of Wisconsin, was a member and for several years president of the board of regents of the state university, being largely instrumental in bringing it from its early deplorable condition to its present flourishing state, and, while governor, urged the embodiment of the agricultural college and its fund with the university. In June, 1862, the latter institution conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. In 1869 he removed to New York, where he became identified with the German element and obtained the local business of many of the important financial and other institutions established and managed by wealthy citizens of German extraction. He was also counsel for the German consulate-general at New York. During the early years of his residence in New York the Tweed ring was at the height of its power and on the formation of the Committee of Seventy for the purpose of dethroning it, Mr. Salomon became a member and was appointed chairman of the committee on legislation. In October, 1882, he was nominated for the bench of the New York superior court by the Citizens' Committee of Fifty and was endorsed by the Republicans and the New York Bar Association, but the attempt at running a reform ticket was so delayed that it was unsuccessful. He was one of the founders in 1875, and until 1888 president of the Legal Aid Society of New York. In May, 1894, he retired from business and settled at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, where the remainder of his life was spent. His brother Frederick (1826–95), also born in Stroebeck, became a surveyor in Wisconsin and chief engineer of the Manitowoc & Wisconsin railroad. In the civil war he was under Gen. Sigel at Wilson's Creek, commanded the 9th Wisconsin infantry until June, 1862, when he was made brigadier-general. In an attempt to capture Newtonia, Mo., Sept. 30, 1862, he was defeated by the Confederates under Col. Cooper and lost 50 killed, 80 wounded and 120 captured; the Confederate loss being 90 killed and wounded. He received the brevet of major-general in March, 1865, and after the war he became surveyor-general of Utah territory.

LEWIS, James Taylor, eighth governor of Wisconsin (1864–66), was born at Clarendon, Orleans co., N. Y., Oct. 30, 1819, son of Shubael and Eleanor (Robertson) Lewis, and grandson of Samuel Lewis, of Brimfield, Mass., who was descended from one of the early settlers of New England. He was educated at Clarkson Academy and at Clinton Seminary, N. Y., and in 1842 began the study of law with Gov. Seldon, of Clarkson. In July, 1845, he went to Columbus, Wis., and on being admitted to the bar in the same year, engaged in the practice of his profession. Mr. Lewis's ability as a lawyer was soon recognized by the people of Columbia county, and he was successively chosen district attorney, county judge of probate and a member of the state constitutional convention of 1847–48. In 1852 he was elected to the assembly, and in the following year to the state senate, and for two years from January, 1854, he was lieutenant-governor of the state. He was secretary of state in 1862–63, and for two years beginning with January, 1864, he was chief executive of Wisconsin, receiving the largest majority which up to that time had ever been accorded to any candidate for any office in the state. As a war governor, he was indefatigable in forwarding troops to the front, and in contributing to their welfare. He visited the Wisconsin soldiers in camp and in hospital, and finally secured from the surgeon-general an order transferring them to hospitals which he established within the state. The legislature ratified the 13th amendment to the Constitution of the United States Feb. 21, 1865, but in the following November the people rejected it. Gov. Lewis was also active in founding a home for soldiers' orphans and in various other ways aided in providing for soldiers' families. He refused a renomination for governor in 1865, and also declined several offers of high offices, among them a diplomatic post tendered to him by Pres. Lincoln. He has always manifested a deep interest in the cause of education, devoting a portion of his annual income to educational and charitable objects, in recognition of which Lawrence University of Wisconsin in 1864 bestowed upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. After retiring from the gubernatorial chair, he returned to his practice in Columbus, but subsequently engaged in farming. He visited Europe during the Franco-Prussian war, and several years later made another journey abroad, visiting nearly every country in the world. He was married July 23, 1846, to Orlina Marion, daughter of David Sturgis, a prominent merchant of Clarendon, N. Y.

J. T. Lewis

FAIRCHILD, Lucius, ninth governor of Wisconsin (1866–72), was born in Kent, Portage co., O., Dec. 27, 1831, son of Jairus Cassius and Sally (Blair) Fairchild, grandson of Sueton and Lucy (Hubble) Fairchild, and a descendant of Oliver and Sarah (Turner) Fairchild. He attended the public schools of Cleveland, and was graduated at the academy, Waukesha, Wis. In 1846 his father removed to Madison, Wis., and three years later young Fairchild joined a party of "forty-niners," and with a three-yoke ox team set out for the distant gold fields across the prairies. After a toilsome journey of some months, he arrived in Sacramento with a capital of twenty-seven cents. For six years he endured every privation, worked as digger, miner and prospector, and finally returned to Wisconsin in 1855 with a fair sum of money as the result of his labor. During his stay in California he was chosen a delegate to the convention for the nomination of governor. While on his way to the meeting, his pack-mule stumbled and fell from a dizzy height, carrying with him almost the entire worldly possessions of the young delegate. Fairchild, however, attended the convention, though he lacked a coat and was absolutely penniless. On reaching home he commenced the study of law, was elected clerk of the circuit court in 1858, and in 1860 was admitted to the bar. When the civil war broke out he was member of a local company known as the "Governor's Guard." Responding to the call for three months' troops, he volunteered as a private and soon became captain in the 1st Wisconsin regiment. In August, 1861, he received a captain's commission in the 16th regiment, United States army, and at the same time that of major in the 2nd Wisconsin volunteers. He was the first officer of the regular army to receive leave of absence to serve with a volunteer regiment. As lieutenant-colonel he commanded the 2nd and 7th Wisconsin regiments, forming part of the famous "iron brigade," at the second battle of Bull Run, and was appointed colonel August, 1862. At the commencement of the battle of Antietam he was sick in an ambulance at the rear, but went into action before the engagement closed, to see his regiment lose more than half its men. He led a gallant charge at McPherson's woods, Seminary hill, during the first day's fight at Gettysburg, and received a dangerous wound in the left arm, which necessitated amputation. For his distinguished services he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, Oct. 19, 1863, but resigned two weeks later on account of physical disability. In 1863, he was elected secretary of state of Wisconsin and held the office until the fall of 1865, when he was elected governor, and being twice re-elected, was the first chief executive to serve three terms. While in the gubernatorial chair he gave strong support to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, in Madison, and aided in founding the state board of charities and reform. "His three administrations as governor were without flaw or blemish, and when he retired from office no scandal followed him." In 1872–78, he was United States consul at Liverpool, and in 1878–80, consul-general at Paris, after which he was appointed United States minister to Spain, and served until 1882, when he resigned and returned to Madison, Wis. Gen. Fairchild presided over the national soldiers' and sailors' convention in 1868, was president of the International Exposition of Railway Appliances in Chicago in 1883, and was a member of the board of commissioners to negotiate a purchase of land from the Indians. He was a charter member of the first G. A. R. post formed in Wisconsin, June 10, 1866, was elected senior vice-commander-in-chief at Cincinnati, O., May 12, 1869, and re-elected at Washington, D. C., May 11, 1870. In 1886–87 he was commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic,

Lucius Fairchild

and in 1893 was chosen to fill the same office in the Loyal Legion. He was married in April, 1864, to Frances Bull, of Washington, D. C. He died at Madison, Wis., May 23, 1896.

C C Washburn

WASHBURN, Cadwallader Colden, tenth governor of Wisconsin (1872–74), was born at Livermore, Me., Apr. 22, 1818, son of Israel and Martha (Benjamin) Washburn, grandson of Israel and Abiah (King) Washburn, great-grandson of Israel and Leah (Fobes) Washburn, and a descendant of John Washburn, a native of Evesham, Worcester co., England, who emigrated to Duxbury, Mass., probably in 1631, and who was one of the fifty-four original proprietors of Bridgewater, Mass., which they purchased from Massasoit in 1645. Gov. Washburn was brought up on his father's farm and attended a country school during the winters. He was first employed in a store at Hallowell, and in the spring of 1839 went to Davenport, Ia., and joined the geological survey of that state under David Dale Owen. Before leaving home he had begun the study of law in the office of his uncle, Reuel Washburn, of Livermore, Me., and he now continued his studies in the law office of Joseph B. Wells, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He began practice at Mineral Point, Wis., and two years later entered into partnership with Cyrus Woodman, who was agent of the New England Land Co., through whom he became interested in real estate and financial matters. In 1852 the firm established the Mineral Point Bank. He removed to La Crosse in 1859 and subsequently to Madison. He was elected as a Whig to congress, and served from Dec. 3, 1855, to Mar. 3, 1861. In the latter year he was a delegate from Wisconsin to the peace congress at Philadelphia. In the civil war he raised the 2nd Wisconsin cavalry, of which he was colonel, and served under Gen. Samuel R. Curtis in Arkansas. He was conspicuous in the battle of Grand Coteau, and for his services was promoted brigadier and major general of volunteers in July and November, 1862. He bore a part in the operations about Vicksburg, commanded the 13th corps in the department of the gulf, and a portion of it in Texas, where he captured Fort Esperanza, on Matagorda bay, Nov. 29, 1863. He commanded the district of West Tennessee from April, 1864, until his resignation, May 25, 1865. He again served in the national congress from Mar. 4, 1867, to Mar. 3, 1871, and in the fall of that year he was elected governor of Wisconsin, and served for two years. He was an unsuccessful candidate for re-election and likewise for the United States senate. He thereupon retired from the office and directed all his attention to business affairs. He erected an immense flouring mill in Minneapolis in 1876; the timber lands that he had purchased soon after moving to Wisconsin had become very valuable, and he operated extensively in lumber. He was one of the largest owners of the water-power at St. Anthony Falls, and was a heavy stockholder in the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co. He was actively interested in the Wisconsin Historical Society, and was its president for several years. He was the founder of the Washburn Observatory at the University of Wisconsin, which, with its instruments, cost over $50,000, and in 1873 the university conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. At his death he also left a country residence at Edgewood to the Dominican Sisters to be used as a school for girls, and bequeathed $50,000 to found a public library at La Crosse. He was married at Mineral Point, Wis., Jan. 1, 1849, to Jeannette Garr, of New York city. He died in Eureka Springs, Ark., May 14, 1882.

W. R. Taylor

TAYLOR, William Robert, eleventh governor of Wisconsin (1874–76), was born at Woodbury, Litchfield co., Conn., July 10, 1818, son of Robert and Mary (Coleman) Taylor. Orphaned at six years of age, he was cared for by neighbors, and with them removed to Jefferson county, N. Y., a sparsely settled wilderness. He was educated in the Champion Academy, New York, and taught school for ten years. In 1848 Mr. Taylor removed to Cottage Grove, Dane co., which became his permanent residence and engaged in farming, lumbering and other business. At different times he was chairman of the county board of supervisors, superintendent of public schools, county superintendent of the poor, deputy internal revenue collector, trustee, vice-president and member of the executive board of the State Hospital for the Insane at Mendota (1860–74); member of both branches of the state legislature, president of the Dane County Agricultural Society, and president of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society. Although a Democrat, Mr. Taylor favored the civil war for the preservation of the Union, and was the first in Dane county to offer a bounty to volunteers. In 1873 he was nominated for governor, by a convention composed of Democrats, liberal Republicans and other electors, favoring "genuine reform." The state was strongly Republican, but he received 15,411 majority over his opponent, Gov. Washburn. Under the "farmer governor," appropriations were reduced, the rate of taxation diminished, the number of department employes lessened, and the total disbursements for state purposes were reduced by seven hundred thousand dollars below the average of previous years. During his administration, in the interest of commerce, the national government appropriated $800,000 for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers; the state lands were distributed and each timber agent was made responsible for his locality, hence much larger amounts were added to the trespass fund; a printing claim, believed to be fraudulent, was investigated and beaten in the supreme court, thus saving more than $100,000 dollars to the taxpayers. In his annual message he favored either the collection of taxes semi-annually, without additional cost to the people, or the loaning of the surplus of the general fund obtained by taxation at a fair rate of interest, thereby giving some compensation for advancing the money so long before it was needed in public business. In his second message he recommended the passage of some law rendering railway companies liable for the injury to their employes, resulting from the negligence of co-employes. His recommendation was embodied in the co-employe law, passed in 1875. Under his direction suits involving rights in dispute between Wisconsin and Minnesota as to the inlet to Superior harbor were successfully prosecuted in the federal and supreme courts, but the advantages gained for Wisconsin were lost by neglect

Taylor, Wm R. died March 17, 1909
See Wisconsin Magazine of History, vol. 2, p. 352.

or compromise after he left the governor's chair. In the matter of economy he set an example by paying his own inauguration expenses and by refusing to accept railroad passes, or to have telegrams sent free. He was an active promoter of the agricultural department of the State University, and a zealous advocate of farmers' institutes. He was married at LaPorte, O., in 1842, to Catherine, daughter of James Hurd, by whom he had three daughters, and he was married in 1886, to Viola, daughter of Edison Lee, of Madison, Wis., and had one son, William Robert Taylor, Jr.

LUDINGTON, Harrison, twelfth governor of Wisconsin (1876–78), was born in Kent, Putnam co., N. Y., July 31, 1812, son of Frederick and Susannah (Griffeth) Ludington, grandson of Col. Henry and Abigail (Ludington) Ludington, and a descendant of William Ludington, who settled in Charleston, Mass., in 1632. He received a common school education, and after being employed for a time as a clerk, went to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1838, and engaged in general merchandising there. Four years later he became associated with his brothers, James and Nelson, in the lumber business, but subsequently withdrew from the firm and formed a partnership with D. Wells, Jr., and A. G. Van Schaick, of Chicago, with whom he purchased several saw mills on Green Bay. He was an active promoter of the development of Milwaukee, and is said to have bought the first bag of wheat ever brought to market there. For two terms he served as an alderman of the city, was its mayor in 1872–75, and being elected in the latter year governor of Wisconsin by the Republican party, served in this office from January, 1876, till January, 1878. He then resumed his mercantile pursuits, and retained his interests in the lumber business till his death, which took place in Milwaukee, Wis., June 17, 1891.

SMITH, William E., thirteenth governor of Wisconsin (1878–82), was born in Scotland, June 18, 1824, son of Alexander and Sarah (Grant) Smith. He came to America with his parents in 1835, settling in New York city. The following year his parents moved to Commerce, Mich., about thirty miles north of Detroit, where young Smith passed the next ten years of his boyhood, improving his opportunities for attending school and reading all the books he could get. In 1846 he accepted a situation with the house of Lord & Taylor, of New York city, remaining in their employ one year. He then went into the wholesale house of Ira Smith & Co. In 1849 he purchased the interest of a son of Ira Smith, who had opened a store at Fox Lake, Dodge co., Wis., and the same year was married to Mary, daughter of Rev. John Booth, a Baptist clergyman of Michigan. In 1851 he was elected to the Wisconsin legislature as a Whig, and in 1857 was elected to the state senate, an office to which he was re-elected in 1863. In 1858 he was appointed one of the regents of the state normal schools, and held the position until 1876. He was state treasurer during 1865–70, when being again elected to the assembly, he was chosen speaker, not a single appeal being taken from his ruling while he occupied the chair. In 1872 he moved to Milwaukee, and in company with J. A. Roundy and Sidney Hauxhurst established a wholesale grocery house. He continued an active member of the firm till 1877, when he withdrew, having been elected governor of Wisconsin on the Republican ticket. He entered upon his duties as chief executive of Wisconsin in January, 1878, was re-elected in the fall of 1879 by a large majority and served until January, 1882, when he again returned to Milwaukee and formed a copartnership with H. M. Mendel and his son, Ira B. Smith, under the firm name of Smith, Mendel & Co. Gov. Smith was a trustee of the Milwaukee College, of the Wisconsin Female College, at Fox Lake; of Wayland University; of the University of Illinois, at Chicago, and for four years was state prison commissioner. He was vice-president of the Milwaukee chamber of commerce; director First National Bank, and director and one of the executive committee of the Northwestern Life Insurance Co. He continued actively engaged in business until a few days before his death, which occurred in Milwaukee, Feb. 13, 1883.

Wm. E. Smith

RUSK, Jeremiah McLain, secretary of agriculture and fourteenth governor of Wisconsin (1882–89). See vol. I, p. 147.

HOARD, William Dempster, fifteenth governor of Wisconsin (1889–91), was born at Stockbridge, Madison co., N. Y., Oct. 10, 1836, son of William Bradford and Sarah Catherine (White) Hoard, and grandson of Enos and Fanny (Perry) Hoard. His father was a Methodist circuit-rider. At the age of twenty-one he settled near Oak Grove, Dodge co., Wis., where he worked on a farm, and in 1860 removed to Lake Mills, Jefferson county. In the civil war he enlisted in the 4th Wisconsin infantry, and served until July, 1862, when he was discharged at New Orleans for disability, but after regaining his health he re-enlisted in the 1st New York artillery, and remained in the army as a private to the close of the war. In 1870 he began the publication of the Jefferson County "Union," at Lake Mills, and in 1873 removed it to Fort Atkinson. Almost entirely through his efforts the Jefferson County Dairymen's Association was organized in 1871, followed by the Wisconsin State Dairymen's Association, of which he was also the real founder and for three years secretary, and then the Northwestern Dairymen's Association, of which he has been president since 1878. After a time the demand for the dairy department of his paper became such that he was compelled to issue special editions, and finally, in March, 1885, he established Hoard's "Dairyman," which probably has the largest circulation of any dairy paper in the world. In 1888 he was the Republican nominee for governor and was elected by 175,696 votes, as against 155,423 for James Morgan. During the first year of his administration arose the famous school controversy over the so-called "Bennett law." The legislature of 1889 acting upon the governor's recommendation enacted a compulsory school law, which had for its central purpose the requirement that every parent or guardian in the state should give to the children under his care between the ages of seven and fourteen, at least sixty days' instruction in English in each year. It was passed unanimously, but

W. D. Hoard

immediately after its passage the German Lutheran and Catholic clergy, who represented the parochial schools, in many of which no English had ever been taught, commenced a vigorous and bitter agitation against the law. The Democratic party united with these elements in demanding its repeal, and on this issue he was defeated for a second term in 1890. Upon retiring from politics he resumed the management of his paper. With his son, A. R. Hoard, he is also interested in the management of ten large creameries, which manufacture $300,000 worth of butter annually. In 1895 he was chosen department commander, G. A. R., of Wisconsin. He has been president of the National Dairy Union since 1894, and in 1897 was elected president of the National Farmers' Congress, the largest association of its kind in the world. He was married Feb. 9, 1860, to Agnes E., daughter of William Bragg, of Lake Mills, Wis.

PECK, George Wilbur, sixteenth governor of Wisconsin (1891–95), was born in Henderson, Jefferson co., N. Y., Sept. 28, 1840, son of David B. and Alzina Peck. When he was about three years of age his parents removed to Wisconsin and settled near Whitewater, where he received his education in the public schools. In 1855 he entered the printing office of the Whitewater "Register" as an apprentice, and after he had learned his trade he worked as a journeyman on a number of Wisconsin papers, at length becoming foreman of the Watertown "Republican." He next became clerk in a hotel in Janesville, where he remained until the proprietor failed in 1860. The same year he helped to start the Jefferson County "Republican," and in 1863, after selling out his interest in it, he set type in the office of the "State Journal," Madison, Wis. From there he enlisted as a private in the 4th cavalry, in the third year of the civil war, and returned home two years later, a second lieutenant. He then started the Ripon "Representative," but sold it out not long afterward and in 1868 removed to New York city. He was one of the editors of Pomeroy's "Democrat" for three years, after which he edited the La Crosse edition of the same paper, bought a half interest in it in 1874, and started Peck's "Sun," removing it to Milwaukee four years later. While in La Crosse he was chief of police for a year and was also chief clerk of the Democratic assembly in 1874. In Milwaukee Mr. Peck achieved his first permanent success, the paper soon reaching a circulation of 80,000, and in ten years he was regarded as one of the most original, versatile, and entertaining writers in the country. He has delineated every phase of country life, the army, domestic experience, travel, and city adventure, his newspaper writings, as well as his public speeches, bubbling over with fun. With the exception of his term as clerk of the Wisconsin assembly, Mr. Peck took no part in politics until 1890, when he was elected mayor of Milwaukee on the Democratic ticket by a majority of over 6,000 votes, a victory which secured him the nomination of that party for governor in the following August. The platform of the nominating convention vigorously denounced the "Bennett Law," passed by the Republican legislature of the preceding year and the campaign which was fought out on this issue resulted in a victory for the Democrats, who elected Mayor Peck to the governorship by a plurality of over 28,000. In 1892 he was renominated and re-elected by a plurality of about 8,000 votes, and served until January, 1895. He was again renominated in 1894, but was overwhelmingly defeated, as was his party throughout the North. Since retiring from the gubernatorial office he has devoted himself to his private business, and in the summer of 1899 he re-established "The Sun," which was discontinued while he was busied with political affairs. Mr. Peck is the author of several humorous books which have had a wide sale in this country and Europe. Most notable among them are "Peck's Bad Boy and His Pa" (1890), and "The Groceryman and Peck's Bad Boy: Continuation of Peck's Bad Boy." In 1860 he was married to Francena Rowley, of Delavan, Wis.

Geo: W. Peck

UPHAM, William Henry, seventeenth governor of Wisconsin (1895–97), was born at Westminster, Mass., May 3, 1841, son of Alvin and Sarah (Derby) Upham, and a descendant of John Upham, of Somerset, England, who came to this country with the Hull colony in 1635, and settled first at Weymouth, and later at Malden, Mass. At the age of eleven he went with his parents to Niles, Mich., and after the death of his father, he and his widowed mother removed to Racine, Wis., in 1853. At the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted as a private in the 2nd Wisconsin infantry, and was shot through the lungs in the first battle of Bull run, July 21, 1861. He was at first reported dead, but recovered and spent six months as prisoner of war in a southern prison, after which he was paroled and went to Washington. He was appointed by Pres. Lincoln to the United States Military Academy, and after graduation in 1866, was commissioned 2d lieutenant in the artillery service of the U. S. army. He was promoted 1st lieutenant Mar. 4, 1869, but resigned from the army on Nov. 18th following, and returning to Wisconsin devoted himself to the development of extensive enterprises in the northern part of the state. He located at Marshfield, Wis., in 1879, the year in which it was platted out, and becoming interested in the lumbering business, built a saw and shingle mill, and later established a furniture factory, opened a large general store, started a machine shop and a flour mill. He was also one of the organizers and first president of the First National Bank there, and having done so much for the upbuilding of Marshfield, he is regarded as the virtual founder of the town. When in June, 1887, Marshfield was almost totally destroyed by fire, though the heaviest loser, he at once entered upon rebuilding the little city, and was the chief factor in again starting it on a career of industrial progress. He has been long an active and earnest Republican, and in 1894 was elected by that party governor of Wisconsin, his plurality being nearly 54,000, the largest ever given a gubernatorial candidate in that state. His administration was marked by the erection of a great library at the state university, and by the establishment of the Home for Feeble-Minded, which was for

W. H. Upham

years a pet scheme of his. It is stated that of all the governors of Wisconsin, Mr. Upham was the most successful in having his recommendations carried out by the legislature. After the close of his term, he resumed active control of his vast business interests at Marshfield, including the Upham Manufacturing Co., and the Marshfield Water, Electric Light and Power Co., of both of which corporations he is president. Gov. Upham is a member of the Loyal Legion, has been commander of the Wisconsin department, G. A. R., and was once a member of the board of visitors to the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md. He was married at Racine, Wis., Dec. 1867, to Mary Cornelia, daughter of James H. Kelley, of Quaker ancestry.

SCOFIELD, Edward, eighteenth governor of Wisconsin (1897–1901), was born at Clearfield, Pa., Mar. 28, 1842, son of Isaac and Mary (Collins) Scofield. He attended the district school till the age of thirteen, when he became a printer's apprentice, and at the breaking out of the civil war enlisted in the 11th Pennsylvania infantry. Meritorious service led to his promotion, first to a lieutenancy, then to the rank of captain, the latter for gallantry on the field at Gettysburg, and finally major. At the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, he was captured by the Confederates and held in southern prisons for ten months. After the war he was engaged in railway surveying during 1865–68, then became foreman of a lumber mill at Oconto, Wis., where he started in the lumber business on his own account in 1876. In 1890 he formed a partnership with George R. Arnold, under the name of Edward Scofield & Co., the business being incorporated four years later as the Scofield & Arnold Lumber Co. In 1887 Maj. Scofield was elected as the Republican candidate to the Wisconsin state senate, and was re-elected for a second term two years later, serving until 1891. He was twice elected governor of Wisconsin and served from January, 1897, to January, 1901. His administration was distinguished for the reform effected in the state institutions; he established, through the state board of control, an efficient system of civil service, and upon his recommendation a tax commission was appointed for the purpose of working out a system of tax reform, he being the first governor to take hold of the tax problem. After retiring from the executive office, he returned to the management of his business.

LA FOLLETTE, Robert Marion, nineteenth governor of the state of Wisconsin (1901–05), was born at Primrose, Dane co., Wis., June 14, 1855, son of Josiah and Mary (Ferguson) La Follette. His family is of Huguenot descent, and was settled in America about the time of the revolution. His parents were pioneer settlers of the Wisconsin wilderness, and he himself was born in the log cabin house on his father's farm. His early education was obtained in the district school of his native village, and at a private academy in Madison, where the family settled in 1873. By earnest study in the intervals of farm work he completed his preparation for college, and entered the Wisconsin State University in 1875. As an undergraduate he gained distinction, particularly in literature and oratory, winning the university contest in oratory in his senior year, and also the state oratorical contest and the interstate contest at Iowa City, Ia. After his graduation in 1879, he began the study of law in the law school of the university, and was admitted to the bar in the following February. He began practice in Madison, and from the very first achieved such success and reputation that in the fall of 1880 he was elected district attorney of Dane county on the Republican ticket and in 1882 was re-elected in spite of strong opposition. In 1884, at the age of twenty-nine, he was elected to represent the third district of his state in the 49th congress, and although the youngest man in that body, at once gained national reputation for his brilliant speeches, particularly those on the iron and harbor bill, Mills bill, the Lodge force bill, and his reply to Speaker Carlisle in the tariff debate of 1888. He was re-elected in 1886 and 1888, and was defeated in 1890, only through the compulsory education clause in the Republican platform. In December, 1889, he was appointed to the committee on ways and means, and took a conspicuous part in preparing the McKinley tariff bill; drafting the schedules on farm products, tobacco, linen and silks, and being a member of the sub-committee framing the agricultural schedule. At the Republican national convention of 1896, Senator Teller in the course of a speech on protection and the silver issue declared that "Congressmen Gear and La Follette had more to do with framing the tariff bill than McKinley." In spite of this eminent endorsement of his services, Mr. La Follette made a ringing rejoinder setting forth Mr. McKinley's prominent part in giving the bill its final form. Thomas B. Reed, in a campaign speech made at Madison in 1890, also credited Mr. La Follette with a conspicuous part in framing the tariff bill. During his congressional services, Mr. La Follette was frequently called upon to deliver important speeches, among which were the annual address before the Howard Law School in 1885, and an oration at the Grant memorial exercises at Monona Lake, Wis. After he retired from congress, he resumed the practice of his profession at Madison, and also figured prominently in state politics. The recent legislation in his state compelling corporations to bear a just burden of taxation was largely due to his labors. He was offered the comptrollership of the currency by Pres. McKinley in 1896, but declined on account of his professional duties. He was, however, a delegate to the national convention in 1896 and member of the committee on platform. Among his most famous addresses of recent years is that on "The Menace of the Machine" before the Chicago University in 1897, and that on "The Nomination of Candidates by Australian Ballot" before the University of Michigan in 1898. In 1900 he was elected by the Republican party governor of Wisconsin, and was re-elected in 1902, his term expiring in January, 1905. Through his efforts a primary election law was enacted in Wisconsin, by which all nominations were made by Australian ballot, and during his administration the capitol at Madison was destroyed by fire (Feb. 27, 1904). Gov. La Follette was married Dec. 31, 1881, to Belle, daughter of Anson J. Case, of Baraboo, Wis. She was his classmate at the University of Wisconsin, and later took the law course there. In recent years she has been prominent in the cause of physical culture among women, delivering lectures on the subject.

Robert M. La Follette

CLAY, John Randolph, diplomat, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1808, son of Joseph Clay and a godson of John Randolph of Virginia, with whom his youth was spent. In 1830 he went to

Russia as secretary of legation, and in 1836 was appointed charge d'affaires. He was secretary of legation to Austria in 1838, and returned to Russia as charge d'affaires in 1846. In the following year he was appointed to the same office in Peru, and in 1853 was raised to the rank of minister plenipotentiary, remaining there until 1860, when he returned to the United States.

WOODBURY, Charles Jeptha Hill, inventor and mechanical engineer, was born in Lynn, Mass., May 4, 1851, son of Jeptha Porter and Mary Adams (Hill) Woodbury, and a descendant of John Woodbury and his wife Agnes Derby, who were among the leaders of the Dorchester company who landed on Cape Ann in 1623. His ancestors on both sides served in the Indian, revolutionary and 1812 wars. His father was a carpenter and contractor and a pioneer in the use of wood-working machinery. The son was a student at the Lynn High School and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was given the honorary degree of A.M. by Tuft's College in 1893. He began his professional work in the city engineer's office, Lynn, Mass., and was superintendent and treasurer of the Lawrence Manufacturing Co., of Rockport, Mass., 1876–78. During 1878–87 he was engineer of the Associated Factory Mutual Insurance Co.; then he was vice-president of the Boston Manufacturers' Insurance Co., 1887–94, and since he has been assistant engineer in the engineering department of the American Bell Telephone Co. Mr. Woodbury has also been a director in the International Trust Co., of Boston, and secretary and treasurer of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association. He has published "Fire Protection of Mills and Construction of Mill Floors" (1882), and numerous papers in technical and scientific journals. As an inventor he has patented a speed gauge, an insulated arc lamp, electrical testing apparatus, chronograph for measuring rotative speeds throughout a revolution, heating and ventilating apparatus, improvements in automatic sprinklers, etc., in consideration of which he has received the medal of the Société Industrielle de Monthouse (1883) and the John Scott medal, Philadelphia (1884). He has been a member of the school committee of Lynn, Mass., for nine years and during part of the time its chairman. Mr. Woodbury is a member of the Oxford Club, Lynn; Society of Arts, Boston Art Club, and St. Botolph Club, Boston; Engineers' Club, member and past vice-president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Society of Civil Engineers, corresponding member American Numismatic and Archeological Society, honorary member of the Telephone Society of New York, member of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association, of which he is secretary and treasurer, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Mr. Woodbury was married, Oct. 29, 1878, to Maria Hussey, daughter of Joseph Gould Brown, of Lynn. They have three daughters.

NAEGELE, Charles Frederick, artist, was born in Knoxville, Tenn., May 8, 1857, eldest child of Charles and Christina (Russ) Naegele, of old South German stock. In 1860 his parents removed to Memphis, and during the following five years suffered all the deprivations of the civil war. A love for the beautiful was characteristic of the son in his childhood, and he began to make sketches of things he saw about him. The first one to encourage the lad was Henry Scherer, a sculptor, who gave him drawing studies to copy. At the age of twelve he was apprenticed to some marble cutters and was soon carving flowers on gravestones. He then learned carriage painting, and sign painting, and the death of his father in 1873 threw the entire support of the family upon his shoulders. He was advised to go to New York for study, and for a while his struggles were most bitter, but finally a portrait head of a young girl brought him a commission to paint a portrait of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, and this, to paint one of Judge James T. Brady. Then came a commission to make a portrait of Peter Cooper, and a second portrait of Judge Brady for the New York Bar Association. About this time Dr. Donald Kennedy, a Boston millionaire, became a patron, and among other sitters were John McCullough, the tragedian, whom he painted as Virginius, and Auguste Bartholdi, the sculptor. In 1888 Mr. Naegele executed a full length of Cora Urquhart Potter, the actress, which was exhibited at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and brought him a number of commissions. In 1892 he was awarded the prize by the committee of one hundred citizens of New York city for the best design for a medal to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. He not only drew the design but made the original model in wax. The first impression struck from the die was sent to the Duke of Veragua, a direct descendant of Christopher Columbus, who acknowledged its receipt in a personal letter of congratulation to Mr. Naegele for his "wonderful work." In 1894 Mr. Naegele visited Europe for the purpose of studying the great portraits in the galleries of Holland, Belgium, and France. In October, 1895, he exhibited in New York city a number of portraits painted from life on wooden panels, which created a sensation because of the natural wood background. He accepted the grain and color of the panel as the background, and painted the portrait in such a way that the wood seemed to recede, giving an atmospheric quality which up to that time it was not known to possess. During 1895–96 he painted the portraits of ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, Gens. Joseph D. Bryant and Edwin A. McAlpin, Samuel T. Shaw, and others. Among his figure paintings are: "Divinity of Motherhood" (1900) which won a gold medal at Boston; "Foreboding," "Evelyn," "The Pearl," "The White Rose," "An American Beauty" and "The Young Mother." The last two are in the possession of Samuel T. Shaw. In 1900 he was awarded a prize for the best design for the Salmagundi Club diploma, and for the best design for its seal; in 1901 he won the $100 prize for the best design for a diploma to accompany the George Inness gold medal, and in 1902 he received a silver medal for a "Portrait of Mrs. N.," exhibited at Charleston, S. C. The quality of Mr. Naegele's work in portraiture, as in his ideal heads and occasional excursions into the field of landscape painting, is that which is most characteristic of his personal intercourse with men, and his manner of meeting the daily problems of life as they present themselves. He seeks the soul of his sitter, not content to merely portray the painted mask. With him the individual characteristic is the thing — the true likeness rather than bril-

Charles Frederick Naegele

liancy of execution, color and drawing being secondary with him, though their essential importance is not lost to sight. He is a member of the National Institute of Science, Letters and Art, the Salmagundi Club, and the Artists' Fund Society, and is a life member of the Lotos Club. He was married in Stonington, Conn., Aug. 17, 1884, to Lizette, daughter of Capt. Edwin J. Stivers, and has one daughter, Evelyn, and one son, Charles.

MERCER, Lewis Pyle, clergyman, was born at Kennett Square, Chester co., Pa., June 29, 1847, son of Pennock and Ann (Pyle) Mercer. He was educated at the Chester County Normal School, and at Taylor's Scientific and Classical Academy, Wilmington, Del., where he became a pupil teacher, at the same time studying for the ministry. Having embraced the doctrine of Swedenborg, he took a course in the theological school of the general convention of the New Jerusalem, Waltham, Mass. In 1868 he removed to Cleveland, O.; was licensed to preach in 1870, and took charge of the churches of the New Jerusalem in East Rockport and Cleveland. He was ordained in 1872, and was pastor of the Swedenborgian church in Detroit, Mich., until 1877, when he became pastor of the Union Swedenborgian church in Chicago. In 1881 it was united with the Chicago Society of the New Jerusalem, and Mr. Mercer was made pastor of the united church. He became presiding minister of the Illinois Association of the New Church in 1884, and general pastor in 1895. The central church in Chicago under his pastorate has developed into four separate parishes, the original charge being retained by Mr. Mercer, while the others are under the charge of local pastors. In 1900 he resigned his charge to devote his energies exclusively to his general pastorate. He has been identified with many public works in Chicago, and for one year served as secretary of the Charity Organization Society. Mr. Mercer is the author of numerous publications, relating for the most part to the doctrines of the new church, among which are: "The True Character of the Bible" (1879); "The New Birth" (1887); "Manual of New Church Doctrine" (1888); "Swedenborg's Doctrine of Correspondence: A Key to the Intercourse between the Soul and the Body" (1889); "Religion in Childhood, in Home and Kindergarten" (1889); "The Multitude of the Heavenly Host" (1890); "Notes on the Gospel of Mark: Suggestions of Spiritual Doctrine" (1890); "Lux Mundi, and Other Tracts for the Times" (1890); "Swedenborg and the New Christian Church" (1893); "The New Jerusalem in the World's Religious Congress" (1894); "Review of the World's Religious Congresses of the World's Congress Auxiliary" (1893). He was a member of the general committee of the world's congress auxiliary for the organization of the world's religious congresses in 1893, and became widely known in connection with the world's parliament of religions and the New Jerusalem church congress held in September of the same year.

Lewis Pyle Mercer

DIBRELL, James Anthony, physician and surgeon, was born in Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 15, 1817, son of Edwin and Martha (Shrewsbury) Dibrell, and grandson of Anthony Dibrell, a native of Virginia and of Huguenot descent. He was educated at the University of Nashville, and after studying medicine under Dr. Thomas R. Jennings, of Nashville, for three years, he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated in 1839. He removed to Van Buren, Ark., in 1840, where he became one of the best known men in the state. He organized the first medical society in Arkansas in 1845. Dr. Dibrell was married to Ann Eliza, the daughter of Col. Nicholas Pryor, of Nashville. She died in 1854, leaving three sons and two daughters, and he was married in 1855 to her sister, Jane Emily Pryor, who bore him two sons and two daughters. He died at his home in Van Buren, Feb. 23, 1897.

J.A. Dibrell

RICE, George Staples, civil engineer, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 28, 1849, son of Reuben and Harriet Tyler (Kettelle) Rice, and a descendant of Edmund Rice, who emigrated from England to America in 1638, and was prominent in the settlement of Marlboro, Mass. After attending public schools in Boston, he entered Harvard University, and was graduated S.B. in 1870. During the summer of 1869 he was employed in the engineering department of the Boston water works, on the construction of Chestnut hill reservoir; in 1870–77 he was assistant engineer of the Lowell, Mass., water works, and assistant and division engineer of the Boston water works. In 1877–80 he was assistant engineer of the Boston main drainage works, and for a short time in 1887 was the principal assistant engineer in charge of them. These water and main drainage works were the most important enterprises for the sanitary improvement of Boston undertaken in the history of that city. During 1880–87 Mr. Rice was engaged in mining in Arizona and Colorado. He was deputy chief engineer of the aqueduct commission, New York city, in 1887–91. Soon after appointment he found that a large part of the work already accomplished was defective in construction, and was active in exposing the frauds connected with it. In 1891–92 he was chief engineer of the rapid transit commission of Boston, and his investigation into the problem of rapid transit were embodied in the commission's report, which suggested and recommended most of the changes in transportation facilities made in that city in the latter years of the 19th century. This investigation led the way to his appointment in New York city (1900) as deputy chief engineer of the rapid transit railroad commissioners, a work in-

George S. Rice

volving the expenditure of over $50,000,000 and necessitating the use of the latest improvements in methods of transportation of passengers. It was one of the largest enterprises of its kind ever initiated. For eight years before his engagement on this work Mr. Rice was in the general practice of civil engineering, having an office in Boston, Mass., under the firm name of George S. Rice and George E. Evans. He was secretary of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, 1873–80, and was a member of the Newton water board 1894–98. During 1893–1900 he was instructor in sanitary engineering at Harvard University, at the same time conducting a private engineering practice. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Boston Society of Civil Engineers, American Institute of Mining Engineers, New England Water Works Association, Massachusetts Branch of the Society of Colonial Wars, University, Arkwright and Heights clubs of New York city and the Union and St. Botolph clubs of Boston. He was married, at Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1889, to Rose, daughter of Jules and Elise M. Breuchaud, and has one son, Albert Fteley Rice.

CAMERON, Angus, senator, was born at Caledonia, Livingston co., N. Y., July 4, 1824, son of Duncan Angus and Sarah (McCall) Cameron, both natives of Scotland. After completing a public school education, he spent three years at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y., and one year at the Geneseo Academy. He taught school for seven years and in 1850 he became a student in the law office of Wadsworth & Cameron, at Buffalo, N. Y., being graduated at the National Law School, Ballston Spa, N. Y., in 1853. He returned to the office of Wadsworth & Cameron as a partner, and the firm lasted until 1856, when, with Frederick H. Wing, he founded the banking house of Cameron & Wing. In 1857 he settled in La Crosse, Wis., where he resided until his death. In 1861 he formed a partnership with Joseph W. Losey, which was not dissolved until he retired from active practice in 1886. He was a member of the state senate in 1863, 1864, 1871, and 1872; and of the house of representatives in 1866 and 1867, serving in the last year as its speaker. He was sent as a delegate to the national Republican convention at Baltimore in 1864. He was elected to the U. S. senate by the combined votes of Democrats, Republicans and Liberals, serving from Mar. 4, 1875, to Mar. 3, 1881, and upon the death of Sen. Matthew H. Carpenter he was again elected, filling out the latter's term from Mar. 10, 1881, to Mar. 3, 1885. He was not conspicuous as a speaker, but few members acquired more influence as a worker, and he was placed on many important committees. He assisted in the investigation of the South Carolina elections of 1876, and as chairman of the committee for this purpose returned an able and exhaustive report. Sen. Cameron was married, Feb. 21, 1856, to Mary, daughter of William Baker, of Urbana, N. Y. He died at La Crosse, Wis., Mar. 30, 1897.

Angus Cameron

EDGAR, William Francis, surgeon, was born in Jessamine county, Ky., in 1823, son of William H. Edgar, a soldier in the war of 1812. In 1827 the family removed to St. Joseph, Ky., where he entered a drug shop to prepare for the medical profession, and he was graduated at the medical department of the University of Louisville in 1845. In the spring of 1849 he was appointed assistant surgeon in the United States army and stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., subsequently being ordered to the Pacific coast. He was in many Indian campaigns with Kearney, Hooker, Stoneman and other distinguished officers. He was ordered to Washington in 1861, promoted surgeon, with the rank of major, and was attached to Gen. Buell's command in Kentucky. He reorganized and took charge of the general hospital at Louisville and soon after was placed at the head of the medical purveying department at Cairo, and finally was medical director of the district. After the war Dr. Edgar was ordered to California, and made his home in Los Angeles. He was identified with the County Medical Society, the Southern California Historical Society, the Library Association, and the Agricultural Association.

Wm. F. Edgar

CLARKE, Richard Floyd, lawyer and author, was born at Columbia, S. C., Oct. 14, 1859, son of Lemuel C. and Caroline B. (Clarkson) Clarke, and a descendant of Joseph Clarke, who emigrated from Bedfordshire, England, to Rhode Island, in 1694. He was graduated at the College of the City of New York in 1880 and at the Columbia College Law School in 1882, receiving from the latter the degree of LL.B., *cum laude*, and winning $250, the first prize in municipal law. He was admitted to the bar in 1882, and since that time has practiced his profession in New York city, beginning as managing clerk in the office of Oldcott, Mestre & Gonzales. In 1886 he formed a partnership with Frederic F. Culver, under the firm name of Clarke & Culver. The firm dissolved in 1903 and Mr. Clarke continued the business alone. He has been or is counsel for many corporations, including the New York and New Jersey Bridge Co., of New Jersey, the Uvalde Asphalt Paving Co., the George A. Fuller Co., the Robert Dunlap estate, the National Salt Co., the International Salt Co., the Unadilla Valley Railway Co., Enoch Morgan's Sons Co., the Alcock Porous Plaster Co., the Brandreth Co., the United States and Venezuela Co., and the McGivney & Rokeby Construction Co. He is a member of the Bar Association of the City of New York, the New York State Bar Association, the New York Southern Society, and the Atlantic Yacht Club, the New York Yacht Club, the University Club, and of the Colonial Order of the Acorn. He is the author of "The Science of Law and Law-making" (1898), which work is devoted chiefly to the question of

R. Floyd Clarke

codification. It has been extensively reviewed on both sides of the Atlantic, and has been received with favor by the legal profession. Mr. Clarke received the degree of A.M. from the College of the City of New York in 1899.

GUGGENHEIM, Meyer, merchant and manufacturer, was born at Langnau, Switzerland, Feb. 1, 1828, son of Simon Guggenheim. He was early thrown upon his own resources, and when nineteen years of age he emigrated to America with his father and four sisters. He settled in Philadelphia, Pa., where he began his business career by handling various lines of goods. Later he engaged in selling stove polish, and this proving successful, he began making stove polish himself, after learning from a friendly chemist the composition of the article. But it was in embroideries that he won his greatest mercantile success. Being a hard and intelligent worker, he learned all the details of the Swiss embroidery business, and in 1872 formed a partnership with M. H. Pulaski under the name of Guggenheim & Pulaski. This firm was dissolved in 1881, whereupon his four eldest sons joined their father in forming the firm of M. Guggenheim's Sons, which still continues, and into which three younger sons subsequently entered as full partners. When first organized, the firm of M. Guggenheim's Sons began operations in New York city, confining their attention exclusively to embroideries, and handling a very extensive trade in Swiss importations. They built up a prosperous business during the next nine years, but in the meantime Mr. Guggenheim had become interested in silver mining operations in Colorado, which had gradually grown to such proportions that he decided to relinquish the embroidery business and engage exclusively in mining and smelting. Smelting works were erected in Colorado and Mexico, and mining interests were acquired in different sections of the United States, Mexico and South America, which eventually placed the firm in the front rank of the world's producers of precious metals. All the works were admirably equipped and managed, the best scientific methods and improvements being employed in their operation. When the American Smelting and Refining Co., otherwise the Smelter Trust, was formed, M. Guggenheim's Sons maintained for a time their independence, but on Jan. 1, 1901, they joined it and are to-day its leaders. To pay for the plants, the trust practically doubled its capital stock. Throughout his long business career, now (1904) approaching three score years, Mr. Guggenheim has never suffered a single interruption in his remarkable series of successes. Beginning at the very bottom of the ladder of business life he, through the exercise of foresight, integrity and keen insight into human nature, became the founder of a firm which is now recognized as a leading factor in the metallurgical industries of the world. He was married in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 5, 1853, to Barbara Myers, whom he first met on the vessel that brought him to America. They had seven sons mentioned below, and one who died in boyhood, and three daughters. Despite the exacting demands of her duties in rearing a large family, few women were more constantly engaged in private charities, and she and her husband were ever conspicuous in Philadelphia as a most generous and charitable couple.

M. Guggenheim.

GUGGENHEIM, Isaac, capitalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 7, 1854, eldest son of Meyer and Barbara (Myers) Guggenheim. He received a common school education in the city of his birth, and at the age of seventeen entered the employ of M. Myers & Co., wholesale grocers, Philadelphia, as errand boy. For three years he was a commercial traveler for various lines of merchandise, and in 1876 engaged in the export of petroleum under the name of Guggenheim & Co., and was interested in a number of oil wells in Petrolia, Canada. In 1881 with his three younger brothers he joined his father in forming the firm of M. Guggenheim's Sons, which continued the embroidery business founded by the father. The new firm began operations in New York city, and handled an extensive trade in Swiss importations. A prosperous business was built up during the following nine years, but his father had meanwhile become interested in silver mines in Colorado, and the four older sons remained in New York to wind up their embroidery business while the others went West in the interests of the new venture. Isaac Guggenheim became treasurer and a director of the American Smelting and Refining Co., in 1901. He is a director in the National Park Bank, Plaza Bank and the International Banking Corporation, and is identified with prominent charity organizations in New York city. Isaac Guggenheim was married, Nov. 15, 1876, to Carrie, daughter of Jonas Sonneborn of New York, and has three daughters.

Isaac Guggenheim

GUGGENHEIM, Daniel, capitalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 9, 1856, second son of Meyer and Barbara (Myers) Guggenheim. He was educated in Philadelphia. He early showed a marked talent for business, and at the age of seventeen went to Switzerland, where he conducted the manufacturing of embroideries and where he remained for eleven years, visiting the United States at frequent intervals. He is a member of the firm of M. Guggenheim's Sons which occupies so prominent a position in the mining and smelting industry. In 1901 their smelting and refining interests were merged with those of the American Smelting and Refining Co., and Daniel Guggenheim became chairman of the executive committee and a member of the board of directors of that company. He is also a member of the executive committee and a director of the National Bank of Commerce in New York, and president of the Guggenheim Exploration Co. He is on the executive

Daniel Guggenheim

committee of the Jewish Theological Seminary and a trustee of the Temple Emanu-El. He was married, July 22, 1884.

Murry Guggenheim

GUGGENHEIM, Murry, capitalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 12, 1858, third of the seven sons of Meyer and Barbara (Myers) Guggenheim. He was educated in the public schools in Philadelphia. With his brothers, Isaac, Daniel and Solomon he joined his father in forming the firm of M. Guggenheim's Sons, in 1881. Its extensive smelting and mining interests which have been developed since 1888 have placed the company in the front rank of the world's producers of precious metals, giving it special prominence in metallurgical and allied industries and equal rank with the Belmonts, Seligmans and Rothschilds. Their operations never have been of the nature of speculations or the manipulation of prices, but always with a view to developing safe and conservative business on permanent foundations. On Jan. 1, 1901, the firm merged the smelting and refining branch of the business with the American Smelting and Refining Co., of which Mr. Guggenheim is one of the directors. He was married, Mar. 15, 1887, to Leonie, daughter of Jacques Bernheim of Mulhouse, and has one son and one daughter.

S. R. Guggenheim

GUGGENHEIM, Solomon R., capitalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 2, 1861, fourth son of Meyer and Barbara (Myers) Guggenheim. After a common school education in Philadelphia, he continued his studies in Zurich, Switzerland. He became a member of the firm of M. Guggenheim's Sons that was organized in 1881. After establishing their smelting plant in Pueblo, Colo., the firm purchased several silver mines in Mexico, and their interests so increased there that in 1890 with his brother William he went to Monterey, Mexico, and built the first complete silver-lead smelting works ever constructed in that country, having a capacity of 50.000 tons per month. In addition they built residences for the employees, a modern store, and a recreation building equipped with a library, reading room, billiard table, and bowling alley. Besides being a director in the American Smelting and Refining Co., Mr. Guggenheim is president of the American Smelters Steamship Co., chairman of the board of the United Lead Co., and a director in the Metropolitan Securities Co. All the members of the family are distinguished by their liberal contribution to charitable work. They have contributed nearly $250,000 for the construction of a private hospital, non-sectarian, connected with Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, and a similar amount for a private hospital in connection with the Jewish hospital in Philadelphia. They have built a pavilion or annex to the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives at Denver, Colo., and they are generous supporters of the United Hebrew Charities, the Brightside Day Nursery (of which Mrs. Solomon R. Guggenheim is president), and the Montefiore Home of New York city. He was married, Apr. 3, 1895, to Irene M., daughter of V. Henry Rothschild, and has two daughters.

Benjamin Guggenheim

GUGGENHEIM, Benjamin, capitalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 26, 1865, fifth son of Meyer and Barbara (Myers) Guggenheim. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, and entered Columbia University with the class of 1887, but did not complete the course. In 1884 he went to Colorado with his father and remained there for some years in connection with his father's important mining interests. Foreseeing the great importance of the smelting industry in its relation to their mining enterprises, he then served an apprenticeship with one of the large smelting plants in Denver and acquired a thorough knowledge of the business. This prepared the way naturally to the entrance of the Guggenheims into smelting. He induced his father and his brother Daniel to make a minute investigation, and their first smelting plant was erected at Pueblo in 1888. Simon and William Guggenheim joined their brother Benjamin in the management of the business and the plant rapidly obtained facilities for treating 15,000 tons of ore per month. It cost $1,250,000 and employs 1,500 men. It was the nucleus from which grew the various smelting and refining establishments controlled by the Guggenheims in various parts of the United States and Mexico. Benjamin and Simon Guggenheim remained in charge of the works at Pueblo, which were subsequently greatly enlarged. In 1892–93 the firm built another large plant at Aguascalientes, Mexico, which in addition to its lead-smelting plant is equipped with a most efficient plant for the treatment of copper-bearing ores, and contains two of the largest copper converters in operation anywhere in the world. Benjamin Guggenheim returned East in 1896, making his headquarters since that time in New York city. He was married, Oct. 24, 1894, to Florette, daughter of James Seligman of New York, and has three daughters.

Simon Guggenheim

GUGGENHEIM, Simon, capitalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 30, 1867, sixth son of Meyer and Barbara (Myers) Guggenheim. After attending the public schools in his native city, he spent two years in Europe in the study of languages. He became a member of the firm of M. Guggenheim's Sons, and in January, 1889 went to Colorado to assist in the operation of their smelting works at Pueblo. He remained in Colorado about twelve years looking after the operation of their Pueblo plant as well as the mining and general interests of the firm throughout the West. In 1896, at the age of twenty-nine years, he was nominated for the office of lieutenant-governor of Colorado, but not being of the required age he withdrew his name from the ticket. Two years later, he was nominated for governor, but declined on account of his pressing business obligations. In 1900 he was a McKinley presidential elector from Colorado. At the present time Mr. Simon Guggenheim is a director and a member of the executive committee of the American Smelting and Refining Co., with which corporation the Guggenheim smelting interests were merged in 1891. He is also a director in various other mining and industrial companies whose interests are closely allied with those of the American company. Mr. Guggenheim was married, Nov. 24, 1898, to Olga, daughter of Henry Hirsh, of New York city.

GUGGENHEIM, William, capitalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 6, 1869, youngest son of Meyer and Barbara (Myers) Guggenheim. His early education was supplemented by a course in mining, metallurgy and chemistry, in the University of Pennsylvania, in the class of 1889, which he followed up with a term of thorough service in his firm's Pueblo smelting works. He went to Monterey, Mexico, in 1890, with his brother Solomon, to superintend the erection of the new smelting works there and at Aguascalientes. Appreciating the importance of controlling as far as possible the final refining of the products of their smelters, the firm purchased a tract of land near Perth Amboy, N. J., and in 1893 began the erection of a plant designed to treat copper mattes, argentiferous copper bullion and silver-lead bullion produced by their Colorado and Mexico smelters. There these products are separated and refined to the marketable forms of practically pure gold, silver, copper, and lead. The plant cost over $3,000,000 and employs 600 hands in the various departments. A large amount of smelting is done here also, particularly of large tonnages of ores from Chile, South America, where the firm has acquired interests. William Guggenheim remained in Mexico as manager of his firm's mining and smelting interests in that country until 1900, when he retired as an active member of the firm.

GAILOR, Thomas Frank, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Tennessee, was born at Jackson, Miss., Sept. 17, 1856. His father was an officer in the Confederate army, and was killed in 1862 at the battle of Perryville. Thomas entered Racine College, Wisconsin, in 1873, and after graduation in 1876, studied at the General Theological Seminary. He was graduated at the latter institution in 1879, and on May 15th of that year he was ordained deacon at Columbia, Tenn., by Bishop Quintard. He was elevated to the priesthood, Sept. 17, 1880, and during 1879–82 was rector of the Church of Messiah at Pulaski, Tenn. He was elected professor of ecclesiastical history in the University of the South in 1882, and the following year was appointed chaplain. In August, 1890, the trustees of the university elected him vice-chancellor, and in 1891, he was nominated bishop of Georgia, but he declined the office, preferring to devote himself to the cause of education. When, however, two years later he was elected by a unanimous vote coadjutor bishop of Tennessee, he accepted, and was consecrated on July 25th. He succeeded to the bishopric of Tennessee on the death of Bishop Quintard, February, 1898. Bishop Gailor is a prolific writer on ecclesiastical subjects. His published works include: "Manual of Devotion," "The Apostolical Succession," "The Divine Event of All Time," "Things New and Old," "The Trust of the Episcopate," "The Puritan Reaction," and "The Master's Word and Church's Act." He was married, Nov. 11, 1885, to Ellen Douglas, daughter of G. W. Cunningham, of Nashville, Tenn.

FUNSTEN, James Bowen, first Protestant Episcopal (missionary) bishop of Boise, was born in Clark county, Va., July 23, 1856, son of Oliver Ridgeway and Mary (Bowen) Funsten. His grandfather, Oliver Funsten, who was a Scotch-Irish Protestant, emigrated from the north of Ireland in 1790, and was married to a Miss McKay, of Philadelphia. His father (1817–71) was a physician by profession, and the owner of a large plantation; a member of the Virginia senate, and during the civil war, a colonel of the 11th Virginia cavalry. Bishop Funston received his early education at the University High School, and in 1875 was graduated at the Virginia Military Institute. His first thoughts were turned toward the law, and in 1877 he received the degree of B.L. from the University of Virginia. Removing to Baltimore, Md., in 1878, he became connected with the firm of Barton & Wilmer, and practiced the profession there for one year before resolving to study for holy orders. He then entered the Theological Seminary of Virginia and was graduated in 1882. He was admitted to the diaconate by the bishop of Virginia, and in 1883 was ordained a priest. During the period of his diaconate he served as a missionary in the diocese of Virginia. He was rector of Emanuel and Christ Churches, at Bristol and Marion, Va., and after a year in European travel and study, he became rector of Christ Church, Richmond, Va., where he remained until appointed evangelist by the bishop of the diocese. In 1892 he accepted the rectorship of Trinity Church, Portsmouth, Va., and in 1899 was appointed bishop of Boise, being consecrated July 13th. He served as secretary of the diocesan board of missions, and was a delegate to the missionary council of his church. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Illinois College in 1899, and the University of the South in 1902. He was married, Nov. 23, 1886, to Ida Vivian, daughter of William Carter Pratt, of Port Royal, Va., and has five children, Elise P., James B., William P., Robert V., and Stanard Ridgeway Funsten.

NICHOLS, William Ford, second Protestant Episcopal bishop of California, was born at Lloyd, Ulster co., N. Y., June 9, 1849, son of Charles H. and Margaret E. Nichols. His early education was received at schools in Poughkeepsie, and he was graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in 1870. Completing his theological training at Berkeley Divinity School in 1873, on June 4th of that year he was ordained to the diaconate at Holy Trinity Church, Middletown, Conn., by Bishop John Williams, and at the same place and by the same prelate, elevated to the priesthood, June 4, 1874. His ministerial functions were exercised as curate at Holy Trinity, Middletown (1873–75); as rector of St. James', West Hartford, and Grace Church, Newington (1875–77); as rector of Christ Church, Hartford (1877–87), and of St. James' Church, Philadelphia, Pa. (1887–90). During 1884–87, he was professor of church history at the Berkeley Divinity School. In 1884, as a member of the Connecticut delegation to the Seabury centenary at Aberdeen, Scotland, he presented the memorial paten and chalice to the Scottish church in behalf of the clergy and laity of Connecticut. He was elected coadjutor bishop of the diocese of Ohio in 1888, but declined. He, however, in 1890, accepted election to the same office in the diocese of California, being consecrated on June 24th, in St. James' Church, Philadelphia, Pa. Bishop Kip, having relinquished the administration of the diocese to his assistant upon his consecration in 1890, after Bishop Kip's death in 1893, he became diocesan. He founded, in 1893, the Church Divinity School of the Pacific at San Mateo, of which he has since been dean. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Kenyon College in 1888, and by Trinity in 1888. Bishop Nichols was married in 1876, to Clara, daughter of Edward A. Quintard, of New York.

LEONARD, Abiel, P. E. bishop, was born at Fayette, Mo., June 26, 1848, son of Abiel and Jeanette (Reeves) Leonard, grandson of Capt. Nathaniel Leonard who served in the war of 1812, and with his small command was captured by the British forces at Fort Niagara, great-grandson of Abiel Leonard, D.D., pastor of the Congregational Church at Woodstock, Conn., in 1774, who was appointed by Washington chaplain of his army, and served in that capacity until his death, and a descendant of James Leonard, a native of England, who settled at Taunton, Mass., in 1652, and is supposed to have been the first to engage in the manufacture of iron in this country. His father (1797–1863), a native of Windsor, Vt., was one of the most distinguished members of the Missouri bar, and served for a term upon the supreme bench. The bishop was educated in the preparatory department of Washington University, St. Louis, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1870, and at the General Theological Seminary, New York, in 1873. He was ordered deacon by Bishop Robertson of Missouri, and returning to his native state, he took charge of Calvary Church, Sedalia, Mo. On Nov. 4, 1873, he was ordained priest at Fayette, Mo., and after eight years of service in the diocese of Missouri, he became rector of Trinity Church, Atchison, Kan., where he remained until his elevation to the episcopate in 1888. While residing in Kansas he had a place upon nearly every important committee in the diocese and was dean of the eastern convocation and deputy to the general convention. He was consecrated bishop of the missionary district of Nevada and Utah, Jan. 25, 1888, Bishop Vail of Kansas presiding. In 1894 he received the degree of S.T.D. from the General Theological Seminary. At the general convention of 1895 his already large field of labor was increased by the addition of the missionary district of western Colorado but at the general convention of 1898 the area of his jurisdiction was lessened, his title becoming the bishop of Salt Lake. Bishop Leonard was married Oct. 21, 1875, to Flora Terry, daughter of Alexander H. Thompson of Sedalia, Mo., and he has five children, Ada Cameron, Sallie Thompson, Robert Leverett, Dorothy, and Margaret.

Abiel Leonard

ATWILL, Edward Robert, first P. E. bishop of Western Missouri, was born at Red Hook, Dutchess co., N. Y., Feb. 18, 1840, son of Robert Edward and Margaret E. Atwill. He received his education at Columbia College, where he was graduated in 1862. In 1864 he was graduated at the General Theological Seminary. He was ordained a deacon in Calvary Church, New York, on July 3, 1864, and in 1865 was advanced to the priesthood in St. Luke's Church by Bishop Horatio Potter. While still a deacon he was assistant curate at St. Luke's. He was made rector of St. Paul's, Williamsburg, Long Island, and afterward was appointed curate to the bishop of Vermont, at St. Paul's, Burlington. Here he succeeded to the rectorship in 1867. In 1882 he became rector of Trinity Church, Toledo, O., where he remained until he was consecrated bishop of Western Missouri, in Trinity Church, Toledo, on Oct. 14, 1890. He was made doctor of divinity by the University of Vermont in 1882. Bishop Atwill is a cultured and scholarly divine and a sound administrator, and in an episcopate marked by financial reverses and disappointments he has done great things in advancing the work of the church in his diocese. He married Mary Whiting. A tract on confirmation, sermons and addresses are among his published works.

E. R. Atwill

ADAMS, William Forbes, first P. E. bishop of Arizona and New Mexico, was born in Enniskillen, Ireland, Jan. 2, 1833. When he was eight years of age his parents emigrated to this country and settled in Kentucky. He was fitted for Yale College, but on account of reverse circumstances was obliged to abandon the plan of obtaining a collegiate education, and became engaged in mercantile business. In his leisure hours he studied law, and in 1854 was admitted to the Mississippi bar. Soon afterward he went to Tennessee and studied theology, but before graduation returned to Mississippi, and on Dec. 15, 1859, was ordained deacon in St. Andrew's Church, Jackson, Miss. On July 29th of the following year he was admitted to the priesthood, and was in charge of St. Paul's Church, Woodville, Miss., till 1866. He then became rector of St. Peter's, New Orleans, and a year later of St. Paul's in the same city. He was nominated in the house of bishops on Nov. 2, 1874, and on Jan. 17, 1875, was consecrated in St. Paul's Church, New Orleans, as first missionary bishop of New Mexico and Arizona. For two years he zealously pursued his missionary labors, but fatigue and exposure having undermined his shattered health, he tendered his resignation, which was accepted Oct. 15, 1877. He then became rector of Holy Trinity, Vicksburg, Miss., and held this charge till 1887, when he was again elected to the episcopate as second bishop of Easton. The University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., conferred on him the degree of D.C.L. in 1871.

DUNLOP, George Kelly, second P. E. bishop of the missionary diocese of New Mexico and Arizona, was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, Nov. 10, 1830. He was educated in the Royal College of Duagannor and at Queen's University, Galway, and took the second classical scholarship at the latter. In 1852 he came to the United States, where he was ordained a deacon in 1854 and a priest in 1856, and in the latter year he was appointed rector of Christ Church, Lexington, Mo., and in 1863 rector of Grace Church, Kirkwood, Miss. During his deaconate he had labored as missionary at St. Charles, Mo., and achieved so great a success that the general convention of 1880 appointed him missionary bishop of New Mexico and Arizona. He was consecrated Nov. 21st of that year, and in the same year he received the degree of S.T.D. from Racine College, Wis. He died Mar. 16, 1888.

KENDRICK, John Mills, third P. E. bishop of the missionary see of Arizona and New Mexico, was born at Gambier, O., May 14, 1836, son of John and Julia (Guitteau) Kendrick. His father was professor of languages at Kenyon and Marietta Colleges during 1840–73. He was graduated at Marietta College in 1856 and immediately entered upon the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in the state of New York, but turned his attention to the ministry and entered the theological school at his native place to prepare for holy orders. His studies were interrupted by a service of two years in the Federal army during the civil war. He had entered as a private, but was rapidly promoted to a captaincy and then to be assistant adjutant-general of the Federal forces. In 1864 he was graduated at the seminary and in 1865 was ordained a priest. For two years he did missionary work in Put-in Bay, O., and in 1867 was appointed rector of St. Andrews' Church, Fort Scott, Kan. In 1869 he was called to St. Paul's Church, Leavenworth, Kan., and in 1875 returned to Ohio to take charge of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Columbus. He served as a diocesan general missionary from 1878 to 1889 and for five years was superintendent of city missions in Cincinnati. Gambier University conferred the degree of D.D. upon him in 1888. Recognized as a good, simple-minded, earnest spirited clergyman of powerful physique and self-denying spirit, he was chosen for the hard work of a missionary bishop. He was consecrated in Trinity Church, Columbus, O., on Jan. 10, 1889, and since then has administered his diocese, despite great obstacles, well and efficiently. He was married, June 28, 1864, to Sarah H. Allen at Walnut Hills, Cincinnati. Sermons, addresses and missionary reports constitute his published works.

PETERKIN, George William, first P. E. bishop of West Virginia, was born at Clear Spring, Washington co., Md., Mar. 21, 1841, son of Joshua and Elizabeth Howard (Hanson) Peterkin, and grandson of William Wilkes Peterkin, a lieutenant in the United States navy and later a captain in the merchant marine. His father (1814–92) was a graduate of the Theological Seminary of Virginia, and was rector of St. James Church, Richmond, for thirty-seven years. He was prominently connected with all the activities of the church, and was a number of times elected to represent the diocese in the general conventions. He was a man of the most exemplary piety and goodness, and left a reputation of being the most universally loved and respected man in the community. The son was educated in the Episcopal High School of Virginia and at the University of Virginia, where he was graduated in 1859. In the civil war he enlisted in the Confederate army and served during Gen. Lee's campaign; afterward in the 2d brigade of "Stonewall" Jackson's division participated in all the battles of the valley campaign; was promoted successively to corporal, sergeant, second lieutenant; commanded his company at Winchester May 24, 1862, and was appointed adjutant on May 28th. From June 3, 1862, he served during the remainder of the war as aide de camp to Brig.-Gen. Pendleton, chief of artillery on Gen. Lee's staff; was almost daily at Lee's headquarters, participated in all the battles of the army of Northern Virginia in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, and was paroled Apr. 10, 1865. He was graduated at the Theological Seminary of Virginia in 1868, was ordained deacon June 24, 1868, and priest June 25, 1869. He passed his deaconate as assistant to his father, during 1869–73 was rector of St. Stephen's Church, Culpepper, Va., and during 1873–78 of Memorial Church, Baltimore, Md. In May, 1878 he was consecrated bishop of the newly erected diocese of West Virginia. The twenty-fifth anniversary was celebrated on Ascension Day, 1903. By 1899 the work of the diocese had so increased under Bishop Peterkin that Bishop W. L. Gravett was consecrated as bishop-coadjutor of West Virginia. In 1878 there were fourteen clergymen, twenty-four parishes and missions and about 1,300 communicants; in 1903, forty-two clergymen, eighty-one churches and chapels and 4,600 communicants. For years Bishop Peterkin has served on the board of managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, and he is a vice-president of the American Church Missionary Society. In 1893, being appointed to supervise the Episcopal missions in southern Brazil, he visited that field, retaining oversight until a bishop of Brazil was elected in 1898. In 1901 he made an Episcopal tour of the island of Porto Rico. He is chaplain-general of the army of northern Virginia, united Confederate veterans. Bishop Peterkin is author of "Records of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Western Virginia" (1902). He was married: first, in 1868 to Constance Gardner, daughter of Cassius F. Lee of Fairfax county, Va.; second, in 1884 to Marion McIntosh, daughter of John Stewart of "Brook hill," Va. They have had eight children, of whom four survive.

OLMSTED, Charles Sanford, P. E. bishop, was born in Olmstedville, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1853, son of Levi and Maria (Beach) Olmsted. He was educated at St. Stephen's College and at the General Theological Seminary. He was ordained deacon in 1876 and priest in 1877. He was incumbent of Trinity Chapel, Morley, N. Y., for eight years; rector of Christ Church, Cooperstown, N. Y., twelve years; and rector of St. Asaph's Church, Bala, Pa., for six years. He was consecrated bishop of Colorado, May 1, 1902, by Rt. Rev. D. S. Tuttle. He was married May 24, 1877, to Mary M., daughter of George Deuel, of Fort Edward, N. Y., and has six children. He is the author of a lecture on "The Creeds" (1895), "December Musings," book of poems (1898), and "Discipline of Perfection" (1902). He received the degree of D.D. from Hobart College and the General Theological Seminary.

C. Sanford Olmsted

VAIL, Thomas Hubbard, first Protestant Episcopal bishop of Kansas, was born in Richmond, Va., Oct. 21, 1812, of a New England family. On the death of his father the family returned North and settled in Connecticut. He was graduated at Washington (now Trinity) College, Hartford, in 1831, and at the General Theological Seminary in 1835. In June of the same year he was made a deacon of the church and was ordained a priest by Bishop Griswold on Jan. 6, 1837. He served as assistant to Dr. Wainwright of St. Paul's, Boston, during his deaconate and at that time organized All Saints Church, Worcester, Mass. On ordination he became rector of Christ Church, Cambridge. In 1839 he was called to St. John's Church, Essex, Conn., and in 1844 he removed to Westerly, R. I., where he was given charge of Christ Church. He became rector of St. Thomas' Church, Taunton, Mass., in 1857, and remained there until 1863, when he became rector of Trinity Church, Muscatine, Ia. He was elected bishop of Kansas Sept. 15, 1864, and was consecrated by Bishops Whitehouse, Lee, Kemper, and Bedell in Trinity Church, Muscatine, on Dec. 15, 1864. At that time there were only three churches in use in the State and four in the process of building. Bishop Vail founded Bethany College at Topeka, Kan., an institution devoted to the higher culture for girls. He received the degree of D.D. from Brown University in 1858 and that of LL.D. from the University of Kansas in 1875. His principal published work was "The Comprehensive Church" (1841), a new edition of which appeared in 1883. His other works were "Plan and Outline with Selection of Books of a Public Library in Rhode Island" (1838); "Hannah" (1839), addresses, pastorals, etc. He died at Bryn Mawr, Pa., Oct. 6, 1889.

Thomas H. Vail

THOMAS, Elisha Smith, second Protestant Episcopal bishop of Kansas, was born in Wickford, R. I., Mar. 2, 1834, the eldest son of A. M. Thomas. He was graduated at Yale College in 1858 and at Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn., in 1861. He was ordained deacon in June, 1861, and priest the following year. For three years he was minister in charge of St. Paul's Chapel, New Haven. In 1864 he was elected rector of Seabury Hall, Faribault, Minn., and professor of Old and New Testament Exegesis. In 1868 he succeeded Dr. Jas. L. Breck as secretary and correspondent of the Bishop Seabury Mission. After a year of study abroad he was elected rector of St. Mark's Church, Minneapolis, Minn., where he remained five years. He became rector of St. Paul's Church, St. Paul, Minn., in 1876, where for eleven years his work for the church extended beyond parish and diocese. He was deputy to three successive general conventions, was a member and for several years president of the diocesan standing committee, was trustee of the Bishop Seabury Mission and St. Mary's Hall and founder and trustee of the Breck Mission and Farm School, Wilder, Minn. He was instrumental in establishing missions in St. Paul and at other places in the vicinity, and by his personal effort and influence secured large sums of money to build and endow the diocesan schools. On Feb. 2, 1887, Dr. Thomas was elected assistant bishop of Kansas, and was consecrated May 4, 1887, in St. Paul's Church, St. Paul, Minn. In 1887 Bishop Thomas received the degree of S.T.D. from Yale and of D.D. from Kenyon and Seabury. In the first year of his episcopate he built and opened St. John's Military School in Salina, Kan. Oct. 6, 1889, by the death of Bishop Vail, he became Bishop of Kansas and president of the College of the Sisters of Bethany, Topeka. His published writings, beside sermons, are "The Intellectual Demand for God after the Method of Hegel" and "The Vulgate." He died in Salina, Kan., Mar. 9, 1895.

MILLSPAUGH, Frank Rosebrook, third Protestant Episcopal bishop of Kansas, was born at Nichols, Tioga co., N. Y., Apr. 12, 1848, son of C. M. Millspaugh, one of the pioneers of Minnesota, of Dutch origin. In 1857, the family removed to Minnesota, and young Millspaugh went to school at Faribault, then under the direction of the pioneer missionary, Rev. J. Lloyd Breck, and he became a choir boy in the Bishop Seabury mission. He was graduated at Shattuck Hall in 1870, and at the Seabury Divinity School in 1873. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Whipple, at Faribault, June 22, 1873, and a year later was made priest by the same bishop. His first work was as a missionary in Minnesota after which he was appointed dean of Omaha cathedral, Nebraska, being formally installed, Oct. 6, 1876. He remained in that charge for ten years, and in 1886 became rector of St. Paul's Church, Minneapolis. This position he resigned to become dean of Grace Cathedral, Topeka, Kan., where he remained until elected to succeed Bishop Thomas. He was consecrated in the Topeka cathedral on Sept. 19, 1895. The Seabury Divinity School conferred the degree of D.D. upon him in 1895. He was married, Oct. 20, 1882, to the second daughter of Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska. He has published various sermons and addresses.

WILLIAMS, Gershom Mott, first Protestant Episcopal bishop of Marquette, was born at Fort Hamilton, New York harbor, Feb. 11, 1857, son of Maj. Thomas and Mary N. (Bailey) Williams, and a descendant of Thomas Williams, who served as high sheriff of Albany county, N. Y., in 1694. He was educated in the Newburg Free Academy, and at Cornell University, 1875–77, and at the age of sixteen entered the employ of the Newburg Steam Engine works. He studied law at Detroit, Mich., and after being admitted to the bar in 1879, practiced for a year. Leaving the law for the ministry, he became curate of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church of Detroit in 1880. He was rector of the Church of the Messiah, 1882–84, and of St. George's Church, 1884–89, and in 1889 he became dean of All Saints' Cathedral, Milwaukee, Wis. On Oct. 1, 1891 he was appointed archdeacon of northern Michigan, and on Nov. 14, 1895 he was chosen bishop of Marquette, Mich. Dr. Williams served as chaplain of Michigan state troops during 1884–88. He is a member of the Wisconsin Society of Sons of the American Revolution, the Loyal Legion, and the Buffalo and American Historical Societies. He has published occasional sermons, essays, and poems, and during 1888–89, was the editor of the "American Church Times." Hobart College conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1889, and that of D.D. in 1895. He was married at Grosse Isle, Mich., Feb. 20, 1879, to Eliza Bradish, daughter of William Shepard Biddle of that place, and has four sons and three daughters.

BRATTON, Theodore Du Bose, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Mississippi, was born in

Winnsboro, Fairfield co., S. C., Nov. 11, 1862, son of Gen. John and Elizabeth Porcher (Du Bose) Bratton, grandson of Dr. William and Isabel (Means) Bratton, and great-grandson of Col. William and Martha (Robertson) Bratton. His father was a brigadier-general in the civil war, and his great-grandfather served as colonel under Gen. Sumter in the revolution. He received his early education from his aunt, Mrs. Porcher, and was sent to the University of the South, where he was a member of the class of 1882. Two months before graduation his eyes gave out and he left college. He was at once appointed proctor of the university, and a year later became a teacher in the preparatory school, where he served until 1887. While teaching he studied theology in St. Luke's Theological Hall (1884–87); and after being graduated was ordered deacon by Bishop W. B. A. Howe. He served as an Episcopal missionary in the counties of York, Lancaster, and Chester, S. C., during 1887–88, and was then made rector of the Church of the Advent at Spartanburg. He labored eleven years, when he was appointed rector of St. Mary's School at Raleigh, N. C., and during 1890–99 he also served as professor of history at Converse College, Spartanburg. On Apr. 30, 1903, Dr. Bratton was elected bishop of Mississippi, and was consecrated at St. Andrew's Church, Jackson, Miss., Sept. 29, 1903. He received the degree of B.D. in course at the University of the South, in 1899, and that of D.D. from the same institution in 1901. He was married at Tallahassee, Fla., July 17, 1888, to Lucy Beverly, daughter of Dr. James H. Randolph, of Virginia, and had six children, William, John, Randolph, Marion, Mary, and Isabel.

WELLER, Reginald Heber, clergyman, was born at Jefferson City, Mo., Nov. 6, 1857, son of Reginald Heber and Emma Amanda (Look) Weller. His mother was the daughter of Horace and Emma Corbit (Darrow) Look. His father was the son of George and Harriet Caroline (Birckhead) Weller, and the grandson of George and Abigail (Copeland) Weller. The father, grandfather and great-grandfather of Dr. Weller were all clergymen. Reginald H. Weller obtained his preparatory education in St. John's Male Academy, of Jacksonville, Fla. Afterward he studied at Sewanee, Tenn., in the University of the South, and at Nashotah, Wis., in the Nashotah House, where he was graduated with his B.D. degree in 1884. He had already been ordered deacon on May 9, 1880, at Jacksonville, Fla., and after graduation was ordained priest in Milwaukee (Wis.) Cathedral. He at once took charge of Christ Church, at Eau Claire, Wis., officiating there for four years, and on Sept. 28, 1888, was chosen rector of St. Matthias' Church, Waukesha, Wis. On Feb. 17, 1890 he resigned, to become rector of the Church of the Intercession, at Stevens Point, Wis., and after officiating there for nearly eleven years, he was consecrated bishop-coadjutor of Fond du Lac, Nov. 8, 1900. Dr. Weller is the author of several addresses, etc., published in pamphlet form. The Nashotah Seminary conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1901. He was married at Eau Claire, Wis., May 19, 1886, to Bessie, daughter of Daniel Thair Brown, of that place, and has a daughter and five sons.

GRAFTON, Charles Chapman, second Protestant Episcopal bishop of Fond du Lac, was born in Boston, Mass., Apr. 12, 1830, son of Maj. Joseph and Anna Maria (Gurley) Grafton, and grandson of John Ward Gurley, attorney-general of Louisiana. His father served in the war of 1812, and was subsequently surveyor of the port of Boston. The son attended the Boston Latin School, and in 1853 was graduated at the Harvard Law School, but deciding to take holy orders, he studied under Bishop Whittingham, of Maryland, by whom he was ordained deacon in 1855, and made assistant at Reisterstown, Md. Having assisted in establishing an associate mission-house in Baltimore, he labored in its behalf until 1858, when he was ordained priest on May 30th, at St. Paul's Church, Baltimore. He became curate of the latter, being also appointed chaplain to the diocesan order of deaconesses. Going to England in 1865, he assisted the Revs. S. W. O'Neil and R. M. Benson in organizing at Oxford the monastic order of the Society of St. John the Evangelist, known as the Cowley Brotherhood. The chief work of its members is that of missionary preachers. In 1872–88, Father Grafton, as he was called, was rector of the Church of the Advent, Boston. During this period a new parish church was erected at a cost of $300,000; while he established there in 1888, an affiliated house of the English sisterhood of St. Margaret, and founded the sisterhood of the Holy Nativity. He resigned his rectorship to establish the mother house of the latter order in Providence, R. I. On Apr. 25, 1889, he was consecrated bishop at the cathedral, Fond du Lac, Wis. Bishop Grafton was instrumental in organizing Grafton Hall, a seminary for young ladies at Fond du Lac, which is conducted under the auspices of the diocese, and he also founded the Cathedral Choir School. His labors in the diocese have been exceedingly progressive and beneficial. He is the author of "Vocation, or the Call of the Divine Master to a Sister's Life" (1889), and "Plain Suggestions for a Reverent Celebration of the Holy Communion" (1895). He is one of the leaders of the ritualistic school.

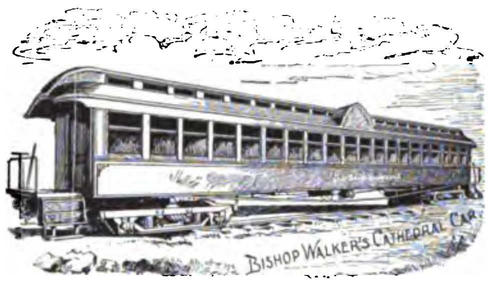
BROWN, John Henry Hobart, Protestant Episcopal bishop, was born in New York city, Dec. 1, 1831, son of James C. and Matilda (Many) Brown. He was educated at Trinity School, N. Y., and was graduated at the General Theological Seminary in the notable class of 1854. He was ordained deacon in Trinity Church, New York, and the same year became assistant minister in Grace Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. Soon afterward he organized there the Church of the Good Angels (now Emanuel), of which he was appointed rector in 1855. He was admitted to the priesthood on Dec. 1, 1855, and the following year was made rector of the Church of the Holy Evangelists, worshipping in old St. George's, Beekman street, New York city; held this charge till 1863, and was actively engaged during this period in the missionary work of the parish. He was then called to the rectorship of St. John's Church at Cohoes, N. Y., and while in this office aided in organizing the diocese of Albany, and effectively promoted the missionary work of the northern part of the diocese of New York, and of the new diocese. He served as secretary to the diocesan convention of Albany, 1868, and in 1870 was made archdeacon of the Albany convocation. Five years later he was elected first bishop of Fond du Lac, Wis., being consecrated at Cohoes, Dec. 15, 1875. In 1856, he was married to Anna Coombs, daughter of Richard Upjohn, architect. Racine College, Wis., conferred upon him the degree of S.T.D. in 1874. He was the author of several sermons, addresses, and pamphlets. Bishop Brown died in Fond du Lac, Wis., May 2, 1888, and was buried under the shadow of the cathedral which has become his monument.

FRANCIS, Joseph Marshall, fifth Protestant Episcopal bishop of Indiana, was born at Eagles-mere, Sullivan co., Penn., Apr. 6, 1862, the son of James Booth and Charlotte Augusta (Marshall) Francis. His earliest American ancestor was William Marshall, who came to America between 1760–70, and was pastor of the old Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, where, during the revolution, he frequently entertained Washington and La Fayette. Bishop Francis was educated at the Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia; at Racine College; and at the University of Oxford. He was ordained to the diaconate in All Saints' Cathedral, Milwaukee, by Bishop Welles in 1884; and to the priesthood in the same church and by the same bishop in 1886. He was canon of the cathedral of Milwaukee in 1886–87 and rector of St. Luke's Church, Whitewater, Wis., in 1887–88. He was then sent to Tokio, Japan, as a missionary, where he was also professor in Trinity Divinity School, 1888–97. Returning to the United States he served a year and a half as rector of St. Paul's Church, Evansville, Ind. In June, 1899, he was elected bishop of the diocese of Indiana, and consecrated in September of the same year. He was married, June 14, 1887, to Kate, daughter of George Canning Stevens, of Milwaukee, Wis.

EDSALL, Samuel Cook, Protestant Episcopal bishop, was born Mar. 4, 1860, at Dixon, Ill., son of James Kirtland and Caroline Florella (More) Edsall, and a descendant of Samuel Edsall, who came to Boston on the ship Triall in 1644, and was an early settler of New Amsterdam and founder of Bergen, N. J. His father (1831-92) was an eminent constitutional lawyer, attorney-general of his state (1873-81), and carried to a successful termination the celebrated "Granger Cases" before the U. S. supreme court. He was educated at Racine College, Wis., studied law with his father and was admitted to the bar in 1882. He practiced his profession in Chicago until 1888, meanwhile studying theology at the Western Theological Seminary, and was ordained deacon in 1888 and priest in 1889. He was the founder of St. Peter's Church, Chicago, until his election to the episcopate. He built up a strong parish of nearly one thousand communicants. In 1898, by the general convention held in Washington, he was elected to the missionary bishopric of North Dakota. He received the degree of D.D. from Illinois College in 1898 and that of S.T.D. from the Western Theological Seminary in 1900. In June, 1901, he was chosen bishop coadjutor of the diocese of Minnesota, and after the death of Bishop Whipple in September, 1901, he was transferred from North Dakota and was made bishop of Minnesota. He was married, Apr. 11, 1883, to Grace, daughter of Edwin R. Harmon of Chicago, by whom he had three children, James Kirtland, Mary Louise, and Samuel Harmon.

WALKER, William David, third Protestant Episcopal bishop of western New York, was born in New York, June 29, 1839, son of James and Mary (Lahey) Walker, of English descent. He is a descendant of Rt. Rev. George Walker, bishop of Londonderry, Ireland, who commanded the apprentice boys during the siege of that city by King James II, and on the maternal side, from a Huguenot family named La Haye, which fled to England during the persecutions in France; also from Lord Barbour a member of the house of lords. He was educated at Trinity School and Columbia University, where he was graduated in 1859, winning the McVickar prize. From Columbia he went to the General Theological Seminary, was graduated there in 1862, and was ordained deacon by Bishop Horatio Potter, on June 29th, in the Church of the Transfiguration. He was at once elected vicar of Calvary Chapel, and in October entered upon his duties there, besides serving as special assistant in Calvary Church. On June 29, 1863, he was ordained priest in Calvary Church, and took charge of the chapel. After seven years of work here, his congregation had outgrown their home, and, at an expense of $130,000, he built them a large church, called Calvary Free Chapel. Here he labored until 1883, when he was chosen first bishop of the missionary district of North Dakota. For thirteen years he labored in this frontier field, and during that time built about a dozen churches, two of which were exclusively for Indians. He gave much time and study to the upliftment of this race, and in 1887 was appointed by Pres. Cleveland one of the board of Indian commissioners, a body of ten men having general oversight of the interests of the Indians throughout the country. It was during this period of western service that he invented his cathedral car, a railway carriage, fitted with altar, font, lecturn, organ, and seats for about seventy-five persons. By means of this traveling church edifice, thousands who could not be reached otherwise, were brought into touch with the ministrations of the Christian religion. Its adaptability to modern conditions was so strikingly evident that the idea has since been utilized in all parts of the world. During Dr. Walker's work in New York city, he formed a strong friendship with Bishop Coxe, of western New York, and after the death of Bishop Coxe, in 1896, he was elected the third bishop of the diocese of western New York. In 1900 he was appointed by Gov. Roosevelt on a special commission to investigate the condition of the Indians of New York state. Chief among his published writings are: "Reports to the President and Congress on the Sioux and Chippewa Tribes of Indians in North Dakota" (1886); "Relations of Wealth to Labor," preached in Westminster Abbey in 1888; "God's Providence in Life," delivered at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on the death of the emperor of Germany, in 1887; "Essay on Domestic Missions," read at St. James' Hall, London, at the annual meeting of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts (1888); an address on "Missions in the United States," delivered in the same place in 1894, and a sermon on the

William D. Walker



death of Queen Victoria at St. Paul's Cathedral, Buffalo, 1901. He received the degrees of D.D. from Racine College in 1884, and Oxford University, 1894; S.T.D. from Columbia University in 1884; LL.D. from Griswold College in 1888, and Trinity College, Dublin, in 1894, and D.C.L. from King's College, Windsor, N. S., in 1890. Since 1897 he has been president of De Veaux College, Niagara Falls, and since 1898, president of Cary Collegiate Seminary, Oakfield, N. Y. He is a trustee of Hobart College, and he was instrumental in erecting the Bishop Coxe Memorial Hall at Hobart College in 1901. He is unmarried.

LAVIALLE, Peter Joseph, third Roman Catholic bishop of Louisville, Ky., was born near Maurice, province of Auvergne, France, in 1820. He received the best educational advantages, and was engaged in his theological studies in France under the fathers of St. Sulpice, when Bishop Chabrât visited that country in 1842, and invited young Lavialle to join the diocese of Louisville, Ky., of which he was coadjutor. He accepted the invitation and came to the United States, finishing his theological course in the diocesan seminary of Louisville. In 1844 he was ordained a priest, and for the subsequent five years was one of the assistant pastors at the cathedral. He was next appointed professor of theology in the seminary of St. Thomas, and in 1856 was elected president of St. Mary's College. In 1865 he was nominated bishop of Louisville to succeed the Rt. Rev. Dr. Spalding, who had been transferred to the archiepiscopal see of Baltimore, and was consecrated on Sept. 24th of that year. He made several visitations of the diocese during his short episcopate, and built a number of churches throughout his see, four in the city of Louisville alone. His other plans for the advancement of the diocese were frustrated by his untimely death. His physical strength proved unequal to the duties of his office, and he died at Nazareth, Ky., May 11, 1867.

LEWIS, Joseph Horace, soldier and jurist, was born in Barren county, Ky., Oct. 29, 1824. His ancestors were Irish, and settled in Virginia about 1734, and the family claimed several famous Indian fighters and soldiers of the revolutionary war. He was graduated at Centre College, Danville, Ky., in 1843, read law with Judge C. C. Thompkins, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He was elected as a Whig to the legislature in 1845, and again in 1851–53. During the Know-Nothing excitement, he was a Democrat. In 1857 he was defeated for congress by W. L. Underwood, and in 1861 was defeated by Henry Grider, the Union candidate. In September, 1861, he volunteered in the Confederate army, and was commissioned colonel of the 6th Kentucky infantry. He took part in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Stone River, Jackson and Chickamauga; he was commissioned brigadier-general, Sept. 30, 1863, and took command of the famous Orphan brigade. He fought at Chattanooga, in the Atlanta campaign, and protected the flank of the Confederate army at Franklin and Nashville. At the close of the war he resumed his practice at Glasgow. He was again a representative in the legislature, 1869–70; was elected Democratic representative from the third district in the 41st congress, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. J. S. Golladay, in 1870, and was re-elected to the 42d congress, serving during 1870–73. He was elected circuit judge of his district in 1880, and resigned to become a candidate for judge of the court of appeals, to which he was elected to fill out the term of Judge M. H. Cofer, deceased. He was twice re-elected, and served as chief justice in 1882, 1888 and 1897. Judge Lewis displayed on the bench the same qualities that had distinguished his military career, a brave and fearless devotion to duty. He was patient and persevering, with an analytical mind, a quick grasp of the subject under discussion, a retentive memory, and he made an ideal judge. He was twice married: first, in November, 1845, to Sarah H. Rogers of Glasgow, Ky., and secondly, to Mrs. Cassandra Johnson of Frankfort, Ky.

BROWNE, George Waldo (Victor St. Clair), author, was born at Deerfield, N. H., Oct. 8, 1851, son of John C. and Martha (Lawrence) Brown, and grandson of James and Joanna (Willey) Brown, of Puritan descent. He was educated in the Deerfield high school, and at the age of twenty began his literary career. He published a paper called "The American Young Folks" in 1882, and in 1885 he disposed of it to the "Youth's Companion," and later published for one year a monthly periodical called the "Laurel Wreath." He has written numerous serials and short stories and a large number of poems. Among his most important books are "A Daughter of Maryland" (1895), "The Woodranger" and "Two American Boys in Hawaii" (1899), "Paradise of the Pacific," "Pearl of the Orient," "The Young Gunbearer" (1900), "The Hero of the Hills" (1901), and "The Far East and New America" (6 vols., 1902). He contributes to the leading juvenile periodicals of the country and has met his greatest measure of success in the production of stories for boys. A portion of his time has also been given to public lecturing. He was married, Jan. 8, 1891, to Nellie May, eldest daughter of Orland Dix and Mary Fidelia (Fessenden) Barber, of Townsend, Mass.

G. Waldo Browne

FLETCHER, Richard, lawyer, was born at Cavendish, Vt., Jan. 8, 1788, son of Asaph and Sarah (Greene) Fletcher, and brother of Ryland Fletcher, governor of Vermont. His father (1746–1839) was a prominent physician in Vermont and an earnest advocate of the principles of religious liberty, was a member of the convention of 1780 that formed the constitution of Massachusetts, and when he removed to Vermont was also a framer of its constitution, and active in its political affairs. The son was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1806, and after reading law with Daniel Webster was admitted to the bar in 1809. He practiced his profession at Salisbury, but in 1819 removed to Boston, where the remainder of his life was spent. He was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature, and was a member of congress during 1837–39 as a Whig. In 1848 he was judge of the state supreme court, and held that office until he resigned in 1853. He was a trustee of Dartmouth College during 1848–57. He received the degree of LL.D. from his alma mater in 1846 and from Harvard College in 1849. He was the first president of the American Statistical Association, organized in Boston in 1839. He died unmarried in Boston, Mass., June 21, 1869.

HYPES, Benjamin Murray, physician, was born at Lebanon, Ill., July 31, 1846, son of Benjamin and Caroline (Murray) Hypes, grandson of Henry and Patience (Reynolds) Hypes, and great-grandson of Nicholas Hypes, a native of Germany, who settled first in Philadelphia, Pa., and afterward removed to Virginia, where he purchased a tract of several hundred acres where the city of Winchester now stands. His father went to St. Clair county, Ill., establishing himself at the town of Lebanon, which had but three years before been surveyed and platted by Gov. Kinney. Shortly afterward he engaged in a general mercantile business, which he carried on till 1863. His prominence in religious and educational matters has given him a reputation that is not bounded by either county or state. He is the only charter trustee of McKendree College (the oldest college west of the Alleghanies) now living (1904). It was at this institution that his son received his literary education, graduating therefrom with the degree of A.B. in 1866 and that of A.M. in 1869. Before he was twenty years of age he left home and began teaching school, that he might earn the money wherewith to obtain his medical education. This independence evinced before he was out of his teens has characterized his whole career. He began the study of medicine in 1868 at the Rush Medical College in Chicago, and received the degree of M.D. from the St. Louis Medical College in the spring of 1872. Immediately after graduating in medicine he became, upon competitive examination, an interne at the St. Louis City Hospital, where he remained two years. Upon leaving the hospital service he began the general practice of medicine in the city of St. Louis, and continues the same to the present time. At the organization of the Marion-Sims College of Medicine he was selected to fill the professorship of obstetrics, which position he still retains. Dr. Hypes is thoroughly wedded to his chosen profession, and although his extensive practice leaves but little time for writing, he is the author of a number of important papers (on obstetrics principally) published in various medical journals. He is a member of the St. Louis Medico Society, Medico-Chirurgical Society (St. Louis), the Obstetrical Society (St. Louis), of the American Medical Association, and the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. Of late years he has devoted his time and studies principally to obstetrics and to the diseases of women.

B. M. Hypes, M.D.

BATES, Barton, lawyer and jurist, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 29, 1824, son of Edward and Julia D. (Coalter) Bates, and grandson of Thomas F. and Caroline M. (Woodson) Bates, of Quaker ancestry. His father was a prominent lawyer of St. Louis, was attorney-general of the state, and attorney-general of the United States in Lincoln's cabinet. The son obtained a classical education at St. Charles College, and studied law in the office of his father, who was then in partnership with Gov. Hamilton R. Gamble under the name of Gamble & Bates. After his admission to the bar he practiced in St. Louis and attained high rank in his profession. Gov. Gamble appointed him judge of the supreme court of the state to fill a vacancy, and he was subsequently elected to the same position for a full term, succeeding William Scott as chief justice in 1862, a position he held for three years. He served with distinction on the bench, and was recognized as a capable and conscientious jurist. He was also an able financier, and accumulated a handsome fortune in lead mines and railroad enterprises, and was president of the old North Missouri Railroad Co. After his retirement from the bench, he did not resume the practice of law, but devoted his time and attention to the care of his estate and other financial enterprises. He was one of the projectors of the Eads bridge across the Mississippi river. His last years were spent on his farm in St. Charles county, where he died Dec. 29, 1891.

KRETZINGER, George Washington, lawyer, was born in Ohio, Aug. 11, 1844, second son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Ogilvie) Kretzinger. His father, a distinguished minister of the United Brethren church, was a friend of Lovejoy, the abolitionist, and preached the first abolition sermon in the state of Illinois. He received his early education in the common schools. The usual poverty of a minister's family in those days obliged him to support himself by manual labor during his college course. In his first college year the civil war broke out, and, though under age, he went to the front as a member of the 7th Missouri cavalry regiment, better known as the famous Black Hawk' cavalry. After being captured and paroled he went back to college, staying there until he was exchanged, when he returned to the service and remained until nearly the close of the war. He returned again to college, and, still under age, was graduated with high honors. During the two succeeding years he taught in the Keokuk Classical School, Iowa, and at the same time studied law under Hon. George W. McCrary, who was secretary of war under Pres. Hayes, and afterward judge of the United States circuit court in Iowa. After a few years of successful practice at Knoxville, Ill., he removed to Chicago in 1874. In 1876 he was appointed general counsel of the Chicago and Paducah, the Chicago, Pekin and Southwestern and the Chicago and Iowa Railroad companies, the three roads then being under one management. Soon afterward he was counsel in two of the most important railroad cases which had then arisen in the United States: the Chicago and Iowa railroad vs. the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, and the Chicago, Pekin and Southwestern railroad vs. the Chicago and Alton railroad. Both cases involved

Geo. W. Kretzinger

novel and serious questions, and after two years of almost continuous proceedings in court Mr. Kretzinger won each suit. At this time he was the youngest general counsel of a railroad company in the United States. In 1880 he was counsel for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroads in their litigation with the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Co. In 1886 he became the confidential advisor of Joseph Reynolds (well known in the West as "Diamond Jo' Reynolds), thus becoming the general counsel of the Diamond Jo line of steamers, plying the Mississippi river from St. Paul to St. Louis. In 1891 he became general counsel of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Co., now the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Co., known as the Monon route. Since its incorporation, Mr. Kretzinger has been general counsel for and a director in the Santa Fé, Prescott and Phœnix Railway Co. He was married in 1876 to Clara, daughter of John H. Wilson, of Rock Island, Ill.

BALDWIN, Christopher Columbus, capitalist, was born at Waterbury, Anne Arundel co., Md., about 1830, son of William Henry and Mary (Woodward) Baldwin. His father was an officer on board the Boxer and Peacock during the war of 1812, took part in many engagements and was voted a sword by congress for his gallantry in the fight between the Peacock and Epervier. He was educated in the schools of Maryland and at an early age entered a mercantile house of Baltimore. The firm of Woodward, Baldwin & Co., of which his brother was a member, sent him to collect southern debts during the civil war, and though he had to run the blockade twice, he returned with the full collection. At the close of the war the firm opened a branch in New York city at his suggestion and he was admitted to partnership, later becoming senior partner. In 1880 he was elected president of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co. He improved its finances, increased its mileage and purchased auxiliary roads, leaving the company in 1884 in a far more stable condition than when he entered it. In a single transaction, which brought upon him a lasting enmity, he saved the company $2,100,000, issuing $900,000 worth of second mortgage bonds in place of the $3,000,000 worth of debenture bonds surrendered. He took an active part in Gen. Hancock's presidential campaign and after Hancock's defeat called a meeting at the Brunswick Hotel, where a committee of 100 was appointed and the County Democracy organized in opposition to the Tammany Hall Democracy. Mr. Baldwin was married to a daughter of Hon. James Dixon Roman of Hagerstown, Md., and had two sons and a daughter. In 1881 he gave to the Methodist Episcopal Church in Anne Arundel county an endowment fund of $10,000 and a parsonage fund of $1,000, in honor of his parents, and presented a stone tower, steeple and chime to St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church of Hagerstown, as a memorial to his wife, who died on Apr. 28, 1873. He died in Newport, R. I., May 12, 1897.

C C Baldwin

WILSON, Joshua Lacy, clergyman, was born in Bedford county, Va., Sept. 22, 1774, son of Dr. Henry and Agnes (Lacy) Wilson. His father, a native of England, settled in Annapolis, Md., about 1760, was a member of the Bedford county (Va.) militia and died from typhus or camp fever while serving as a surgeon during the revolutionary war. After his father's death his mother married John Templin of Bedford county, Va., and the family removed to Kentucky, where Joshua was educated. He was principal of an academy in Frankfort, Ky., for two years, during a part of which time he also studied law, and continued to teach until he was licensed to preach in 1802. He was ordained in 1804 and in 1808 became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati, O., a position he held until his death. In 1805 he sat as a member of the commission of the Kentucky synod appointed to inquire into and adjust, if possible, the ecclesiastical disturbances in the Cumberland presbytery. This commission, composed of the very ablest Presbyterian preachers in Kentucky, has been pronounced "one of the most interesting and important convocations ever known in the American church." He received the degrees of A.M. in 1821 and D.D. in 1823 from Cincinnati College, where for some time he acted as professor of moral philosophy. In connection with Dr. Daniel Drake, he had been largely instrumental in founding this institution, and he was chairman of its first board of trustees. From 1839-44 he was one of the trustees of Hanover College, Indiana, and was also one of the chief promoters of the Lane Theological Seminary. He was likewise a member of the celebrated "College of Teachers," organized in Cincinnati by its leading thinkers in 1831. He was a member of the Pioneer Association of that city; many times a delegate to the various judicatories of the Presbyterian church; frequently officiated as moderator of presbyteries and synods; and in 1839 was moderator of the general assembly of the old school Presbyterian church. Dr. Wilson's writings were chiefly of a theological and polemical nature. He lived in the age of the pamphleteer, and much of his literary work appeared in that form. For several years he edited the "Pandect" and the "Standard," both religious newspapers, of which he was the founder, and he was for some time associate editor of the "Presbyterian of the West." In the great controversy which divided the Presbyterian church in 1837, Dr. Wilson bore an active and prominent part, and was one of the signers of the celebrated "Act and Testimony" which signalized that division. Though he had been favorable to the placing of Dr. Lyman Beecher at the head of the Lane Seminary, he subsequently became so much dissatisfied with what he believed to be Dr. Beecher's theological views that he prosecuted him for heresy, both before the presbytery and the synod of Cincinnati, in October, 1835. He was married, Oct. 22, 1801, to Sarah B., daughter of George Mackay, and had four sons and four daughters, of whom five reached maturity: George Mackay, Joshua Henry, Samuel Ramsay, Singleton Cameron and Frances Walton Wilson. He died in Cincinnati, O., Aug. 14, 1846.

J. L. Wilson

WILSON, Samuel Ramsay, clergyman, was born in Cincinnati, O., June 4, 1818, son of Joshua

Sam R Wilson

Lacy and Sarah B. (Mackay) Wilson. He was graduated at Hanover College in 1836 and the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1840. In 1840 he was licensed to preach by the presbytery of New Brunswick, N. J., and became assistant pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati, O. He was made copastor with his father, and after the latter's death in 1846 he was sole pastor of the First Church until his resignation in 1861. In 1861 he was a delegate to the General Assembly held by the old school Presbyterians in Philadelphia, Pa., and was recognized as one of the most powerful speakers and debaters in that body. That assembly was composed for the greater part of northern men. The case of Dr. James H. Thornwell of South Carolina, whose support of the institution of slavery and of the various doctrines of the South had been denounced by the northern pastors as heretical, occupied the greater part of the time of the convention, and the discussion that ensued resulted in the withdrawal of the southern Presbyterians and the formation of the Southern Presbyterian Church. Throughout all that great discussion, Dr. Wilson was an ardent champion of the interests of the South, and became known as "Thornwell's Defender." The reputation that he acquired brought him a call from the Grand Street (Fourth) Presbyterian Church of New York city, which he accepted, and held until 1863. He was compelled to resign on account of the entire loss of his voice. He was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Louisville, Ky., 1865–78, and of the Second Presbyterian Church, Madison, Ind., 1880–83. His reputation as an author mainly rests on his "Declaration and Testimony Against the Erroneous and Heretical Doctrines and Practices Which Have Obtained and Been Propagated in the Presbyterian Church in the United States During the Last Five Years" (1865), which Richard H. Collins, the Kentucky historian, pronounced "one of the noblest defenses of true Presbyterianism and of the crown rights of the head of the church ever penned." He also edited and published "Hymns of the Church" (1872), and was at different times editor of various religious periodicals. He was a pulpit orator of the first rank, and in ecclesiastical controversy he was unexcelled. His speech on "Loyalty," delivered in Pittsburg, Pa., May 26, 1865, before the old school general assembly, in which he for the second time defended Dr. James H. Thornwell of South Carolina, was a most brilliant and powerful effort. But the masterpiece of his life, perhaps, was the speech delivered by him in vindication of "The Declaration and Testimony" and the Louisville presbytery, made before the synod of Kentucky at Louisville in 1865. He was a delegate to the World's Protestant convention, in London, England, in 1846. The degree of A.M. in course was conferred upon him by his alma mater in 1843, and that of D.D. by Miami University, in 1856. He was married: first, in 1841, to Nancy Campbell, daughter of James Johnston of Cincinnati, O., by whom he had one daughter, Rhuy H. Wilson; second, in 1852, to Mary Catharine, daughter of James F. Bell, of Scott county, Ky., who had four sons, Edward Lacy, Joseph Singleton, Ernest Bell and Samuel Mackay Wilson, and third, in 1876, to Annie M., daughter of Robert Steele, of Louisville, Ky., by whom he had one son, Dr. Dunning Steele Wilson. He died at Louisville, Ky., Mar. 3, 1886.

MILLER, Bloomfield Jackson, mathematician, was born at Newark, N. J., Dec. 31, 1849, son of Elias Newton and Sarah Maria (Coates) Miller. He was educated at the Newark Academy and was a member of the scientific class of 1868 in Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J. He entered the mathematical department of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. in 1867, under Amzi Dodd, who was then the company's mathematician. In May, 1871, he was appointed actuary, Mr. Dodd continuing to be mathematician, but when the latter was elected president of the company, in January, 1882, the office of actuary was abolished. Mr. Miller was then made mathematician, an office he has held for more than twenty years. He has been a director of the company since 1894, at which time he was elected second vice-president, and since 1902 he has served as first vice-president. He was one of the charter members of the Actuarial Society of America, was its treasurer until 1893, vice-president until 1897, and president until 1899. He was married, Nov. 5, 1879, to Jennie Ogden of Newark. She died in 1880, leaving one child, Jennie Ogden Miller.

Merrick Bemis

BEMIS, Merrick, physician, was born at Sturbridge, Mass., May 4, 1820, son of Samuel Flagg and Betsey (Bigelow) Bemis, and a descendant of Joseph Bemis, who settled at Watertown, Mass., in 1640, and was selectman of that place in 1648, 1672 and 1675. The line runs through his son John, who married Mary Harrington; their son John, who married Hannah Warren; their son Abijah, who married Dinah Hagar; their son John, who married Mary Flagg, and was the grandfather of Merrick Bemis. The latter was educated at Dudley Academy and studied medicine in the office of Dr. Winslow Lewis, Boston, Mass., at the same time teaching school to secure funds for his own tuition. He also attended medical lectures at Pittsfield, Mass., and Castleton, Vt., receiving his degree of M.D. from the college in the latter in 1848. In 1848 he settled in Worcester, Mass., and was an assistant to the superintendent of the state lunatic hospital, becoming superintendent in 1855. The institution maintained a high reputation under his guidance and many important changes were inaugurated both in methods and administration. He was the first to advocate the employment of women physicians in asylums, a custom that soon became general. After serving the state continuously for a quarter of a century, Dr. Bemis resigned in 1872 and established a private asylum for the care and treatment of women afflicted with mental and nervous diseases. He has gained a wide reputation as an expert in his specialty, his opinion being frequently sought by the New England courts. Dr. Bemis was a member of the Worcester board of aldermen, 1861–63, and served on the local school board. He is a member of the Horticultural Society, the Worcester Society of Antiquity, the Natural History Society, the American Medical Association, the New England Psychological Society, the American Medico-Psychological Association, and life member of the American Unitarian Association. He was married, Jan. 1, 1856, to Caroline A., daughter of Dr. Henry Gilmore of Brookfield, Mass., and has one son, Dr. John Merrick Bemis, associated in practice with his father.

CRANE, Clinton Hoadley, naval architect, was born at Englewood, N. J., Jan. 20, 1873, son of Jonathan H. and Elizabeth C. (Hoadley) Crane. His father was a manufacturer connected with the Manhattan Brass Co. of New York. He was educated in private schools at Englewood, N. J., and in boarding schools in Massachusetts, and was graduated at Harvard University in 1894. He spent two years as a day laborer in the Cramps' shipbuilding establishment at Philadelphia in order to get thoroughly acquainted with every detail of the practical side of naval architecture. He studied his profession for a year in New York city and then entered Glasgow University, Scotland, where he completed the two years' course in one year. Returning to New York city, he became a member of the firm of Tams & Lemoine, naval architects, and in January, 1900, the name was changed to Tams, Lemoine & Crane. Among the pleasure boats designed by him are the steam yacht "Dreamer" (1899), for T. W. Lawson; auxiliary yacht "Aloho" (1899), for A. C. James; schooners "Latona" (1899), for H. C. Eno, and "Endymion" (1900), for George Lord Day. He is a member of the University, Harvard, New York Yacht and Seawanhaka Yacht clubs of New York city, and a member of the American Association of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. He was married in New York city, Apr. 23, 1900, to Rebecca, daughter of Benjamin C. and Rebecca (Fox) Riggs.

Clinton H. Crane

LEWIS, Lunsford Lomax, jurist, was born at Lewiston, Rockingham co., Va., Mar. 17, 1846, son of Samuel Hause and Anna Maria (Lomax) Lewis, and a descendant of John Lewis, of County Donegal, Ireland, who came to Pennsylvania in 1678, and removed to Virginia in 1732, being the first permanent white settler in Augusta county, and in 1745, one of the justices of its first court. His sons were Gen. Andrew Lewis (q. v.), Gen. Charles Lewis, who was killed at the battle of Point Pleasant, Col. William Lewis, and the patriot, Thomas Lewis. The latter was the first county surveyor of Augusta county; was a member of the house of burgesses in 1765–85; voted for Patrick Henry's resolution against the Stamp Act; and was a member of the convention of 1776. In the latter he presented a petition from the people of Augusta "representing the necessity of making the Confederacy of the United States the most perfect, independent, and lasting; and of framing an equal, free, and liberal government, that may bear the test of all future ages." The father of Lunsford L. Lewis served in the Virginia legislature, was for many years presiding justice of the Rockingham county court, and was general of the state militia. The son was educated at Center College, Kentucky, and at the University of Virginia; began to practice law at Culpeper, Va., in 1869, and became commonwealth's attorney, shortly afterward. He was appointed U. S. district-attorney for the eastern district of Virginia by Pres. Grant, and filled this position by successive appointments until 1882, when Gov. Cameron appointed him on the bench of the supreme court of appeals, to succeed Judge Moncure, its late president, who had died Aug. 28, 1882. He was elected for the term of twelve years by the next legislature, which was Republican, and was immediately chosen by the court as its president. He acquitted himself in this high position with distinguished ability. His popularity was shown by the action of the state bar in indorsing him to Pres. Harrison for a position on the bench of the Federal court of appeals, when that court was created by act of congress in 1891. Since 1895, when he returned to the bar, he has practiced his profession in Richmond, Va. Judge Lewis was twice married: first, in 1867, to Rosalie Somers, daughter of Hon. John Minor Botts, of Auburn, Culpeper co., Va., and in 1883, to Janey Crawford, daughter of Col. R. F. Looney, of Memphis, Tenn. He has three children: John Minor Botts Lewis, of Lynchburg, Va., and Mary W. and Samuel Hause Lewis, of Richmond, Va.

PURDY, Corydon Tyler, civil engineer, was born at Grand Rapids, Wis., May 17, 1859, son of Samuel Jones and Emma (Tyler) Purdy. After a public school education he taught in a village school for two years, and entered the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad. Commencing as a draughtsman, he was soon promoted to field work, and his advancement was rapid through all departments of railroad construction, until he was finally made assistant engineer of the Chicago and Evanston railway, which was the last railroad constructed into the heart of Chicago. He resigned from this position to enter the University of Wisconsin, where he graduated in 1885. Three months before graduation he was elected city engineer of Eau Claire, Wis., and served in that capacity two years. Early in 1887 he began work in the mills and iron shops of Pennsylvania, and spent two years in various places, working part of the time as inspector and draughtsman and one year with the Keystone Bridge Co. He commenced practice as a consulting structural engineer in 1889, in Chicago, at the time when the use of steel in the construction of buildings was in its infancy. The support of exterior walls on steel frames had been suggested wherein walls are dispensed with for strength and are used only for enclosure, but no building had been erected on that principle. He designed the steel frame and foundations of a number of the important buildings in Chicago constructed on this principle, viz., the Marquette, the Women's Temple, the Old Colony, the Monadnock and the Columbus Memorial. In 1891 he formed a partnership with J. N. Phillips, which was dissolved the following year by the latter's death, and in 1893 Lightner Henderson, a former

Corydon T. Purdy

employee, came into the partnership, the firm since being known as Purdy & Henderson. They now have offices in New York, Chicago, Boston, and Havana, Cuba, and work of their designing is found in important buildings in all the principal cities of the country. Notable examples of their workmanship in New York city are the Waldorf-Astoria, the Broadway Chambers and the Broad Exchange, the Flatiron building, and the Times building on Forty-second street. Mr. Purdy has contributed in no small degree to raising the standard of construction in building work and to securing a general recognition of the importance of engineering counsel in all important structural problems to supplement the regular work of the architect in building construction. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Engineers' Club of New York and the Western Society of Engineers. He received the degree of C.E. from his alma mater in 1886. He has lectured on engineering subjects before the Boston Society of Engineers and at different universities. He was married in 1889 to Eugene Cushing, of Turner, Maine, who died soon afterward, and in 1892 to Rose Evelyn Morse, of Livermore, Maine, and has one son.

Wm B. Landreth

LANDRETH, William Barker, civil engineer, was born at Rushville, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1857, son of James and Sarah (Barker) Landreth, of English descent. His father emigrated to Canada in 1830 and thence to Michigan. The son was graduated A.B. and C.E. at Union College in 1881. As an assistant engineer in Sinaloa, Mexico, he made a survey from the Pacific coast to the city of Durango and return, subsequently located and constructed twenty miles of railroad along the Humaya river including a 1,200-foot pile bridge, had charge of soundings in Altata harbor and located and built fifty miles of wagon road. In 1883 as assistant engineer on the Lackawanna and Pittsburg railroad he located and constructed an eight-mile section in Alleghany county, N. Y., as well as a terminal yard with depot, shops and freight house. During 1884 in Schenectady, N. Y., he built ten miles of sewers under peculiarly difficult conditions caused by quicksand; then served as city engineer of Schenectady until May, 1887, during which time he built a new 600-foot bridge and rebuilt a 700-foot bridge, both over the Mohawk river. During the period 1887–89 he constructed twenty-one miles of difficult sewer work at Amsterdam, N. Y., costing $225,000; in 1889–90 he designed and built a chemical disposal plant and twenty miles of sewers at White Plains, N. Y., at a total cost of $200,000; and in 1890 he designed a pumping station and twenty-four miles of sewers at Tonawanda, N. Y., completing fourteen miles at a cost of $120,000. During 1891–92 he built fourteen miles of sewers at Port Jervis, N. Y. In 1892 he changed the Schenectady street railway system to electric power under a contract with the General Electric Co., and served as civil engineer for the Edison Electric Works. In 1893–94 Mr. Landreth was chief engineer of the board of public works at Jamestown, N. Y., and in 1893 completed the sewage disposal plant of the Chautauqua Assembly, near that city. At Cortland, N. Y., in 1894–96 he built thirteen miles of sewers and did $40,000 worth of paving besides doing similar municipal work in the adjacent towns of Waverly, N. Y., and Athens, Pa. In 1896 Mr. Landreth made guagings of the Delaware river and other streams, and prepared reports on available water power with estimates of the cost of development for the Deposit Electric Light Co. He was appointed assistant engineer on canals of New York state in January, 1897, and was promoted resident engineer of the eastern division of the state in November, 1901. He has since been connected with the state engineering staff except during a leave of absence in 1898, when he was assistant engineer for the United States deep waterway commission in connection with its surveys for a deep waterway from the Great lakes to tide water. These surveys included a reservoir on the Salmon river costing $1,350,000 and another on the Black river costing $5,712,000, the latter being the largest reservoir ever designed except that recently built in Egypt. In the state service he reconstructed the Erie canal with a depth of nine feet across several miles of unstable swamp at a cost of $350,000, had charge of the middle division on the comprehensive canal survey of 1900 and completed his portion of the surveys, plans and estimates for work to cost $30,000,000 for construction. His report was published by the state engineer department as a 100-page book, "Lists of Spirit Levels along New York State Canals." He has also had charge of the design and construction of a concrete dam on the Beaver river, embodying the most modern type of monolithic construction; the design and construction of a sea-wall on the shore of Long Island sound costing $20,000; and of six new bridges at various parts of the Erie canal. Mr. Landreth has revised the 1901 estimates for a 1,000-ton barge canal across the state to cost about $101,000,000, which will be important enough to be classed with the Suez and Panama canals. He has been consulting engineer for the Schenectady (now American) Locomotive Co., where he designed foundations for traveling cranes, 50-ton hammers, heavy masonry, etc., and for the town of Gloversville, N. Y., where he designed the water supply system. Mr. Landreth is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and an honorary member of the Rensselaer Society of Civil Engineers. He has contributed to the "Transactions" of both these organizations. He was married at Schenectady, May 7, 1881, to Amelia T., daughter of F. A. Fitz Gerald, and has three daughters.

RHODES, Augustus Loring, jurist, was born at Bridgewater, Oneida co., N. Y., in 1821, son of James U. and Mary (Robbins) Rhodes. He was admitted to the bar in Indiana in 1846, and went to California in 1854. After two years devoted to farming, he began law practice at San Jose, which has since been his residence. In 1857 he ran for county judge, but was defeated by the Democratic candidate. He was elected district attorney as a Republican in 1859, and the following year was elected state senator for Santa Clara and Alameda counties, serving as chairman of the senate judiciary committee in 1862. In October, 1863, he was elected a justice of the supreme court for the term of eight years, and being re-elected for a full term of ten years in October, 1871, served until the first week in 1880, when the new constitution took effect. He was chief justice of the court from Jan. 1, 1870, till Jan. 1, 1872. On leaving the supreme bench Judge Rhodes formed a law partnership with Alfred Barstow of San Francisco, and practiced at the bar with the same partner for a period of fifteen years. On July 23, 1886 he joined with the San Francisco Bar Association in favor of the movement to reorganize the supreme court of California. He was appointed by Governor Gage judge of the superior court of Santa Clara county, in the place of Hon. A. S. Kittredge, Sept. 22, 1899, and in November of the following year he was unanimously elected for the remainder of the term.

BAERER, Henry, sculptor, was born at Kirchhain, in Hessen-Kassel, Prussia, Mar. 22, 1837, son of Henry and Dorothea (Michel) Baerer. He was educated in the public schools of his native place and the Polytechnic Industrial School. He early developed a talent for drawing, but he received no encouragement from his parents and having some relatives in New York city, he determined to come to America for the purpose of devoting his life to art. In 1854 he arrived in New York. He soon became acquainted with Robert E. Von Launitz, the sculptor and pupil of the celebrated Thorwaldsen. After studying six years with Von Launitz he returned to Europe and was graduated at the Academy of Munich in 1865. He assisted Prof. Widemann to model his colossal statues of "Victory," which was placed on the top of the King's palace, and "Thalia," for the opera house at Munich, and while there he also executed his beautiful statue of Pandora. In 1866 he returned to New York, where he obtained several commissions, among them the busts of Roebling, the bridge builder, and Conrad Poppenhusen, the philanthropist, of College Point, L. I. Other noted works of his are the Beethoven memorial in Central park, New York, and the Franz Schubert memorial in Fairmount park, Philadelphia. He was married in 1889 to Laura zur Nieden, a soprano singer and vocal teacher, a pupil of the Royal High School of Music in Berlin, and has two children, Constance Dorothea and Eugene Albrecht Baerer.

Henry Baerer

WHEELER, Dexter, inventor and manufacturer, was born at Rehoboth, Mass, May 5, 1777, eldest son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Thurber) Wheeler, and a descendant of John Wheeler, who, with his wife Ann emigrated from England in 1634 and settled at Salisbury, Mass. From this John Wheeler the line runs through his son Henry, who married Abigail Allen, their son James, who married Grizel Squire, their son James, who married Elizabeth West, and their son Jeremiah, who married Submit Horton, and was the inventor's grandfather. Dexter Wheeler was apprenticed to a blacksmith in Pawtucket and began work at his trade in Rehoboth, manufacturing shovels, hoes, forks, spades and other small farm tools. In 1805, however, he turned his attention to the manufacture of cotton, and constructed two spinning frames that were operated by horse power. The yarn he spun in this way was pronounced as fine as that made by Samuel Slater at Pawtucket. His experiment was a success and his services were in demand. In 1806, with others, he built a small factory at Swansea, Mass., in which between 200 and 300 spindles were placed, together with the necessary carding, drawing and roving machines. In 1809, with others owning water power in Rehoboth, he erected a factory and filled it with machinery constructed by him in his shop, the original machinery of 1805 probably serving for a part of the plant. On Mar. 4, 1811, he obtained a patent on a tide mill, which was one of the first patents granted after the establishment of the United States patent office. In 1812 David Anthony, a cousin, joined him in Rehoboth, but in the following year they moved to Troy (Fall River), Mass., and organized the Fall River Manufacturing Company for the manufacture of cotton, capitalized at $40,000. On Dexter Wheeler fell the duty of erecting the mill and constructing all the machinery; the name was changed subsequently to Fall River Manufactory. The factory had 1,500 spindles and was the beginning of the great cotton spinning industry of Fall River, where 2,000,000 spindles are now in use, representing an investment of $32,000,000 and an annual output of 500,000,000 yards of cotton cloth. In this mill the first cotton picker, which was made by Dexter Wheeler, was used for years before Samuel Slater had one in his mill in Pawtucket. He continued in business in Fall River until 1834. He died unmarried, at Rehoboth, Mass., Apr. 18, 1835.

WHEELER, Cyrenus, inventor, was born at Seekonk, Bristol co., Mass., Mar. 21, 1817, son of Cyrenus and Thirza Dillingham (Evans) Wheeler, grandson of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Thurber) Wheeler and nephew of Dexter Wheeler, above. He was educated in the common schools of Fall River and was employed in the shops of his uncle, Dexter Wheeler, who, with Cyrenus Wheeler, Sr., was engaged in the manufacture of cotton cloth and cotton machinery. Upon the death of his uncle, in 1835, he engaged in farming at Venice, Cayuga co., N. Y., where he fitted up a carpenter shop and turned his attention toward the improvement of farm implements. He studied the mowing and reaping machines and endeavored to overcome the faults of those then in use. He produced his first successful mowing machine in 1853. It was constructed with two wheels for supporting the main frame and gearing of the machine, which was thus given a broad base of support; the finger beam carrying the cutters was connected to the corner of the frame by double hinges, so that the outer end of the cutter bar could rise and fall independent of the inner end by reason of the oscillation of the main frame on its axis. The second hinge was at right angles to the other, and was so arranged as to permit the finger bar or cutter beam to be rocked on its axis for the purpose of raising or depressing the points of the guard fingers. Levers for raising, as well as for rocking, the cutters were also provided, and the cutter bar could be raised and folded beside the machine when not in actual use. In 1854, by adding a platform, reel and rake seat, he made his machine a combined harvester and mower. Patents were issued to him covering the principal features of these inventions Dec. 5, 1854, and Feb. 6, 1855. In 1856 he invented a self-raking attachment, and on Feb. 9, 1864, he patented a device for inclosing the gearing in metal

C Wheeler Jr

cases to keep it free and clear from dust and dirt. Over twenty patents on other improvements were also issued to him. In 1882 he retired from active business, and the remainder of his life was chiefly devoted to public matters. While at Venice he was twenty years justice of the peace, two years town supervisor and one year school inspector. During 1882–90 he was mayor of Auburn, N. Y., and introduced important reforms, including municipal ownership of the water supply. He was married to Jane, daughter of John Abbott and Phoebe (Ogden) Barker, and he died in Auburn, N. Y., Mar. 24, 1899.

WHEELER, Charles Barker, lawyer, was born at Poplar Ridge, Cayuga co., N. Y., Dec. 27, 1851, son of Cyrenus and Jane (Barker) Wheeler. He was educated at the Auburn high school and at Williams College, where he was graduated in 1873. He then read law, and, on being admitted to the bar, began the practice of his profession in Buffalo in 1876. He has since resided in that city, and for over ten years has held the position of civil service commissioner of Buffalo, acting as president of the body for eight years. Mr. Wheeler was married, June 28, 1883, to Frances Munro, daughter of Thomas F. Rochester of Buffalo, N. Y., and has two children, Thomas Rochester and Jane Barker.

CARR, Clark Ezra, journalist and diplomat, was born at Boston Corners, Erie co., N. Y., May 20, 1836, son of Clark Merwin and Delia Ann (Torrey) Carr, and a descendant of Robert Carr, who came to America in 1635 and settled in Rhode Island. From him the line runs through his son Caleb and his wife, Phyllis Greene; their son Caleb and his wife, Joanna Slocum; their son Charles and his wife, Hannah Hopkins; their son Esek and his wife, Susanna Clark, and their son Clark and his wife, Polly Merwin, who were Mr. Carr's grandparents. He was educated at the Springfield Academy, Erie co., N. Y., and at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., and studied law at the Albany Law School. He first engaged in practice of law at Galesburg, Ill., in 1857. During the civil war he was colonel on the staff of Gov. Yates; while for twenty-four years he was postmaster at Galesburg. In 1889 he was appointed by Pres. Harrison U. S. minister plenipotentiary to Denmark, where he remained for four years. He has spoken for the Republican party in every campaign since 1856, and in nearly every state. Mr. Carr was married at Mt. Carroll, Ill., Dec. 31, 1873, to Grace Mills and has one daughter, Julia Crosby Carr.

HARRIS, Edward, manufacturer, was born at Smithfield, R. I., Oct. 3, 1801, son of David Fenelon and Lydia (Streeter) Harris and a descendant of Thomas Harris, one of the early settlers of Providence, R. I. During his childhood the family removed to Dutchess county, N. Y., and in 1818 to Ashtabula county, O. He attended the district school, and before leaving his father's farm taught during the winter months. During 1822–24 he was employed in the counting room of his uncle, William Harris, a cotton goods manufacturer, at Valley Falls, R. I. He was sent to the Albion mills in 1824, where he was employed by another uncle, Samuel B. Harris, and where he soon became superintendent. In 1828–30 he was agent of the Harris Lime Rock Co., and in 1831 he bought a small woolen mill at Woonsocket, and with Edward Seagrave and Willard B. Johnson as partners began the manufacture of satinets. A decline in woolen goods necessitated his return to the Albion mills as superintendent at the end of a year, but he still retained his interest in the other concern, and after the return of prosperity built a stone mill in 1836. In 1837 he purchased Mr. Seagrave's interest and subsequently carried on the business alone. In 1844 a new factory was built, and in 1845 another, an addition to the latter being made in 1858. Beside cassimeres and other woolen goods, cotton fabrics were manufactured, and there were also two large brick buildings containing assorting rooms, a dye house, office and designing rooms. In 1859 he bought several large farms at Blackstone, Mass., for the water rights, and in 1860 constructed a dam. In the latter year he began a huge factory at Woonsocket, which was completed in 1865. A planing mill, saw mill, box shop and foundry were also constructed, beside 100 houses containing 300 tenements, the amount of business done aggregating about $3,000,000 annually. These various interests he incorporated into the Harris Woolen Co., of which his son-in-law, Oscar J. Rathbun, became president. Mr. Harris spent about $100,000 constructing new streets in Woonsocket, and donated the sites for the district and high schools, land for Oak Hill cemetery and the block and grounds known as the Harris Institute, containing a library, reading-room and lyceum. He also gave the large sum of money with which the first free library in Rhode Island was started. He was one of the founders, in 1851, and the first president of the Railroad Bank, later the First National Bank; was president of the People's Savings Bank from 1862 until his death; was at one time a director of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Co. and assisted in establishing the Air Line railroad. Mr. Harris was a strong abolitionist, gave liberally to the cause of freedom, and when John Brown was in prison under sentence of death sent him a check for $100 for the use of his family. This was acknowledged in a letter written by John Brown the day before he was executed. Mr. Harris was married first Dec. 2, 1835, to Rachel, daughter of Moses Farnum, of Blackstone, Mass., by whom he had two children; second, to Abby P., daughter of Joseph Metcalf, of Cumberland, R. I., by whom he had one son and three daughters. He died at Woonsocket, R. I., Nov. 24, 1872.

COPE, Warren W., jurist, was born in Kentucky, Jan. 29, 1824. In 1850 he removed to California, where he took up the practice of law in Jackson, Amador co. He was elected to the state legislature in 1856, and two years later was made associate justice of the supreme court, taking the place of Judge Terry after the latter's duel with Broderick. He was chief justice of the state, 1863–64. Upon the expiration of his term he removed to San Francisco, where the remainder of his life was spent in the practice of his profession, and he died in San Francisco, Jan. 17, 1903.

LOVEJOY, A. L., pioneer and legislator, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1811. About 1840 he went to Missouri and resided at Sparta, Buchanan co., but becoming ill with the malaria of the bottom-lands, he left the place in 1842 and joined Elijah White's emigration party to Oregon. In the autumn of 1843, while he and A. M. Overton, a resident of Oregon City, were returning from Vancouver, they landed on the west bank of Willamette river, and the next day projected a town upon the site of their encampment. A clearing was made and a log cabin built. Shortly afterward Overton sold his interest to F. W. Pettygrove, who in 1845 erected a business building in conjunction with Lovejoy. The two men next laid out a village which was first called "Stumptown," and subsequently Portland, after Pettygrove's birthplace in Maine. From this beginning grew the present metropolis of Oregon. It was incorporated as a city in 1851. Lovejoy was very prominent in the early affairs of the territory. He was a member of the provisional government of Oregon in 1844, was a candidate for governor the following year, was a member and speaker of the house of representatives in the first territorial legislature, and was supreme judge of the territory in 1848. He died in Oregon, in 1882.

HERRON, Francis Jay, soldier, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 17, 1837. He was graduated at the Western University of Pennsylvania in 1854, and removed in 1856 to Dubuque, Ia., where for some years he was a successful merchant, and also studied law. While a resident of Dubuque he became captain of the "Governor's Grays," a military company, and on Jan. 15, 1861, tendered their services (the first proffer of troops to the government) to Secretary of War Holt, but the offer was declined on the ground that the "government had no need of troops at the time." In April, 1861, he was made captain in the 1st Iowa volunteers, and served under Gen. Lyon in the brilliant Missouri campaign, in which Lyon was killed. In September, 1861, he was made lieutenant-colonel of the 9th Iowa regiment, and commanded it during the subsequent operations in Arkansas, Missouri, and the Indian Territory. At the battle of Pea ridge he was wounded and taken prisoner, but soon exchanged. He was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers, July 16, 1862, and as commander of the army of the frontier, in November, 1862, marching 114 miles in three days, he fought the battle of Prairie grove, Dec. 7th, which destroyed Confederate rule north of the Arkansas river. The Confederates under Gens. Hindman, Marmaduke, Parsons, and Frost lost 1,317 in killed and wounded, and the Federal loss was 167 killed, 798 wounded, and 183 missing. For this he was made major-general of volunteers. During the siege of Vicksburg he commanded the left wing of Grant's army, and was one of the three officers selected to lead a division into the city after its surrender on July 4, 1863. Later he led the expedition that captured Yazoo City and the Confederate boats and supplies gathered there. He next commanded the 13th army corps on the Texas frontier and, acting under private instructions, gave material aid to Pres. Juarez, of Mexico, then at war with Maximilian, for which he received the thanks of Secretary Seward, and an offer from Juarez of a high command in the Mexican army. In March, 1865, he took command of the northern division of Louisiana, and in June, 1865, he received the surrender of Gens. Buckner, Price, Brent, and Smith, commanding the Confederate forces west of the Mississippi. In July, 1865, he was appointed Indian commissioner, but resigned as commissioner and major-general in the following month. He commenced the practice of law in New Orleans, and aided in the work of reconstruction. During 1867–69, he was U. S. marshal for the district of Louisiana, and in 1872–73, secretary of state of Louisiana. In 1874, he removed to New York city, where he was president of a large manufacturing company. He was one of the most gallant and capable of the volunteer officers who served in the Union army during the civil war. Gen. Herron died in New York, Jan. 8, 1902.

MICHELSON, Albert Abraham, physicist, was born at Strelno, Prussian Poland, Dec. 19, 1852. At an early age he came with his parents to the United States, and was educated at the San Francisco grammar and high schools, graduating at the latter in 1869. He then entered the U. S. naval academy, and after graduation in 1873, became ensign, attaining the rank of master four years later. During this time (1878–80) he engaged in researches on the velocity of light, which he experimentally determined to be 186,305 miles a second. He subsequently studied at the Universities of Berlin (1880) and Heidelberg (1881) and at the Collége de France and École Polytechnique (1882). In September, 1881, he resigned from the navy and accepted the chair of physics at the Case School of Applied Science, in Cleveland, O., a position retained until he became professor of physics at Clark University in 1889. Since 1892 he has held the post of head professor of physics at the University of Chicago. Prof. Michelson is a member of the International Commission of Weights and Measures, a member of the National Academy of Sciences, fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, and is a member of various other scientific organizations in this country and Europe. He was vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1887, had charge of the section on physics at its Cleveland meeting in 1888, and in 1903 was president of the American Physical Society. He received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from Western Reserve University in 1885 and from Stevens Institute of Technology in 1886. The University of Cambridge conferred upon him the degree of Sc.D., and Yale University made him LL.D. in 1901. He is the author of numerous researches on light, among the more important of which are "The Relative Motion of the Earth and Luminiferous Ether" (1881); "A New Sensitive Thermometer" (1882); "Interference Phenomena in a New Form of Refractometer" (1882); "A Method for Determining the Rate of Tuning-Forks" (1883); "Velocity of Light in Carbon Disulphide and of Red and Blue Light in Same" (1885); "Influence of Motion of this Medium on the Velocity of Light" (1886); and "On a Method for Making the Wave Lengths of Sodium Light the Absolute and Practical Standard of Length" (1887). Prof. Michelson was married at Lake Forest, Ill., Dec. 23, 1899, to Edna Stanton.

PRYOR, William S., jurist, was born Apr. 1, 1821, in Henry county near New Castle, Ky., son of John Pryor, a pioneer of Kentucky. In early life he worked on the farm, attending school near New Castle; in 1843 he began the study of law with his uncle, Judge James Pryor of Covington, and the following year was admitted to the bar by a special enactment of the legislature. He practiced with great success and quickly attained a high position among his confreres. In 1862 he was a candidate for judge, but, being threatened with arrest on account of his sympathy with the Confederate cause, he withdrew. In 1866 he was elected judge of the circuit court of the 11th district, and in September, 1871, was appointed to succeed Chief Justice Robertson. He served as such until the following August, when he was re-elected to the court of appeals over Chancellor Menzies and Judge Geo. R. McKee. While acting as chief justice in 1871 he declared in favor of admitting negro testimony. He served on the appellate bench for twenty-five consecutive years, acting four times as chief justice; but in 1896 he was defeated by the Republican candidate, A. R. Burnam. He then retired and resumed private practice. He was twice married: first, Feb. 8, 1848, to Mary C. Brinkner, who died leaving two children, and second, Jan. 31, 1856, to Apphia Beazley, by whom he has had seven children.

FOSTER, John Calvin, jurist and soldier, was born at Oskaloosa, Ia., June 23, 1848. He was educated in the public schools and in July, 1863, enlisted in F company, Seventh Iowa infantry, serving with that regiment until the close of the war when he returned to his home and took a special course in the Penn College. He taught school for a term but in 1868 removed to Oskaloosa, Kan., where after a course of study in law he was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of his profession. He served for two terms as prosecuting attorney and was connected with all the important matters of local interest. During 1881-89 he resided in Minnesota where he practiced law and in 1889 located at Guthrie, Okla. Ter. He was judge of the probate court for four years and has always taken an active part in politics. In 1900 he was elected to the state senate. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and is prominent in the social life of Guthrie. He was married in 1874 to Jennie, daughter of F. M. Johnson of Jefferson county, Kan., and has one son. His wife died in 1900.

John C Foster

SAMPSON, William, jurist, was born at Canonsburg, Pa., Jan. 21, 1818, son of George Sampson, a cabinet maker. While teaching school he studied law and on being admitted to the bar went to Mississippi, where he practiced a year. About this time he met Thomas E. Bramlette, afterward governor of Kentucky, and at his advice removed to that state and located at Burksville. In 1849 he went to Louisville, practiced for a year in the firm of Gazley, Gorin & Sampson, and then located at Glasgow, where he at once took a leading position at the bar and practiced in several counties, engaging with success in both civil litigation and criminal cases. Prior to the war he was a Whig, in 1860 was a Bell and Everett elector and canvassed Green River district in favor of these candidates. He was opposed to secession and also to the coercion of the states, maintaining the supremacy of the Union. In 1862 he formed a law partnership with Judge I. W. Edwards, who was married to a sister of Mrs. Sampson, and in 1863 he was elected to the state senate from Barren and other counties. Jan. 14, 1865, he was a member of the committee appointed to visit Pres. Lincoln and lay before him the disturbed condition of the state. In June, 1865, he was appointed by Gov. Bramlette to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Judge Bullitt, and immediately qualified as chief justice and continued in office by election the following August. He was chief justice nine months, dying while in office. His incumbency was at a most unfortunate time, there being much resentment felt on account of the removal of Judge Bullitt, but personally Judge Sampson was not unpopular. He was fine looking and dignified, and was an able, upright and honorable man. He left four young children, three daughters and one son: Ida L., Margaret, who was married to M. W. Neal of Crescent Hill; Virginia, who became the wife of J. Z. Wheat of Fort Worth, Tex., and J. R. Sampson, a prominent lawyer of Adair county. Judge Sampson died at Glasgow, Ky., Feb. 5, 1866.

FAIR, Elisha Y., lawyer, was a citizen of Alabama, having settled in Montgomery about 1835 and practiced there as an attorney. In 1858 he was appointed U. S. minister to Belgium and retained this position till 1861. In 1865 he represented Montgomery in the Alabama constitutional convention, and subsequently settled on his plantation in Autauga. His wife was Miss Wyatt of Autauga.

BLACK, John Charles, soldier and lawyer, was born at Lexington, Miss., Jan. 27, 1839, son of John and Josephine L. (Culberton) Black. His father, a Presbyterian minister of Scotch-Irish descent, died in 1847, and soon afterward his mother removed with her family to Danville, Ill. He was educated in the common schools of that place, and at Wabash College, Indiana. At the outbreak of the civil war he left college and enlisted Apr. 14, 1861, as a private in Gen. Lew Wallace's 11th Indiana Zouaves. Upon the expiration of the three months' service he returned to Illinois and immediately raised a company, which was mustered in as part of the 37th Illinois infantry. He was made major of the regiment and served with it throughout the civil war, participating in two sieges and thirteen battles. In March, 1862, he was severely wounded in the right arm at the battle of Pea ridge, and on Dec. 7, of the same year, during the battle of Prairie grove his left arm was shattered by a ball. He received a medal of honor on this occasion and he was brevetted brigadier-general for gallant services in storming Fort Blakely Apr. 9, 1863. After the war he began the study of law in Chicago, Ill., was admitted to the bar in 1867, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1885, Pres. Cleveland appointed him commissioner of pensions, and during his term of office he inaugurated a system by which the running expenses of the bureau were greatly reduced, while not less than a million dollars a year in pension attorney's fees were saved to the pensioners. He was congressman-at-large from Illinois, 1893-95, and was U. S. attorney for the northern district of Illinois in 1895-97. He was commander of the Loyal Legion of Illinois in 1869; department commander of the Illinois department Grand Army of the Republic in 1898, and in 1903 he was elected commander-in-chief. Pres. Roosevelt appointed him president of the civil service commission in January, 1904. Gen. Black was married Sept. 28, 1867, to Adaline L., daughter of L. R. Greggs of Urbana, Ill., and has three children.

John C Black

DWIGHT, Thomas, physician, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 13, 1843, son of Thomas Dwight, and grandson of Jonathan Dwight of

Springfield, Mass. He received his classical and medical education at Harvard University, being graduated at the medical department in 1867, with the first Boyleston prize. After two years spent in study abroad he settled in Boston for general practice. He was instructor in comparative anatomy at Harvard 1872–73, was lecturer and professor of anatomy at Bowdoin College 1872–76, instructor in histology at Harvard University 1874–83, and in the latter year succeeded Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes as professor of anatomy there. In 1878 his essay on the "Identification of the Human Skeleton" won the prize of the Massachusetts Medical Society. In 1880 he became president of the Catholic Union of Boston, in 1873–78 was editor of the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal," and in 1884 he delivered a course of lectures on the "Mechanism of Bone and Muscle" at the Lowell Institute. He is the author of "The Structure and Action of Striated Muscular Fibre" in the proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History (1873), "Anatomy of the Head" (1876), "Intercranial Circulation" (1878), "Frozen Sections of a Child" (1881), beside numerous papers on vertebrate anatomy. Dr. Dwight is a member of the Boston societies for Medical Improvement, for Medical Observation, of Medical Sciences, of Natural History and of numerous other medical and scientific organizations. He was president of the Association of American Anatomists in 1893–95.

LUDLAM, Reuben, physician, was born in Camden, N. J., Oct. 7, 1831, son of Dr. Jacob W. and Mary (Dennis) Ludlam. He studied medicine under his father and in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1852. Removing to Chicago in the same year, he began the practice of his profession, and when the Hahnemann Medical College was established in Chicago, in 1857, he became professor of physiology, pathology and clinical medicine, and in 1861 took the chair of obstetrics and women's and children's diseases. In 1870 he became dean of the college, and subsequently was its president, a position he held until his death. He was the author of "A Course of Clinical Lectures on Diphtheria" (1863), "Clinical and Didactic Lectures on the Diseases of Women" (1871), which was accepted as a standard work of reference and text-book in all homeopathic colleges, and translated the clinical lectures of Dr. Jonsset of Paris. He was associate editor of the "North American Journal of Homeopathy" (1860–66), and for nine years was editor of the "United States Medical and Surgical Journal." He was president of the Chicago Academy of Medicine, the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Society, the Western Institute of Homeopathy and the American Institute of Homeopathy. He was married in 1865 to Harriet G. Parvin of New York city, and died in Chicago, Apr. 29, 1899.

R. Ludlam

LEE, John Abbott Independence, soldier, lawyer, and jurist, was born at Catawba, Roanoke co., Va., July 4, 1839, son of Rev. Elijah Calvin and Delilah (Abbott) Lee, grandson of Dr. William Jonathon Lee, of Botetourt county, and a descendant of the Stratford branch of Lees, long prominent in Virginia. He was educated at Roanoke College. At the outbreak of the civil war, he enlisted in the 28th regiment of Virginia volunteers and served with Gen. Pickett's brigade from the first battle of Manassas to the battle of Gettysburg, participating at Bull Run, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Cold Harbor, Malvern Hill, second battle of Manassas, Boonsboro, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Gettysburg, besides fighting in numerous skirmishes and engagements of lesser note. As color-bearer he was always in the thickest of the fight, and he led many desperate charges, being wounded eleven times. At Williamsburg, he and three comrades were accidentally separated from their regiment, and found themselves between the lines in the midst of the Federal cavalry. Lee and his comrades, two of whom were killed, defended the flag with revolver and musket until rescued by Gen. Stuart who commanded the rear guard. He was severely wounded at the battle of Seven Pines, and at Cold Harbor, ten paces in advance of the regiment, he sprang across the mill-race and planted his flag on the enemy's earthworks, protecting the colors single handed until the charge carried the works. Gen. Pickett himself observed his action and promoted him "for signal gallantry in every battle in which the 28th Virginia regiment has been engaged." Later in the same battle, with a small detachment from Pickett's old brigade, by a clever ruse the young color-bearer captured the brigade commanded by Col. Reynolds. At Antietam he led the charge of his regiment after having received three severe wounds. He was dangerously wounded by an exploding shell at Gettysburg, and being captured by the enemy was taken to Johnson's island, where he was confined in the military prison until the war ended. He taught school for several years, and after studying law at the University of Virginia, was admitted to the bar in 1872. He was elected attorney for the commonwealth for Craig county, and in 1873–74 was a member of the house of delegates, where he represented Craig and Alleghany counties. Later he was appointed county superintendent of schools and filled this position until he was elected judge of the courts of Craig and Alleghany counties in 1878. He remained on the bench for four years. During 1882–86, he was engaged in the practice of law in Roanoke and adjoining counties, and in 1887, removed to Chicago, Ill., where he has been engaged in the real estate and brokerage business since that time. Judge Lee was married: first, to Phœbe Sue, daughter of Rev. P. B. Williams of Simmonsville, and had by her eight children; and second, to Nettie, daughter of Maj. Middleton Parnell.

John A. I. Lee

WILLIAMS, Rufus K., jurist, was a resident of Mayfield, Ky., and was a prominent lawyer and politician in the western part of the state. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions at Charleston and Baltimore in 1860 and aided in the nomination of John C. Breckinridge for the presidency. He was a Union delegate to the border states convention in 1861. On the opening of the war he espoused the cause of the Union. In 1864 he addressed the Unconditional Union state convention at Louisville, favoring the renomination of Lincoln. In 1862 he was elected judge of the court of appeals, and served as chief justice in 1869–70. At the close of his term he removed to Utah.

F A Monroe

MONROE, Frank Adair, jurist, was born at Annapolis, Md., Aug. 30, 1844, son of Victor and Mary Townsend (Polk) Monroe. His grandfather, Thomas Bell Monroe, was judge of the United States district court for the district of Kentucky, but resigned his office in 1861, to cast his lot with the Confederate states. His father was the first federal judge for the territory of Washington. The son acquired his education at various schools in Kentucky and Maryland, and was a cadet at the Kentucky Military Institute when the war broke out. In 1861 he assisted in raising a company, which subsequently became incorporated in the 4th Kentucky regiment of infantry, and in which he enlisted as a private. He was transferred in 1862 to the 1st Louisiana regiment of cavalry, of which he remained a member until the close of the war, though disabled for field service by a wound received in 1863, which shattered one of his hip joints. He was also captured and was held as a prisoner for eight months. At the close of the war he studied law in the office of Col. Henry J. Leovy, at New Orleans, was admitted to the Louisiana bar in 1867 and later became associated with Col. Leovy in practice and as his assistant as attorney of the city of New Orleans. He was elected judge of the 3d district court for the parish of Orleans in 1872, but owing to political complications was not allowed to serve out his term. He was re-elected to the same office in 1876, and was installed in January, 1877. Upon the adoption of the constitution of 1879, he was appointed judge of the civil district court, which superseded the existing civil courts, and was reappointed from time to time, being the presiding judge for a number of years. In 1898 he was delegate-at-large to the convention which framed and adopted the present constitution of Louisiana, and served as a member of the committee on the affairs of the city of New Orleans, as chairman of the subcommittee of the judiciary and as chairman of the committee on pensions. In March, 1899, he was appointed by Gov. Foster associate justice of the supreme court of the state to succeed the late justice, Henry Carleton Miller, deceased; he occupies that office at this time, being probably the oldest judge in point of continuous service in the state. Since 1889 he has been a member of the faculty of the law school of the Tulane University of Louisiana. Judge Munroe was married in 1878 to Alice, daughter of Jules A. Blanc, of New Orleans, and has five sons and five daughters.

MILBURN, Frank Pierce, architect, was born in Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 12, 1868, son of Thomas Thurman and Rebecca Anne (Sutphin) Milburn. His father and grandfather were both natives of Virginia, the latter being related to Rev. William Henry Milburn, the "blind preacher." His mother was a daughter of Lucinda Sutphin of Bloomington, Ind. Frank P. Milburn was educated in the common schools in Kentucky, the Arkansas University, the Arkansas Industrial University at Fayetteville, Ark., and then returning to Louisville, spent five years (1884–89) in the study and practice of architecture. In 1890 he opened an office at Kenova, W. Va., but in 1895 he removed to Charlotte, N. C., to accept the office of architect for the Southern Railroad Co. He is said to have acquired in a few years the largest architectural business south of the Mason and Dixon line. In addition to a large number of railway stations on the line of the Southern railroad, he has designed forty-five office buildings for various cities, besides numerous college buildings and court houses. His plans obtained contracts for the Charleston (S. C.) auditorium against twenty-six competitors; for the Mecklenberg county court house against twenty-two competitors; for the Winston court house against eight competitors; for the Danville, Va., Masonic Temple against twelve competitors. His plans received first prize for the city hall at Columbia, S. C. His style is characterized by great boldness and originality and is replete with effects both pleasing and imposing. Mr. Milburn is a Mason of high degree, a Knight Templar, a Shriner and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Knights of Pythias. In 1890 he was married to Lenora K., daughter of David Yancey Lyttle of Manchester, Ky. They have one son and one daughter, viz.: Faye and Yancey, the last named bears the name of the famous family to whom Mrs. Milburn is related.

Frank P. Milburn

BLODGETT, Wells H., lawyer, was born in DuPage county, Ill., Jan. 29, 1839. He was educated at the Illinois University and Rock River Seminary. In 1858 he entered the law office of Judd & Blodgett, Chicago, and two years later was admitted to the bar. On the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as a private in the 37th regiment, Illinois volunteer infantry, was made a lieutenant in October, 1861, and was commissioned judge-advocate of the army of the frontier in 1863 with the rank of major of cavalry. In August, 1864, he was made lieutenant-colonel of the 48th regiment, Missouri volunteer infantry, and in October was commissioned colonel. He participated in all the campaigns of Missouri and northern Arkansas, and in the late fall and winter of 1864 commanded a brigade in the 4th division of the 20th army corps in Tennessee and Alabama. For gallant and meritorious services he was awarded a congressional medal of honor. After the war he began the practice of his profession at Warrensburg, Mo., and in 1866 was elected to the legislature from Johnson county. He was elected in 1868 a state senator from the counties of Johnson, Henry, Benton and St. Clair, and served a term of four years. Among the

Wells H Blodgett

important bills prepared and introduced by him was one establishing the first normal schools in the state. In 1873 he became assistant attorney of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway Co., and in 1874 was appointed its general attorney. When in 1879 that road became a portion of the Wabash system, he was appointed its general solicitor, and upon the reorganization in 1889 he was elected general solicitor of the new company, a position he still occupies.

ROGERS, John Rankin, fourth state governor of Washington (1896–98), was born at Brunswick, Cumberland co., Me., Sept. 4, 1838, son of John and Margaret Anne (Green) Rogers. He is descended from revolutionary stock, his great-grandfather, Capt. John Rogers, having commanded a privateer during the famous struggle, holding letters of marque and reprisal granted by the Continental congress. He acquired a common school education and spent four years in learning the drug business in Boston, Mass. In 1856 he removed to Jackson, Miss., and although only eighteen years of age took charge of a drug store. He afterward removed to Illinois where he taught school, subsequently buying a farm which he cultivated for ten years. He resided in Kansas fourteen years, engaged in farming as well as in promoting the Farmers' Alliance and holding several minor offices. In 1890 he removed to the state of Washington, and in 1892 he published "The Irrepressible Conflict," which made a sensation and brought him prominently before the people of his adopted state. He was elected to the state legislature in 1894 and took a warm interest in the legislation pertaining to education, coal mining and taxation. With the warmest vigor he championed the cause of the coal miners, who desired the passage of a proper mine ventilation bill. He was the author of the measure known as the barefoot schoolboy law, requiring a tax which shall produce a sum amounting to six dollars for each child of school age, and it was due to his energetic efforts that the bill became a law after a memorable contest. In 1896 he was elected governor by a large majority after a closely contested campaign, and was re-elected in 1900. When he took office he found an expensive foundation for a new capitol building. The legislature had passed a bill carrying a large appropriation to complete the building, but there being no available funds he vetoed it. In his second inaugural address he recommended to the legislature that they buy the Thurston county court house and appropriate $350,000 to build an addition which would give ample room to accommodate all the state officials. This recommendation was accepted and the new building was completed in 1903. Gov. Rogers was the author of a number of books and pamphlets on sociological topics, and one novel "Looking Forward; or the Story of an American Farm" (1898). Gov. Rogers was married in 1861 to Sarah L. Greene of Illinois, and has two daughters and three sons, the oldest of whom is assistant professor of physics in Stanford University. He died during the first year of his second term at Olympia, Wash., Dec. 26, 1901.

J. R. Rogers

LINK, Theodore C., architect, was born near Heidelberg, Germany, Mar. 17, 1850. He was educated in schools at Heidelberg and London, and studied architecture and engineering at the École des Arts et Metiers, Paris. In 1870 he came to the United States and, after spending a year each in New York, Philadelphia and Texas, he located in St. Louis, Mo., where he made his permanent home and engaged in the practice of his profession. While in Texas he executed some important commissions for the Texas and Pacific railroad at Sherman, Houston and Jefferson. His first work in St. Louis was in the bridge and building departments of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Co. After a short term as assistant chief engineer at Forest Park, he was appointed superintendent of public parks for the city of St. Louis. During the next four years he filled various professional commissions in Pittsburg, Philadelphia and New York, but in 1883 returned to St. Louis. He designed the unique and picturesque entrances at Westmoreland and Portland places, the Monticello Seminary near Alton, Ill., St. Mark's Episcopal Church, St. Louis; the Alton (Ill.) public library, the East St. Louis Ice and Cold Storage building, and residences of John Tracy, E. H. Warner, J. W. Buel and L. B. Tebbetts. His masterpiece is probably the Union Station in St. Louis, the largest railroad depot in the world. He was one of the ten architects who submitted designs for the structure to the board of experts in 1891, and his plans were approved and the work of superintending the construction of the building was committed to his charge in 1892. The corner stone was laid July 8, 1893, and in September of the following year the building was completed and opened to the public. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects, the Architectural League of New York, and the Missouri State Association of Architects, of which he was president. He was married, Sept. 22, 1875, to Annie, daughter of Lyman Fuller, of Detroit, and has four sons and one daughter.

Theo. C. Link

TERRY, David S., lawyer, was born in Todd county, Ky., in March, 1823, son of a cotton planter who emigrated to Texas before the acquisition of that country by the United States. He served in the Texan war against Mexico, and after the declaration of Texan independence read law, and was admitted to practice at Houston. He was also in the Mexican war. In 1849 he led a company of veteran Texan rangers to California, and after a short experience as a miner in Calaveras county began the practice of law in Stockton. In 1855 he was elected a justice of the California supreme court by the Know-Nothing party, and on the death of Hon. Hugh C. Murray, in September, 1857, he became chief justice of the state. He strongly opposed the methods of the vigilance committee, and during the exciting scenes of June, 1856, he nearly fatally stabbed Sterling A. Hopkins, one of its sergeants. In 1859 Judge Terry resigned his seat on the supreme bench, and on Sept. 13th of the same year he mortally wounded Sen. David C. Broderick (q. v.) in a duel over political differences and personal abuse in public speeches. In 1862 he joined the Confederate army, and after serving on the staff of Gen. Bragg he organized a regiment in Texas, which he commanded in several battles. At the close of the war he engaged in cotton-raising for two years in Mexico, but with no success, and returning to California, he resumed the practice of his profession in Stockton. He was a member of the California constitutional convention of 1878, serving as chairman of the committee of the legislative department and as a member of the committee on judiciary, and in this capacity originated the clause declaring the responsibility of bank directors to depositors. He was counsel for Sarah Althea Hill in her notorious contest to establish her claim to be the wife of Sen. William Sharon, which she had instituted in 1883. Sen. Sharon dying in November, 1885, Judge Terry and his client were married Jan. 7th following. In the meantime the United States circuit court decided that the alleged marriage contract was a forgery, and the case was appealed, but without success. On Sept. 3, 1888, the matter was brought before Justice Stephen J. Field of the United States supreme court, as a bill of revision, when the decision of the lower court was affirmed. Mrs. Terry arose in court and charged Justice Field with venality, and when he ordered her removal from the room for contempt of court Terry made a murderous attack on the court officers. He was committed for sixty days and his wife for thirty. On Aug. 14, 1889, he made a personal attack on Justice Field, who with U. S. Marshal David Nagle, were dining in a hotel at Lathrop, Cal., and the latter shot him dead. During the trial of Marshal Nagle for murder it was shown that he was specially detailed by the Federal authorities to protect Justice Field at all hazards from an anticipated attack by Terry, and he was acquitted.

MITCHELL, Philip Sidney, physician and surgeon, was born near Salem, Livingston co., Ky., Feb. 7, 1854, son of James and Nancy Ann (Hutson) Mitchell, and grandson of William Mitchell, who came to this country from Scotland about 1770. He was educated in the public schools, the Salem Academy and the Livingston county normal school. He taught school for ten years, meantime taking up the study of medicine and completing a course of reading. He was graduated at the Kentucky School of Medicine in 1881, and during the following years he practiced his profession at Carsville, Ky. He resided in Cummings, Kan., during 1882–87, and thereafter in Atchison, where he has since engaged in practice. He was a U. S. pension examiner for Atchison 1885–97, and since 1886 he has been medical examiner for the Mutual (New York) Life Insurance Co. In 1896 he was house surgeon in the Kentucky School of Medicine hospital. Going abroad in 1897, he visited all the principal hospitals of Europe and gained an extended knowledge of the methods pursued abroad, and upon his return he established a private infirmary in Atchison, where the most modern methods of medical treatment are followed. He was among the first to use the X-ray in surgery, and he ranks among the leading physicians in Kansas. For four years he was a member of the city council of Atchison, and served as its president. He is medical examiner for the Modern Woodmen of America and other fraternal insurance societies, and is a member of the Atchison Medical Society, Kansas State Medical Society, United States Medical Association, the Northeastern Kansas Medical Society and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Dr. Mitchell was married in 1875 to Samaria M., daughter of Thomas Ramage of Salem, Ky., and has two sons and four daughters.

Philip Sidney Mitchell

PAINTER, Gamaliel, jurist, was born in New Haven, Conn., May 22, 1743. He received only a common-school education, but his sound judgment and common sense made him a leading factor in his native place, with whose early history he was intimately associated. He was among the earliest settlers of Middlebury, Vt., in 1773. Col. John Chipman is supposed to be the first pioneer settler of the town in 1766. Benjamin Smalley, from Salisbury, Conn., built the first house, and Abisha Washburn built the first sawmill in 1775. In 1784 Washburn and Painter rebuilt the mill, the latter purchasing the property and fifty acres of land adjoining, which was afterward laid into streets, and the latter is known as the "father" of the town. It was incorporated by the legislature in 1816 as the borough of Middlebury, so named because it was the central of three towns surveyed simultaneously. The act of incorporation was revised by the legislature in 1832, the name being changed to the village of Middlebury. During the war of the revolution he served as captain and quartermaster; was a member of the convention at Dorset, in September, 1776, at which measures were adopted to make a declaration of independence, and also a member of the convention held at Windsor, July 2, 1777, which framed the first constitution. After the town of Middlebury was organized, in 1788, he was chosen its first representative in the state legislature, being annually re-elected for four succeeding years and at several subsequent elections, until 1810, after which he was for several years a member of the old council. In 1785 he was elected one of the first judges of the county court, later served as sheriff, and during 1787–1804 again held the office of judge. He was a very active promoter of literary institutions, was a trustee of the Addison County Grammar School, which became Middlebury College in 1800, and was appointed by the corporation to superintend the erection of the new building. He left a bequest to the college, from which it realized about $13,000. Judge Painter's wife was a sister of Col. Chipman mentioned above. He died at Middlebury, Vt., May 21, 1819.

ATWATER, Jeremiah, clergyman and first president of Middlebury College, Vt. (1800–9), was born in New Haven, Conn., Dec. 27, 1773, son of Jeremiah and Lois (Hurd) Atwater. He was graduated at Yale College in 1793, the youngest in his class, and distinguished himself by his scholarly attainments. He was tutor at Yale during 1795–99, when on the recommendation of Pres. Dwight he was appointed principal of the Addison county grammar school, Middlebury, Vt. This was the beginning of Middlebury College, the charter for which was granted Nov. 1, 1800. He was appointed president but continued to act as principal of the grammar school until 1805. He resigned in 1809 to become president of Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pa., a position he held until 1815 and the rest of his life was spent in New Haven. He received the degree of S.T.D. from

Dickinson College in 1810 and that of D.D from the University of Pennsylvania in 1811. He was married, Feb. 7, 1802, to Clarissa, daughter of Rev. Eleazer Storrs of Sandisfield, Mass., and had one daughter and four sons. His second wife was Susan (Morris) Barnes, whom he married Dec. 2, 1835. He died at New Haven, Conn., July 29, 1858.

DAVIS, Henry, second president of Middlebury College (1809–17), was also second president of Hamilton College. (See vol. VII, page 405.)

BATES, Joshua, third president of Middlebury College (1818–39), was born at Cohasset, Mass., Mar. 20, 1776, son of Zealous (or Zelos) and Abigail (Nichols) Bates, and a descendant of Clement Bates, who emigrated from London, England, in 1635, and settled at Hingham, Mass., in that part now called Cohasset. His early boyhood was divided between farm labor, attendance on a country store and the common schools of the neighborhood. With the assistance of the Congregational minister he prepared for college, and during his career at Harvard supported himself by teaching. He was graduated as valedictorian of the class of 1800. He taught in Phillips Andover Academy for one year, and studied theology under Rev. Jonathan French. In 1803 he was ordained and installed over the First Church in Dedham, Mass., as the colleague of Rev. Jason Haven, who died two months later. Early in his ministry he brought himself into prominence by his able defense of his friend, Rev. John Codman, who had become involved in difficulties for refusing to exchange pulpits with clergymen of liberal views. On Mar. 18, 1818, he was inaugurated president of Middlebury College. His administration was energetic and wise, and the result of his efforts, both as an educator and a man of affairs, was lasting. He resigned in 1839, and while visiting Washington shortly afterward, he was elected chaplain of the house of representatives, and acted in that capacity during the session of the 26th congress. He supplied pulpits at Portland, Me., and for two years at Northboro, Mass., and in March, 1843, was installed minister at Dudley, Mass., where the last years of his life were spent. He was the author of "Lectures on Christian Character" (1846), and of letters from Washington and sermons published in the "Recorder." Dr. Bates's mind was distinguished for acuteness and clearness, while he had a cultivated classical taste which gave charm to everything he wrote. He received the degree of D.D. from Yale College in 1818. He was married: first, to Anna (or Nancy), daughter of Daniel Poor of Andover, Mass., in 1804, and had six daughters and seven sons; second, in 1827, to Maria S. Latimer, by whom he had one daughter. He died in Dudley, Mass., Jan. 14, 1854. At his grave in Middlebury, Vt., a monument has been erected "In testimony of love and honor to one who trained 450 of their number," by the alumni of Middlebury College.

LABAREE, Benjamin, educator, and fourth president of Middlebury College (1840–66), was born in Charlestown, N.H., June 3, 1801, son of Benjamin and Hannah (Farwell) Labaree, and grandson of Peter and Ruth (Putnam) Labaree. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1828 and then studied divinity at Andover Theological Seminary, being graduated there in 1831. He was ordained at Bradford, Mass., Sept. 26th of that year. He was not settled over the church, but was simply ordained at Bradford to go out as home missionary to Tennessee. He was professor of Latin and Greek at Jackson College, Columbia, Tenn., 1832–36, and was president of the college from 1836 until April, 1837. He served as secretary of the Central American Education Society at New York city, and on Oct. 1, 1840, became president of Middlebury College, Vermont. His administration was energetic and able throughout. Many scholarships and an addition of $50,000 to the general fund were among the financial fruits of his labor. A new dormitory, Starr Hall, was built in 1861 and promptly rebuilt after a fire on Christmas night, 1864. He commanded the esteem of his pupils for the thoroughness of his instruction, the firmness of his government and his paternal care for their welfare. He resigned in 1866, but lectured at the college on moral philosophy and international law 1874. He held the lectureship of moral philosophy and international law at Dartmouth College, 1871–76. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Vermont in 1841 and LL.D. from Dartmouth College in 1864. He was married: first, Sept. 29, 1831, to Eliza P., daughter of Joseph and Lydia (Merriam) Capen of Dorchester, Mass., and had two sons. His son Benjamin was born in Columbia, Tenn., Mar. 21, 1834. He was graduated at Andover Theological Seminary in 1859, and went to Persia as a missionary, being connected with the mission at Oroomiah until 1891. He returned to New York to personally supervise the printing of a new edition of the Bible in Syriac which had been prepared under his supervision. Pres. Labaree was again married Oct. 25, 1836, to Mrs. Susan (Freeman) Fairbank, daughter of Elijah and Susannah (Weeks) Freeman of Oakham, Mass. He was acting pastor at South Weymouth, Mass., in 1869, and resided at West Roxbury, Mass., and later at Charlestown, N. H., and finally at Walpole, N. H., where he died Nov. 15, 1883.

KITCHEL, Harvey Denison, educator, and fifth president of Middlebury College (1866–74), was born at Whitehall, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1812, son of Jonathan and Caroline (Holley) Kitchell. He was graduated at Middlebury College in 1835, and after teaching school for a short time he entered the Andover Theological Seminary and finished his theological studies at the Yale Seminary, where he was graduated in 1838. He was pastor of the Congregational church in Thomaston, Conn., 1839–48, and in Detroit, Mich., for the following sixteen years. He succeeded Benjamin Labaree as president of Middlebury College in 1866, and for seven years administered the affairs of the college with sound judgment and thorough efficiency. He resigned in 1873 and retired from active life, though he continued to preach in answer to special calls. He received the degree of D.D. from his alma mater in 1858 and A.M. from Yale College in 1865. He was married, Aug. 20, 1838, to Ann S. Sheldon of Rupert, Vt., and had six sons and one daughter; on June 25, 1863, he was married to Ophelia G. (Kimberly) Sayre, by whom he had one daughter, and on June 20, 1866, he was married to Harriet (Tyrell) Smith. He died at Dansville, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1895.

HULBERT, Calvin Butler, sixth president of Middlebury College (1875–80), was born at East Sheldon, Vt., Oct. 18, 1827, son of Chauncey and Charlotte (Munsell) Hulbert, grandson of Samuel Hulbert and great-grandson of Elisha Hulbert of Canaan, Conn., the first of the family in America.

Alexander Winton

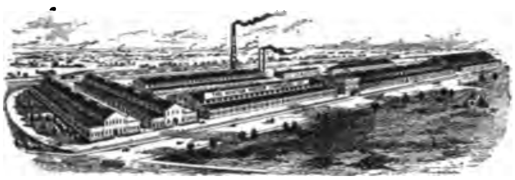
He was educated at the academies of Bakersfield, Vt., under the instruction of Prof. Jacob S. Spaulding, and of Thetford, Vt., under Principal Hiram Orcutt, and he was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1853. After teaching school for three years, in 1856 he entered the Andover Theological Seminary and was graduated in 1859. In October of that year he was ordained and installed pastor of the Congregational church in New Haven, Vt., and in 1870 he became pastor of a church in Newark, N. J. In May, 1872, he returned to Vermont as pastor of the Congregational church in Bennington. Having been trustee of Middlebury College for a number of years, he was elected its president in 1875 and served five years. Dr. Hulbert preached in Vermont and Connecticut until 1890, when he removed to Ohio and held pastorates at Adams Mills and in Rome. He contributed largely to religious papers and published a number of sermons and lectures, chiefly upon topics connected with theology and education. He was married Aug. 28, 1854, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Henry Woodward, and has six children. He received the degree of D.D. from Dartmouth College in 1876.

HAMLIN, Cyrus, seventh president of Middlebury College (1880–85) and first president of Robert College (see vol. X, p. 495).

BRAINERD, Ezra, educator, and eighth president of Middlebury College (1885–), was born at St. Albans, Vt., Dec. 17, 1844, son of Lawrence Robbins and Catherine (Wood) Brainerd. His father, a prominent merchant of St. Albans, died in 1863. The earliest American ancestor was Daniel Brainerd, who was a member of the Hartford (Conn.) colony in 1635. Ezra Brainerd was graduated at Middlebury College in 1864, and was tutor there during 1864–66. He was graduated at Andover Theological Seminary in 1868, and was at once appointed to the chair of rhetoric and English literature at Middlebury College to succeed Prof. Brainerd Kellogg, who had been called to the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. In 1880 he was made professor of physics and applied mathematics; in 1885 was appointed temporary president, and in 1886 was elected the eighth president of the college. There are two courses of study at Middlebury, the classical and the Latin-scientific. The management of the institution is in the hands of a self-perpetuating board of trustees, the details of their work being for the most part directed by a prudential committee and committee of finance. While unsectarian by charter and choice the college from its founding has been under the auspices of the Congregational church. There are thoroughly equipped chemical and biological laboratories, a museum, etc. The Egbert Starr Library was dedicated July 3, 1900, with appropriate ceremonies, while Ezra J. Warner of Chicago gave $83,000 for the erection of the Joseph Warner Memorial Hall of Science. In 1887 Pres. Brainerd was one of the three commissioners appointed to revise the school laws of the state. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Vermont, and from Ripon College, Wisconsin, in 1888, and that of D.D. from Howard University in 1900. Pres. Brainerd is a member of the Congregational church and of the Middlebury Historical Society. Botany is one of his favorite pursuits and the college possesses a complete series of the flowering plants and ferns of the Champlain valley collected by him. He was married: first, at Middlebury, Vt., Dec. 1, 1868, to Frances Viola, daughter of Sylvester B. Rockwell, who died Jan. 11, 1893; second, Dec. 25, 1897, to Mary E., daughter of Alvah S. Wright, at New Haven, Vt. He has six children.

Alexander Winton

WINTON, Alexander, inventor and manufacturer, was born in Grangemouth, Scotland, June 20, 1860, son of Alexander and Helen (Fea) Winton. He was educated in the schools of Scotland, and in 1880 he came to America and entered the employ of the Delemater iron works, in New York city. After a short connection with this firm he became assistant engineer on an ocean steamer. He was successful in developing a number of improvements for steam engines in ocean vessels. In 1884 he engaged in the bicycle manufacturing business in Cleveland, O., the bicycles of The Winton Bicycle Co., becoming among the best known to wheel riders. It was while the bicycle industry was in its zenith, however, that Mr. Winton turned his mind to the automobile. In that early day none had been seen in America, in fact only the first practical experiments were before the European public. He studied the method of the European manufacturers and began the development of a practical "horseless carriage" for American road conditions. He set himself earnestly to work on the problem of a variable speed motor that should combine the features of safety, economy, ease of control and practicability. The first motor built by him was of the two-cylinder upright type. Later he decided that for practical use the vertical high-speed engine was not to be considered in automobile construction as compared with the distinctive advantages held out by the horizontal medium-speed motor. The most important attachment invented and applied to the Winton gasoline motor was the pneumatic governor which will always be a prominent feature and a special advantage in Winton construction. It is a distinguishing feature of the Winton motor, and insured its success from the start. In May, 1897, The Winton Motor Carriage Co. was incorporated with a capital of $200,000, with Alexander Winton president, Thomas Henderson vice-president, and George Brown secretary and treasurer. In 1901 the capital of the company was increased to $1,000,000, and the officers are still the same. The first Winton machines were placed upon the market at $1,000 each. Later the phaeton type was supplanted by a more durable and better made car that sold for $1,200. A number of light delivery wagons were also made, and then came the popular 15-horsepower touring car which marketed at $2,000. So quickly did this $2,000 model meet the public favor that at no time during the two seasons which followed its introduction was The Winton Motor Carriage Co. able to manufacture quantities sufficient to meet the demand. This 15-horsepower car was followed by a more powerful one which marketed at $2,500. This was built for the seasons of 1903–4. Popular demand continued to exceed the supply even through 1903, notwithstanding the greatly increased facilities and thoroughly equipped plant of the Winton company. Among the important inventions Mr. Winton has made are a ball-bearing device making the balls run on flat surfaces (1893); a double bicycle frame made of small tubes (1893); the invisible crank shaft fastening for bicycles (1896); the invisible handle-bar clamp (1898); and the pneumatic governor for automobile motors, mentioned above. It is an air governor that regulates the amount of mixed gas and air taken into the explosive cylinder, as well as the amount of gasoline to give the right quantity of gas. The Winton Motor Carriage Co.'s factory in Cleveland, O., covers thirteen acres, on which three buildings were erected in 1902 and four more added in 1903. About 1,200 men are employed. Mr. Winton is a member of the Civil Engineers' Club of Cleveland, the Automobile Club of America, the Automobile Club of Cleveland, an honorary member of the Automobile Club of Chicago, and a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. He was married in New York city, Jan. 18, 1883, to Jeanie Muir, daughter of William McGlashan of Glasgow, Scotland. She died in 1903, leaving six children, Helen, James, Agnes, Jeanie, Catherine and Alexander Winton.



SWENSON, Laurits Solmer, diplomat, was born at New Sweden, Nicollet co., Minn., June 12, 1865, son of Swen and Kristi (Baekkestad) Swenson, natives of Norway. His father was brought to America by his parents in 1857 and became a member of the Minnesota legislature. The son was educated at St. Olaf School (now College) at Northfield, Minn., and at Luther College, Decorah, Ia., where he was graduated in 1886. After a post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins University he became principal of Luther Academy at Albert Lea, Minn., and in 1895 a member of the Minnesota board of regents. In 1897 he was appointed by Pres. McKinley envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Denmark. He is now (1904) dean of the diplomatic corps at Copenhagen. Mr. Swensen has been active in Minnesota politics since 1890, and has served as delegate to many county, congressional and state conventions. He has taught, lectured and read papers before large bodies of trained teachers, and several of his papers have been published in pamphlet form. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Luther College in 1890. He was married at Norseland, Minn., in 1887, to Ingeborg, daughter of Johannes Odegaard, and has two daughters.

BOWEN, George Thomas, chemist and physician, was born in Providence, R. I., Mar. 19, 1803, son of Dr. Ephraim Bowen. He was graduated at Yale College in 1822 and was elected professor of chemistry in the University of Nashville in 1825. Such was his devotion to chemistry that while an undergraduate he was permitted, contrary to all precedent in those days, to devote all the time he could spare from other studies to laboratory work, under the instruction of Prof. Benjamin Silliman, Sr. Here he made original observations "On the Electro-magnetic Effects of Hare's Calorimeter" and "On a Mode of Preserving in a Permanent Form the Coloring Matter of the Purple Cabbage as a Test for Acids and Alkalies." He has left analyses and descriptions of several minerals, e. g., the schulite of Lam's mine; of sillimanite, which he proposed as a new species; of the silicate of copper from New Jersey; of a variety of serpentine, which he called nephrite, from Smithfield, R. I., and of pyroxene-sahlite from near New Haven. All this he did chiefly before 1822, and prior to commencing his medical studies in Philadelphia, where also he was a devoted attendant upon the meetings of the Academy of Natural Sciences, contributing to their memoirs and discoveries. He died in Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 25, 1828.

WRIGHT, Ambrose Ransom, soldier, lawyer and legislator, was born in Louisville, Jefferson co., Ga., April 26, 1826, son of Ambrose and Sarah (Hammond) Wright. He attended school until his fifteenth year, when he began the study of law in the office of Ex-Gov. Herschel V. Johnson. When not quite seventeen he was married to Mary, daughter of William Savage, of Augusta, and a half sister of Anne Polk, wife of Gov. Johnson. She died in 1854. He purchased a small tract of land, living in a rude cabin with his young wife, and often following the plow; and at night studied law by light of a pine knot. His indomitable energy gave him a comfortable living, and on his admission to the bar, he removed to Dooly county, in western Georgia. His father died in 1850, leaving him a competence, and he began a lucrative practice in Louisville, where he ran for the legislature as a Democrat, being defeated by only seventeen votes. Later he joined the American party. In 1856 he was elector-at-large on the Fillmore ticket, and in this campaign developed great power as an orator. In 1858 he ran for congress against J. J. Jones, the Democratic candidate, being defeated only after a most brilliant contest. He removed to Richmond county, in 1859, and began a partnership with Judge William Gibson. When the ordinance of secession was passed, he was appointed commissioner to Maryland. In April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the 3d Georgia infantry, being at once ordered to Portsmouth, Va., where he was chosen colonel and shortly after commissioned brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious services. At the battle of Sharpsburg he was desperately wounded in the breast, and at Chancellorsville he was again wounded, in the knee, by a piece of shrapnel. He was elected state senator in the fall of 1863, being also chosen president of the senate, but when the legislature adjourned, he resumed command of his brigade. In 1864 he was made a major-general and sent to command the division in Savannah under Lieut.-Gen. Hardee. He followed Gen. Johnson into North Carolina, and returned to Augusta in time to assist in saving the city from destruction by needy paroled soldiers, making a powerful speech to a wild mob. After the war he labored for a while on his farm, and early in 1866 reopened his law office in Augusta. In the same year he became the editor of the Augusta "Chronicle and Sentinel," making an able campaign in reconstruction days, and in 1871 he ran unsuccessfully for the U. S. senate. He was a delegate-at-large to the Baltimore national convention in 1872; in the Georgia state convention in the same year was chairman of the committee of resolutions, and later was put in nomination for congress from his district. Gen. Wright was for many years a controlling spirit in the state of Georgia,

being a man of strong convictions, great force of character, large versatility of talent, and an acknowledged leader in his profession and in public matters. He was an extraordinary orator, with a marvelous power both in the court room and in political discussions, and remarkable power of wit and argument. He was married a second time, in 1857, to Carrie, daughter of Robert Hazlehurst, of Brunswick, Ga. Among his children was Capt. William A. Wright, who was comptroller-general of the state of Georgia.

POLLARD, Richard, diplomatist, was born in King and Queen county, Va., in 1790. He was graduated at William and Mary College at the age of twenty-one, and entering the army was appointed captain, 20th infantry, United States army, Apr. 14, 1812. He fought at Craney Island, was promoted major of the 21st infantry, Dec. 14, 1813, and resigned in the following year. He engaged in business in Lynchburg, Va., but met with heavy losses by depreciation of real estate, and turning to law, he practiced this profession until 1834. In that year he was appointed chargé d'affaires to the republic of Chili and held this post until 1842. The remainder of his life was spent at his home "Alta Vista" in Albemarle county, Va., where he dispensed a generous hospitality. He was married in March, 1814, to Paulina Cabell Rives, "distinguished in her youth for her matchless beauty and in later years for her highly cultured intellect and all the virtues which made home loved and happy." He died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 19, 1851.

SEXTON, James A., soldier and manufacturer, was born in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 5, 1844. His parents removed to Chicago from Rochester, N. Y., in 1834. At the first call for volunteers in the civil war he enlisted as a private, and three months later he re-enlisted in the 51st regiment, Illinois infantry, and was made sergeant. In June, 1862, he was transferred to the 67th Illinois infantry and was commissioned first lieutenant, becoming captain of company D, 72d Illinois, in the following August. He commanded the regiment at the battles of Columbia, Duck River, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville and throughout the Nashville campaign. In 1865 he was assigned to duty on the staff of Maj.-Gen. A. J. Smith with whom he served during the remainder of the war. He was wounded at the capture of the Spanish fort at Mobile, Apr. 8, 1865, his left leg being struck below the knee and broken by a piece of shell. At the close of the war he was commissioned first lieutenant in the regular army but resigned to engage in cotton raising in Alabama. In 1867 he returned to Chicago where he founded the firm of J. A. & T. S. Sexton, which was changed in 1872 to that of Cribben, Sexton & Co. Soon afterward the firm purchased the McArthur iron works and began the manufacture of stoves and gray enamel hollow ware. In April, 1889, Pres. Harrison appointed him postmaster of Chicago and during his term of service he inaugurated several important reforms. He was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, Sept. 8, 1898, and the same year was appointed by Pres. McKinley a member of the war inquiry commission of nine persons to investigate the management of the quartermasters, subsistence and medical bureaus during the Spanish-American war. He died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 5, 1899.

CURTIS, Mattoon Monroe, educator, was born at Rome, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1858, son of William Fletcher and Harriet Elizabeth (Royce) Curtis, and a descendent of Richard Curtis, who settled at Salem, Mass., in 1636. He was a student at Whitestown Seminary in 1876 and was graduated A.B. at Hamilton College in 1880, having also, during two years, attended the law school there. In 1883 he completed his course at Union Theological Seminary, receiving the degree of B.D., while in 1890 the degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Leipzig, Germany. He was pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church at Hastings on the Hudson in 1883–85 and of the Beckwith Memorial Presbyterian Church at Cleveland, O., in 1885–88. In 1888–91 he traveled and studied in Europe, and while still in Europe was called to the chair of philosophy at Western Reserve University, which position he has held since 1891. Prof. Curtis is president of the Cleveland Council of Sociology, director of the University Club, of the Cleveland Associated Charities and of the Western Reserve Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, of which organization he was president in 1900; a member of the executive committee of the Municipal Association, of the American Philosophical Society, of the American Anthropological Society, of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, of the American Psychological Association, of the educational committee of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and of the Union, University and Euclid clubs. He is also a trustee of the Central Y. M. C. A. His published works are Locke's "Ethical Philosophy" (1889), "Philosophy and Psychical Science" (1891), and "Philosophy in America" (1896). He has contributed to the "Andover Review," "Mind," "Philosophical Review," and to German works on the history of philosophy. He was married, at Hastings on the Hudson, Oct. 23, 1884, to Emily, daughter of William F. Chrystie. They have two sons, Nicholson Few and Monroe Curtis.

Mattoon M. Curtis.

MACKENZIE, Ranald Slidell, soldier, was born in Westchester county, N. Y., July 27, 1840, son of Comr. Alexander S. Mackenzie, United States navy, and the grandson of John Slidell. He was appointed a cadet to the United States Military Academy, July 1, 1858, and was graduated in 1862, at the head of his class. He was assigned to the engineer corps as a second lieutenant, and served as assistant engineer of the 9th army corps in the northern Virginia campaign, being engaged in the action at Kelly's Ford, Aug. 20, 1862, and in the second battle of Bull Run, where he was wounded. He was brevetted first lieutenant for his gallantry, Aug. 29, 1862, and on Mar. 3, 1863, received his commission as first lieutenant in the corps of engineers. He was attached to the engineer battalion of the army of the Potomac, and in the Maryland campaign he was employed in constructing, repairing, and guarding bridges; during the Rappahannock campaign, he participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, and Chancellorsville, May 2–4, 1863. He was in command of an engineer company in the Pennsylvania campaign, and took part in the battle of Gettysburg; received the brevets of captain for gallantry at Chancellorsville, and major for his conduct at Gettysburg. From August, 1863, to May, 1864, he served in the Rapidan campaign, being engaged in repairing and guarding bridges; in building blockhouses, roads, bridges, and rifle trenches; and in making reconnoissances. He was promoted captain, Nov. 6, 1863, and commanded an engineer company in the battles of the Wilderness and at Spottsylvania. While in command of a regiment, he distinguished himself in the siege of Petersburg, June 10–22, 1864, where he was wounded, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, June 18, 1864. On July 10, 1864, he was appointed colonel of the 2nd Connecticut heavy artillery, and was engaged in the defense of Washington, D. C. He commanded a brigade in Gen. H. G. Wright's corps in the Shenandoah campaign, and served with great distinction in the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek, where he was again wounded. In the final siege of Petersburg he was in command of a brigade in Gen. Wheaton's division of the 6th corps, and subsequently he commanded a division of cavalry in the army of the James, being engaged at the battle of Five Forks, Apr. 1, 1865; in the pursuit of the army of northern Virginia, and in the actions about Appomattox Court House. He was brevetted colonel, Oct. 19, 1864, for gallantry at Cedar Creek, and on the same day he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. On Mar. 13, 1865, he was brevetted major-general of volunteers, and brigadier-general, United States army, for services in the field during the war, and on Jan. 15, 1866, he was mustered out of the volunteer service. He was made colonel of the 41st infantry, Mar. 6, 1867; was transferred to the 4th cavalry, Dec. 15, 1869; was promoted brigadier-general, Oct. 26, 1882; and was retired from active service, Mar. 24, 1884, for disability in the line of duty. Gen. Mackenzie died at New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1889.

SULLY, Daniel, actor, was born in Newport, R. I., Nov. 6, 1855, son of Patrick C. and Catharine (McCarthy) Sullivan. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. In youth he became a circus acrobat, later turning his attention to the variety stage. In 1884 he rewrote an old English comedy called "The Chimney Corner," evolving from it "The Corner Grocery," which he played for five years with every success. During the second season of "The Corner Grocery" he alternated with it a second play of his own authorship, entitled "Daddy Nolan," which was a sequel or continuation of the first. In 1891 came the "Millionaire," or, as it was known later, "O'Brien, the Contractor." In 1900 he introduced "The Parish Priest," and this he considers his best play, representing as it does the real Irish-American—the generous, mirth-loving, substantial type to be found in every part of the country. Several successful plays were produced by him for the purpose of raising the Irish-American of the stage to his proper place, and step by step his object was accomplished, until the "Parish Priest" was finally made a possibility. Among the other plays produced by Mr. Sully are "Capital Prize," "Con Conroy" and "O'Niel." He was married in Hoboken, N. J., 1885, to Louise A., daughter of Charles Kemble and Lydia A. Fox (long ago retired from the stage), and a niece of George Lafayette Fox, the great Humpty Dumpty. He spends his summer vacation at his farm at Lake hill, Ulster co., N. Y., in the heart of the Catskill mountains.

LONG, Eli, soldier, was born in Woodford county, Ky., June 16, 1837, son of Eli and Margaret Long. He attended the Frankfort, Ky., Military Academy, where he was graduated in 1855, and was appointed second lieutenant in the 1st United States cavalry, June 27, 1856. He served on frontier duty till 1861, and was engaged in several skirmishes with the Indians. On Mar. 1, 1861, he was promoted first lieutenant, and on May 24th of that year was commissioned captain in the 4th cavalry. During the civil war he participated in all the operations of the army of the West, becoming colonel of the 4th Ohio cavalry, Feb. 23, 1863, and brigadier-general of volunteers, Aug. 18, 1864. He served with distinction while in command of a brigade at Tullahoma, Murfreesboro, Elk river, and Chickamauga, and in the Atlanta campaign. In 1865 he commanded the second division of Gen. James H. Wilson's cavalry corps in the raids through Alabama and Georgia, and led his division in a charge on the intrenchments at Selma, Ala., capturing that place. He was wounded at Murfreesboro, and at Farmington, Tenn.; was wounded twice at Lovejoy's Station, Ga., and he received a severe wound in the head at Selma, Ala. He was brevetted major, Oct. 7, 1862, for gallantry in the battle of Farmington; lieutenant-colonel, Dec. 3, 1863, for services in the defense of Knoxville; colonel, Aug. 21, 1864, for Lovejoy's Station; brigadier-general, Mar. 13, 1865, for Selma; major-general for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war; and major-general of volunteers for services in action. On Jan. 15, 1866, he was mustered out of the volunteer service, and was retired, Aug. 16, 1867, with the rank of major-general, but he was subsequently reduced to brigadier-general through the operation of the act of Mar. 3, 1875. After his retirement from the army he resided at Plainfield, N. J. He was married, Sept. 5, 1865, to Jane I. Lane, at Louisville, Ky., and he died in New York city, Jan. 5, 1903.

STITES, Henry J., jurist, was born in Scott county, Ky., in 1816, son of Abram Stites, and grandson of Dr. John Stites. After a common-school education he entered mercantile life, but being dissatisfied with business pursuits, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. In 1848 he was nominated as presidential elector for Cass and Butler, and canvassed the district in favor of this ticket, which was his only appearance in politics. In 1850, on the adoption of the Constitution of 1849, he was elected judge of the 2nd judicial district, and in 1854 was elected on the Know-Nothing ticket, but without any strict party vote, to the bench of the appellate court, by a majority of 5,283, over John H. McHenry. He served as chief justice during the early years of the civil war, 1861–62. Being a State Rights Democrat, and at the same time opposed to secession, and harassed by the difficulty of reconciling the two principles, he sought peace in exile, and removed with his wife to Canada, where he remained until after the war, when he returned to Louisville and became a partner of Judge J. F. Bullitt. The resignation of Judge Muir left a vacancy in the office of judge of the court of common pleas, and at the recommendation of the whole bar of Louisville, Gov. Stephenson appointed him to that office in October, 1867. He was elected to the same office by the people in 1868, 1874, and 1880, the last term expiring in

1886. During his career subsequent to the war, he united with Judge Bullitt and others in the advocacy of liberal laws toward the colored people, in opposition to the Federal "Civil Rights" Act. His service on the bench extended over a period of more than thirty years, and he was regarded as one of the greatest jurists of the state. He was gifted with solid judgment, and was honest and fearless in the discharge of his duties. He was twice married; first, in 1841, to Mary Jane Sharp, daughter of Dr. Sharp, and niece of Solomon P. Sharp, a noted lawyer; second, in 1867, to Mrs. Caroline M. (Sharp) Barker, his deceased wife's sister. He died at Louisville, Ky., Apr. 3, 1891.

HAYWARD, Monroe Leland, senator, was born at Willsboro, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1840, son of William Joseph and Betsey Seaman (Leland) Hayward, grandson of David and Lucretia (Chapman) Hayward, and great-grandson of Ephraim Hayward, a revolutionary soldier who fought throughout the entire war. He was educated in the public schools and at Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, Fort Edward, N. Y. He enlisted in the civil war, participated in the battle of Winchester and the Banks campaign through the Shenandoah valley, and was honorably discharged on a surgeon's certificate in the fall of 1862. He then studied law at Whitewater, Wis., and was admitted to the bar in 1867, settling for the practice of his profession at Nebraska City. In 1873 he was made a member of the state constitutional convention; and in 1886 he served for a short period on the judicial bench, filling an uncompleted term by appointment from the governor. He was elected to the United States senate for the term beginning Mar. 4, 1899, but died before the opening of congress, and Sen. William V. Allen was appointed to take his place. He was married, June 14, 1870, to Jennie, daughter of Edwin A. Pelton, of Cold Springs, N. Y., and had two sons and one daughter. Edwin P. is a surgeon in the United States army, and William H. was a captain in the war with Spain. Sen. Hayward died at Nebraska City, Neb., Dec. 5, 1899.

MACKIE, John Milton, author, was born at Wareham, Mass., Dec. 19, 1813, son of Dr. Peter Mackie; grandson of Dr. Andrew Mackie of Wareham, and great-grandson of Dr. John Mackie, who came from Dundee, Scotland, and settled at Southampton, N. Y. He was educated at Brown University, where he was graduated in 1832; he was a tutor at that institution in 1834–38, and in 1845 he issued a "Life of Godfrey William Von Leibnitz," followed in 1848 by the "Life of Samuel Gorton," which formed one volume of Sparks' "American Biographies." His "Cosas de España; or Going to Madrid via Barcelona" (1848), was the fruit of a European tour, meritorious for the humor and descriptive skill with which they are written. Other works are: "Life of Schamyl, and a Narrative of the Circassian War of Independence against Russia" (1856); "Life of Tai-Ping-Wang, Chief of the Chinese Insurrection" (1857); "From Cape Cod to Dixie and the Tropics" (1864). Mr. Mackie also contributed largely to the reviews on important topics which indicate patient research and wide reading, especially in German history and literature. He contributed a series of articles to "Putman's Magazine" in 1854. During the later part of his life Mr. Mackie resided at Great Barrington, Mass., where he engaged in farming and was as successful in agriculture as he had previously been in literature. He died in 1894.

MALLARY, Rollin Carolus, statesman, was born in Cheshire, Conn., May 27, 1784. In early life he removed with his father to Vermont, and was graduated at Middlebury College in 1805. He then studied law with Horatio Seymour at Middlebury, with Robert Temple at Rutland, Vt., and in 1806 became preceptor of the academy at Castleton; but in 1807 he was admitted to the bar, and practiced in the latter town until 1818, when he removed to Poultney, Vt. He acted as secretary to the governor and his council in 1807, 1809–12, and 1815–19; and held the office of state's attorney for Rutland county during 1811–13, and 1815–16. As a candidate for the national legislature he successfully contested the election of Orasmus C. Merrill, and represented Vermont in congress in 1820–31, taking an active part, as chairman of an important committee, in all matters appertaining to commerce. He was a leader of the protectionists, and while chairman of the committee on manufactures, reported the tariff of 1828, which led to South Carolina's Act of Nullification, and Pres. Jackson's energetic measure for the Union. He was also prominent in the fight over the Missouri Compromise, and opposed the admission of that state with a slave constitution. Mr. Mallary was held in the highest estimation both for his public acts and private virtues. He died in Baltimore, Md., Apr. 16, 1831. His brother was the Rev. Chas. D. Mallary, D.D., a Baptist clergyman who founded the Mercer University in Georgia.

Geo Mortimer Roe

ROE, George Mortimer, journalist, was born at Clyde, Wayne co., N. Y., Oct. 30, 1848, son of Austin Marinus and Polly C. (Seelye) Roe, seventh in descent from John Roe, who came from England previous to 1680 and settled at Port Jefferson, L. I. His great-grandfather, Daniel Roe, commanded a company in the 2d N. Y. regiment during the revolutionary war. He was educated at Falley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y., and at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in the class of 1874. He left college in his junior year. He began teaching as early as 1866 in Cayuga county, N. Y. In 1872 he became a reporter on the Cincinnati "Gazette." He was city editor of the Cincinnati "Enquirer" during the years 1881–86, and was subsequently associate editor on that paper and associate and managing editor of the Cincinnati "Times-Star." He is the author of "A History of the Cincinnati Police" (1890), and a "History of Cincinnati" (1895). During 1895–98 he was a member of the Cincinnati board of supervisors; he was also a member of the Cincinnati Literary Club and the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. He was married in 1874 to Emma A., daughter of Lewis E. Loomis of Fulton, N. Y. They had two daughters and one son, of whom a daughter only is living.

HALL, Mary (Dame), president of Sorosis, was born at Falmouth, Cumberland co., Me., Oct. 6, 1848, daughter of Rev. Charles and Nancy Jenness (Page) Dame. She was educated at the Exeter High School, and at Mt. Holyoke College, where she was graduated in 1870, the first of her class. She taught school at Sharon, Pa., three years, and in 1876 went to the Hawaiian Islands. In 1878 she was married to the Hon. E. O. Hall, of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, a man greatly distinguished in the religious, educational, political, and social history of Hawaii. He served in the cabinet of King Lunalilo, and was one of his trustees; was also in the cabinet of Kalakaua, was a member of the privy council of state, a trustee of Oahu College, a member of the board of education, and was also a leader in the religious affairs of the islands. He died, Sept. 18, 1883. After his death Mrs. Hall spent much time abroad in study. She became a prominent advocate of the general interests of her sex, and took part in the organization and promotion of various important societies. She was president of Sorosis from March, 1897, to October, 1898; was president of the Michigan Mt. Holyoke Alumni Association during her residence in that state, and president of the National Society of New England Women in New York. She is a member of the New York city chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Michigan Colonial Dames of America, and the American Authors' Society.

HICKS, Josiah Duane, congressman, was born in Chester county, Pa., Aug. 1, 1844, son of John and Barbara (Eynon) Hicks, natives of Wales, who came to America about 1840. He removed to Blair county in 1847 and to Altoona in 1861. He enlisted in the 125th Pennsylvania volunteers in the civil war, and took part in the second battle of Bull Run, and the battles of Antietam and Chancellorsville. He subsequently entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. at Altoona, and was promoted chief clerk of the Tyrone division. In 1873 he removed to Tyrone, engaged in the insurance business and studied law in the office of Alexander & Herr, being admitted to the bar in 1875. Returning to Altoona in 1883, he formed a partnership with Hon. D. J. Neff, his former preceptor. In 1892 he was elected to congress, served on the committee of public buildings and grounds and the committee on patents. In the debates of the 53d congress he firmly championed the cause of the union veterans against the strictures of the president, advocated the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman Silver Law, and strenuously opposed the repeal of the McKinley act, as a menace to American homes and industries. He was returned to congress in 1894, by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Hicks' first wife died in 1875, and in 1876 he was married to Josephine F. Barrick of Maryland.

J. D. Hicks

KNAPP, John, editor and publisher, was born in New York city, June 20, 1816. His parents removed to St. Louis in 1820, but his childhood was passed on a farm near Bluffdale, Ill., his father having died in 1823. After his return to St. Louis in 1834, he was interested for a time in the wholesale grocery business, but in 1854 purchased an interest in the "Missouri Republican," the oldest newspaper west of the Mississippi river. The remainder of his life was devoted to the interests of that paper, which, in company with his brother, Col. George Knapp, he developed into the most influential and powerful journal of the Southwest. For many years he was president of the corporation owning and conducting the "Republican," now the "Republic." Though he never sought political preferment he was a man of public spirit and enterprise. He served in the militia in all grades; volunteered in the Mexican war, and went to Mexico as captain of the St. Louis Legion; was twice commissioned colonel of Missouri regiments during the civil war; held the rank of lieutenant-colonel at the time of the capture of Camp Jackson, and subsequently (1864) served in the state forces. In the business management of a great periodical, he was energetic and progressive, making it a most valuable and remunerative piece of newspaper property. Col. Knapp was married, Apr. 22, 1844, to Virginia Wright, of St. Louis, and had three sons and three daughters. His son Charles Welbourne succeeded his father as president and general manager of the St. Louis "Republic." Col. Knapp died in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 12, 1888.

HURD, Henry Mills, physician, was born at Union City, Mich., May 3, 1843, son of Theodore C. and Eleanor Eunice (Hammond) Hurd. During 1858–60 he was a student at Knox College. The following year he devoted to teaching, and in 1861 he entered the junior class at the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1863. After studying medicine with his stepfather, he attended lectures at the Rush Medical College, and at the University of Michigan, being graduated at the latter with the degree of M.D. in 1866. The following year he spent in New York in study and hospital work. Removing to Chicago, he engaged in dispensary and general practice for two years. In 1870 he became assistant physician to the Michigan Asylum for the Insane at Kalamazoo, occupying that position for eight years, when he became assistant superintendent. On the opening of the Eastern Michigan Asylum, Pontiac, in 1878, he was appointed medical superintendent, which position he held till 1889. In the latter year he became professor of psychiatry at Johns Hopkins and has since also filled the office of superintendent of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md. Dr. Hurd is editor of Johns Hopkins "Hospital Bulletin" and of Johns Hopkins "Hospital Reports" since 1890. He became editor of the "American Journal of Insanity" in 1897, and has edited three volumes of the proceedings of the American Medico-Psychological Association, which body he served as secretary in 1892–97, and as president in 1898–99. He succeeded Dr. J. M. Gaston of Atlanta, Ga., as president of the American Academy of Medicine in 1895–96. With Dr. John S. Billings, he is joint author of "Hints to Hospital Visitors" (1895), and of "Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Nursing" (1893). He received the degree of A.M. in 1871, and that of LL.D. in 1895. He was married in 1874 to Mary, daughter of Charles H. Doolittle, of Utica, N. Y.

HOPKINS, Moses Aaron, clergyman and educator, was born in Montgomery county, Va., Dec. 25, 1846, of slave parents. When the civil war began he obtained employment as a cook in the camps of the national army, and undertook to educate himself. He was totally untaught and learned his alphabet in his twentieth year (1866); but such was his talent and perseverance, that he acquired a classical education, first attending Avery College, Allegheny City, Pa., and later Lincoln University where he was graduated the valedictorian of his class in 1874. He then studied theology at Auburn Seminary, N. Y., and was the first colored person graduated at that institution (1877). He was ordained to the ministry at Baltimore, Md., in 1877, and settled as pastor of a church at Franklin, N. C. Both as minister and educator he did good work for the colored race and wielded a powerful influence over those in his pastoral care. He was independent as to his political opinions and in 1885 was appointed U. S. minister resident and consul-general to Liberia, and died at Monrovia, Liberia, Aug. 3, 1886. He was succeeded by Charles H. J. Taylor, who held the position for three years.

PARKER, Joel, jurist, was born at Jaffrey, N. H., Jan. 25, 1795, son of Hon. Abel and Edith (Jewett) Parker. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1811, and in September, 1815, entered upon the practice of law at Keene, N. H. During 1824–26 he was a member of the New Hampshire legislature; became associate justice of the supreme court of that state, Jan. 8, 1833; was appointed chief-justice, June 25, 1838, and in November, 1840, was made chairman of the committee to revise the state laws of New Hampshire. During 1847–57 he occupied the chair of medical jurisprudence at Dartmouth College, and from Nov. 6, 1847, until his death, he was Royall professor of law at Harvard University. Judge Parker was the author of many valuable works on legal and political topics and of numerous volumes of law reports. The most important of his publications include: "Daniel Webster as a Jurist," an address to the Harvard Law School (1853); "A Charge to the Grand Jury on the Uncertainty of Law" (1854); "The Non-Extension of Slavery" (1856); "Personal Liberty Laws and Slavery in the Territories" (1861); "The Right of Secession" (1861); "Constitutional Law" (1862); "Habeas Corpus and Martial Law" (1862); "The War Powers of Congress and the President" (1863); "Revolution and Construction" (1866); "The Three Powers of Government" (1869); and "Conflict of Decisions" (1875). Judge Parker received the degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1837, and from Harvard in 1848. He was married, Jan. 20, 1848, to Mary Morse, daughter of Elijah Parker of Keene, N. H. He died in Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 17, 1875.

MARTIN, Henry Newell, biologist, was born in Newry, Ireland, July 1, 1848. He studied at University College in London, and received the degrees of B.S. in 1870; M.B. in 1871, and D.Sc. in 1872, from the University of London, being appointed university scholar in zoölogy and physiology. He took the B.A. degree at Christ College, Cambridge, in 1874; became a fellow of his college, and was also lecturer on natural history. When the Johns Hopkins University was established in 1876, he was invited to become its professor of biology, which chair he occupied, with that of physiology, in 1883–93, when he retired, having been also director of the biological laboratory. His original researches included experiments on "The Normal Respiratory Movements of a Frog, and the Influence Upon Its Respiratory Center of Stimulation of the Optic Lobes" (1878); "On the Influence of Stimulation of the Mid-Brain Upon the Respiratory Rhythm of the Mammal" (1878); and "On the Respiratory Function of the Internal Intercostal Muscles" (1879). He was the first to demonstrate that the heart of a warm-blooded animal can be kept alive and beating normally for hours after the death of the animal. He was appointed Croonian lecturer of the Royal Society of London for the year 1883. He was president of the American Society of Naturalists in 1890, a member of various scientific societies, and a fellow of the Royal Society of London. In 1881 the honorary degree of M.D. was conferred on him by the University of Georgia. He was editor of "Studies from the Biological Laboratory" of Johns Hopkins, and associate editor of "The Journal of Physiology." He was associated with Huxley in the preparation of his "Practical Biology" (1876), and was the author of "The Human Body" (1881); "Hand Book of Vertebrate Dissection" (with William A. Moale, 1881–84); "Variations of Temperature and the Heat of a Dog's Heart" (1884); and "Observations in Regard to the Supposed Suction-Pump Action of the Mammalian Heart" (1887). He died at Burley, England, Oct. 27, 1896.

THOMPSON, William Oxley, Presbyterian clergyman and president of Ohio State University, was born at Cambridge, Guernsey co., O., Nov. 5, 1855, son of David Glenn and Agnes Miranda (Oxley) Thompson, grandson of David and Sarah (Gordon) Thompson and great-grandson of Jeremiah Oxley, who came from England, settled in Smithfield, Jefferson co., O., and died soon after the war of 1812. He was graduated at Muskingum College, New Concord, O., in 1878, received the degree of M.A. in course in 1881 and was graduated at the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pa., in 1882. He was ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian church at Fort Dodge, Ia., in July of that year, and served as pastor of churches at Odebolt, Ia., in 1882–85, and Longmont, Colo., in 1885–91. He then became president of Miami University, Oxford, O., which position he held until 1899, when he was elected president of Ohio State University, Columbus, O., where he still remains (1904). The Ohio State University has now sixteen buildings devoted to instruction, two dormitories, six residences, farm buildings, etc., costing altogether in construction about $800,000. The equipment and apparatus amount to about $170,000, while the land now occupied as a site, with the farm, is valued at $1,500,000. The university is divided into six colleges, each under the direction of its own faculty. Pres. Thompson received the degree of D.D. from Muskingum College in 1891 and that of LL.D. from the Western University of Pennsylvania in 1897. He was married, Sept. 21, 1882, to Rebecca Jane, daughter of Samuel A. Allison of Indiana, Pa., who died Aug. 15, 1886. On Oct. 5, 1887, he was married to Helen Starr, daughter of William W. Brown of Longmont, Colo., who died Dec. 27, 1890; and on June 28, 1894, he was married to Estelle Godfrey, daughter of Charles H. Clark of Cleveland, O. He has three children, Bessie Agnes, Lorin and Roger Brown Thompson.

MONTGOMERY, Robert M., jurist, was born at Eaton Rapids, Eaton co., Mich., May 12, 1849, son of Johnson and Elvine (Dudley) Montgomery. In 1836 his parents removed to Michigan from New York state. The son was educated in the public and high schools, and at an early age engaged in teaching. In August, 1864, though but fifteen years of age, he enlisted in the 7th

Michigan cavalry, but three months later was discharged on account of ill health, having seen no active service. At nineteen he entered upon the study of law under Judge F. J. Russell of Hart, Mich., and in 1871 was admitted to the bar. Shortly after beginning practice at Pentwater, Oceana county, he was appointed assistant assessor of internal revenue for the district covering Oceana and two other counties, and served until 1873, when he was elected prosecuting attorney, being re-elected in 1875. In 1877 he removed to Grand Rapids, where he formed the law partnership of Burch & Montgomery, and in the same year was appointed assistant U. S. district attorney for western Michigan. In 1881 he was elected circuit judge from a Democratic circuit, although a Republican, and in 1886 was re-elected, with increased majority, for the term of six years. In August, 1888, however, he resigned and resumed practice at Grand Rapids as a member of the firm of Montgomery & Bundy, which soon had a large and increasing practice. In 1890 he was called to the supreme court of Michigan as one of the associate justices for the term expiring in 1900, and he was re-elected by the largest plurality ever given a candidate for the office. Judge Montgomery's opinions are valuable for their lucid comprehension of all the points at issue in a case and for their clearness and brevity. He was married, in 1873, to Theo, daughter of J. W. Wadsworth of Pentwater, and has two sons.

DRAYTON, Thomas Fenwick, soldier, was born in South Carolina in 1807, son of William Drayton (1776–1846), a soldier in the war of 1812. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1828, and served in garrison in Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and Newport, Ky. (1828–32). He was then on topographical duty, and resigned from the army in 1836, when he became a civil engineer, practicing in Charleston and Louisville, Ky., and Cincinnati, O. He owned a plantation in St. Luke's parish, S. C., and served in the state senate, 1853–56. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the Confederate army and was commissioned brigadier-general. In the Port Royal expedition he was in command of the troops on Hilton Head island, where his brother, Capt. Percival Drayton, commanded one of the vessels of the Federal fleet. After the war he purchased a farm in Georgia, but in 1878 removed to Charlotte, N. C., and died there in 1885.

Tho. F. Drayton.

JANES, Lewis George, author and lecturer, was born in Providence, R. I., Feb. 19, 1844, son of Alphonso Richards and Sophia (Taft) Janes, and a descendant of William Janes, who came to New England with John Davenport in 1637, and was an original settler of New Haven colony. He was graduated at the Providence high school in 1862, and was fitted for Brown University, which, although ill-health prevented his being graduated, subsequently conferred on him the degree of A.M. As a preparation for teaching physical culture he studied medicine in New York city, but never practiced it, and he soon turned his attention to ethical, historical and philosophical studies, and to literary work. During 1885–96 he was president of the Brooklyn Ethical Association, which became known as the exponent and defender of evolutionary views, especially of Herbert Spencer's system of philosophy, ethics and sociology, as well as for the application of ethical principles to the practical problems of sociology. During 1893–96 Dr. Janes was lecturer on sociology and civics in the school of political science connected with the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, while in 1894–95 he was instructor in history in Adelphi College, and for several years vice-president of the Brooklyn Institute department of archaeology. From 1896 until his death he was director of the Cambridge conference, Cambridge, Mass., devoted to the comparative study of ethics, philosophy, sociology and religion, and director also of the Monsalvat School of Comparative Religion, which he founded, and before which he delivered courses of lectures on "Early Religious History," "Christian Origins," "The Relation of Science to Religious Thought" and "Social Science and Applied Religion." In 1898–99 he organized a course of lectures in co-operation with a committee of the University of Vermont, before which he lectured. He also lectured before the Ohio State University, and various religious and ethical societies. In June, 1899, he was elected president of the Free Religious Association of America, succeeding Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson. He was the author of "A Study of Primitive Christianity" (1886), "Evolution of Morals" (1889), "Scope and Principles of the Evolution Philosophy" (1890), "Life as a Fine Art" (1891), "Problem of City Government" (1892) and "War and Progress" (1893). Other works are "Cosmic Evolution as Related to Ethics" (1895), "Samuel Gorton, First Settler of Warwick, R. I." (1896), Social Ideals and Social Progress" (1899) and "Health and a Day" (1901), while occasionally he contributed to the "Westminster Review," "Boston Index" and other reviews. He was married: first, to Gertrude, daughter of Elias Pool of East Abington, Mass., by whom he had two sons, one of whom died in 1875, in which year Mrs. Janes died; second, to Helen Hall Rawson, a descendant of Edward Rawson, colonial secretary of Massachusetts bay. By his second marriage he had two daughters. He died at Eliot, Me., Sept. 4, 1901.

FREAR, Walter Francis, jurist, was born at Grass Valley, Nevada co., Cal., Oct. 29, 1863, son of Walter and Fannie E. (Foster) Frear, and a descendant of Hugo Frear (Hugues Frere) who emigrated from Flanders, France, about 1660, and was one of twelve who purchased a tract of land from the Indians and founded the town of New Paltz, Ulster co., N. Y. His son Simon removed across the Hudson river to Poughkeepsie; and Simon's son John, who was a colonel in the revolution, had a grandson named Baltus, who resided in Ithaca, Tompkins co., N. Y., and was the grandfather of Judge Frear. His father was a Congregational clergyman, who removed from New York to California in 1855. He was graduated at Yale University in 1885, ranking among the honor students of his class. After studying six months at the Hastings College of Law, San Francisco, he went to Honolulu, Hawaii, with his parents, and for two years taught Greek, mathematics, and political economy, at Oahu College. Meanwhile he continued his law studies independently, and was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1890, with the degree of LL.B., *magna cum laude*, receiving the Jewell prize. He was admitted to the bar of Connecticut the same year, spent some months in European travel, and commenced practice at Honolulu, where a short time later he became associated with Hon. L. A. Thurston. He was appointed second judge of the 1st circuit court by Queen Liliuokalani, Jan. 1, 1893, and after the overthrow of the monarchy he was appointed to the office of second associate justice of the supreme court by Pres. Dole, Mar. 7, 1893. He became first associate justice of the supreme court, Jan. 6, 1896, and Pres. McKinley made him first chief justice of the supreme court of the territory of Hawaii, June 5, 1900. Upon the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States in July, 1898, he was appointed to recommend laws for the government of Hawaii, the other members of the commission being Pres. Dole, of Hawaii, Senators S. M. Cullom and J. T. Morgan, and Representative R. R. Hitt. He served in this commission until March, 1899, when it was disbanded. Judge Frear is prominent in various educational, religious, social, art, literary, historical, scientific, and other institutions, societies, and movements in the Hawaiian Islands. He was married at Honolulu, Aug. 1, 1893, to Mary Emma, daughter of Benjamin F. and Emma L. (Smith) Dillingham, of Honolulu; and a granddaughter of Rev. Lowell Smith, who was sent as a missionary to the Hawaiian Islands. Mrs. Frear is a talented woman, and since her graduation at Wellesley College (Mass.), in 1893, has devoted much time to literature and music, having published a work entitled "The Cocoa Palm and Other Songs" (1898). Judge Frear is the author of "Evolution of the Hawaiian Judiciary" (1894), which is No. 7 of the Hawaiian Historical Society series; and "The Hawaiian Judiciary," which was contributed to the "Yale Law Journal" in 1897.

BURKHART, Harvey Jacob, dentist, was born in Cleveland, O., Aug. 14, 1864, son of Jacob and Biena (Buckholtz) Burkhart. His father was one of the early settlers of Cleveland, O., a cooper by trade, and was active in local affairs. The son's early education was received in the public schools of Cleveland and at the Dansville Seminary. Subsequently he entered the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and was graduated D.D.S. in 1890, with first honors. He began the practice of his profession at Dansville, N. Y., with his brother, but removed to Batavia, N. Y., in 1890. He was mayor of that city 1902–4. He has been president of the board of education, a member of the Board of Trade, a delegate to state and other conventions of the Republican party, president of the Business Men's Association, and a director in various local business enterprises. In 1899 he was president of the National Dental Association, while for three years he was president of the New York State Society; he has also been president of the Eighth District Dental Society, and is chairman of the committee to organize the fourth international dental congress in St. Louis in 1904. For nine years he was eminent commander of the Batavia Knights Templar, and he is a member of many clubs and societies. Dr. Burkhart was married in Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1890, to Jane, daughter of William Hingston of that city, and has one son, Richard Hingston Burkhart.

PECK, Henry Everard, was born in Rochester, N. Y., July 27, 1821, son of Everard and Chloe (Porter) Peck. From the Rochester high school he went to Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Me., where he was graduated in 1841, and was afterward a student of the Lane (Ohio) and the Auburn (N. Y.) Theological seminaries. He completed his studies at Oberlin, O., and after being ordained as a Congregational clergyman, conducted a mission church in a section of Rochester known as Frankfort. In 1852 he accepted the chair of history and belles lettres in Oberlin College, preaching regularly in addition to his duties as an educator. Becoming notably identified with the cause of abolition, he gave practical and pecuniary aid to fugitives, and was the fearless advocate of measures for the abolishment of slavery when such advocacy meant a self-sacrifice akin to martyrdom. He was foremost among the "Wellington rescuers," those forerunners of John Brown, among whom was Prof. Langston, also of Oberlin. In 1858 he was arrested under the charge of violating the fugitive-slave law, and was committed to the Cleveland jail with several other abolitionists. The United States government refused to bring their case to trial, but finally the U. S. district attorney moved a *nolle prosequi,* and the prisoners were discharged. In March, 1865, Prof. Peck was appointed U. S. commissioner to the republic of Hayti, the office being raised to that of minister-resident before his death. On his way to Port au Prince with his family, in June, 1865, he was shipwrecked on a coral reef some twelve miles off the Bermudas, involving for him a serious loss of property. Returning to New York, he started again for his destination, which he reached in safety. He died of yellow fever, June 9, 1867, at Port au Prince.

GRAY, James Richard, lawyer and journalist, was born at Adairsville, Bartow co., Ga., Sept. 30, 1859, son of John William and Sarah Jane (Venable) Gray. His earliest American ancestor was Abraham Venable of Devonshire, England, who came to this continent in 1680 settling in Virginia. He married Mrs. Elizabeth (Lewis) Nix. Their son Abraham was a captain in the colonial militia, county lieutenant of Louisa county, Va., for twenty years a member of the Virginia house of burgesses, a justice of the peace in Hanover and Louisa counties, and an intimate friend of Patrick Henry. He married Martha Davis and had a son John, who served as a captain in the revolutionary war. Capt. John Venable married Agnes Moorman; their son Robert married Judith Jackson; their son James L. married Matilda Moore, and their daughter was Sarah Jane Venable, mother of James R. Gray. The direct paternal line of ancestry runs as follows: John W. Gray, son of James Gray and Jermima Reynolds; James Gray was a son of John Gray and Rebeckah White. James Richard Gray was graduated at the North Georgia Agricultural College in 1878, studied law at Cartersville, Ga., under Abda Johnson, a noted lawyer, and was admitted to the bar in 1879. Shortly afterward he moved to Atlanta where he continued the practice of his chosen profession until December, 1901. In April, 1900, with others he bought the Atlanta "Journal" and at the urgent solicitation of his associates in December, 1901, he assumed the management of that paper as editor in chief and general manager. His management of the "Journal" has been marked with signal success and ability. He is also a director of the Fourth National Bank. Though an able lawyer and popular man he has never sought or held any public office. He is a prominent member of the Capital City and Piedmont Driving clubs. He was married, Nov.

James R Gray

16, 1881, to May, daughter of Walker Patterson Inman of Atlanta, and has five children, Jennie D., Cordelia I., Walter I., Harriet F. and James Richard Gray.

JARVIS, Edward, physician, was born in Concord, Mass., Jan. 9, 1803, son of Francis and Melicent (Hosmer) Jarvis and a descendant of John Jarvis, a shipbuilder who emigrated from Yorkshire, England, to Boston in 1661. He was educated at the Westfield Academy, Concord, and at Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1826. He studied medicine at the Boston Medical School and after obtaining the degree of M.D. in 1830 he at once took up the practice of his profession in Northfield, Mass. He subsequently resided in Concord, 1832–37, Louisville, Ky., 1837–42, and at Dorchester, 1842–84. He made a sanitary survey of Massachusetts by order of the government and tabulated the mortality statistics of the United States as reported in the census of 1860. He was a diligent investigator and a voluminous writer, having published "Physiology and Hygiene" (1846), "Elementary Physiology" (1848), "Primary Physiology for Schools" (1849), and a large number of reports on public health, mortality rates, education, insanity, etc. He was president of the American Statistical Association during 1852–83. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Norfolk Medical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Philosophical Society and the American Antiquarian Society. He was married, Jan. 9, 1834, to Almira Hunt of Concord, Mass., and he died in Dorchester, Nov. 1, 1884.

David O. Mears

MEARS, David Otis, clergyman and author, was born at Essex, Mass., Feb. 22, 1842, son of David and Abigail (Burnham) Mears, and grandson of John and Susan (Story) Mears. He was educated at Phillips Andover Academy and at Amherst College, where he was graduated in 1865. He then pursued a theological course. He was ordained to the ministry in 1867, and his first charge was the North Avenue Congregational Church, Cambridge, Mass. In 1877 he was called to the Piedmont Congregational Church of Worcester, Mass.; he had charge of the Calvary Presbyterian Church, Cleveland, O., during 1893–95, and since December, 1895, has been pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Albany, N. Y. Dr. Mears is the author of "The Life of Edward Norris Kirk, D.D." (1877), "The Deathless Book" (1888), "Oberlin Lectures" (1892), and "Inspired Through Suffering" (1895). He was the editor of Dr. Kirk's "Lectures on Revivals" in 1875, and in 1879 was editor of the "Golden Rule," now "Christian Endeavor World." He has contributed to the "Monday Club Sermons" (twenty-seven volumes), and has written numerous published monographs, contributions, orations, addresses, etc. In 1888 he was chaplain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, and in 1888–93 was president of the Anti-Saloon League of Massachusetts, which had its origin in the Piedmont Church of Worcester during his pastorate. In 1875 he founded the Avon Place Orphan Home, Cambridge, Mass., and in 1885 the Y. W. C. A. of Worcester. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Amherst in 1868, and that of D.D. by Iowa College in 1882. He was married at Amherst, Mass., Sept. 11, 1867, to Fannie J., daughter of Bradford Bentley, and at Grinnell, Ia., Sept. 6, 1882, to Mary C., daughter of Hon. J. B. Grinnell, and he has two sons and one daughter.

HOLLOWAY, Josephus Flavius, mechanical engineer, was born at Uniontown, O., Jan. 18, 1825, son of Joseph Thompson and Susan (Hawk) Holloway. When he was six years of age the family removed to Ohio near the town of Cuyahoga Falls. He was apprenticed to the firm of Bill Bros., engine builders, and later went to Wilmington, Del., to design steamboat engines. For some time he was employed at Cumberland, Md., as superintendent of a coal mining company, and while there was appointed general manager of a company organized for the manufacture of iron and the mining of coal, at Shawneetown, Ill. In 1865 he returned to Ohio and entered the service of the Cuyahoga Steam Furnace Co., as superintendent and engineer, and in 1872 upon the death of the president became the head of the concern. Under his management it had a most prosperous career and never passed a dividend, whatever might be the financial condition of the country. Engines and other machinery of his design went out to supply the Northwest as well as the home trade, while his marine engine became the accepted standard for screw propellers on the great lakes. In 1886 the plant was sold to the Cleveland Shipbuilding Co. and Mr. Holloway then engaged with the firm of H. R. Worthington of New York city as consulting engineer and seven years later became consulting engineer of the Snow Steam Pump Works of Buffalo. He patented a number of improvements in marine engines and steam pumping machinery. He was a charter member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and was its president in 1884–85, was a member of the Civil Engineers' Club of Cleveland and of the Engineers' Club of New York city of which he was also president. He was married in 1847 to Sarah Tift of Cuyahoga Falls, who died in 1855. In 1867 he was married to Anna C., daughter of Seth H. Sheldon of Cleveland, by whom he had a son and a daughter. He died at Cuyahoga Falls, O., Sept. 1, 1896.

SPEAR, William Thomas, jurist, was born at Warren, Trumbull co., O., June 3, 1834, son of Edward and Ann (Adgate) Spear and a descendant of Edward Spear, who settled in Philadelphia, Pa., about 1710. His father, a native of Huntington, Pa., was for many years a judge of the common pleas court of Ohio; his mother was a daughter of Oshael Adgate of Norwich. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and having been early thrown upon his own resources, was apprenticed to a printer. He followed his trade in Pittsburg, New York city and other places until 1856, when he returned to Warren, and while serving as deputy clerk of the common pleas and probate court read law under Jacob D. Cox, later governor of Ohio. He completed his studies at the Harvard Law School, was graduated in 1859 and was admitted to the bar of Ohio. He became a member of the firm of Cox & Ratcliff, and in 1867 he formed a partnership with John C. Hutchins, later a judge of the court of common pleas for Cuyahoga county, which continued several years. He was prosecuting attorney of Trumbull county for two terms, and solicitor of Warren two terms. In 1878 he was elected judge of the court of common pleas for Trumbull county, and in 1883 was re-elected. During his second term, in 1885, he was elected to the bench of the supreme court of the state to complete the unexpired term of Judge John W. Okey, and was re-elected in 1886 and 1892. Judge Spear had a remarkably clear, succinct and chaste style in writing and speaking. His decisions are noted for their strict adherence to the principles of legal science and the demands of justice. In 1864 he was married to Frances E., daughter of Peter York of Geneva, N. Y.

FRANCIS, Charles Spencer, diplomat, was born in Troy, N. Y., June 17, 1853, son of John Morgan and Harriet E. (Tucker) Francis. His father held three diplomatic missions, to Greece, Portugal and to Austria-Hungary. The son received his preparatory education at the Troy Academy, learned the printers' trade in his father's composing room, and subsequently entered Cornell University, where he was graduated in 1877. He repeatedly won the single scull championship of the university and in 1876 won the intercollegiate single scull championship at Saratoga Lake, making time which still stands as the world's intercollegiate record, viz: two miles in 13 minutes and 42¾ seconds. During his father's three years' residence at Athens as U. S. minister to Greece he served as his secretary. After leaving college he became a reporter on the Troy "Daily Times," in 1887 acquired a proprietory interest, becoming its manager, and on his father's death in 1897 he succeeded him as editor and sole owner of the paper. Though Mr. Francis has been actively identified with the Republican party he has never held political office. He was an officer on the staff of Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell, and also served for eleven years on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Joseph B. Carr of the New York National Guard. In 1900 he was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Greece, Roumania and Servia, but resigned in October, 1902, to attend to his business interests in Troy. He is alumni trustee of Cornell University, vice-president of the New York Society for Preservation of Scenic and Historic Objects, a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and chairman of the executive committee of the National Republican Editorial Association. He was married at Ithaca, N. Y., May 23, 1878, to Alice, daughter of the late Prof. Evans of Cornell University.

ROBINSON, Christopher, lawyer and congressman, was born in Providence, R. I., May 15, 1806, son of Benjamin and Ann (Pitts) Robinson. He was educated in the private school of Oliver Angell, and was graduated at Brown University in 1825. He first taught with great success as preceptor in the old Kent Academy, East Greenwich, R. I. (now known as East Greenwich Academy), and at the same time he preached occasionally in advocacy of the tenets of Universalism, to which faith he was strongly attached. While teaching he studied law in the office of Albert C. Greene, U. S. senator, and after being admitted to the bar in 1833 settled in Cumberland, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. From the outset he interested himself in the work of establishing and improving the public schools. He was attorney-general of the state, 1854–55, and a member of the 36th congress, 1859–61, serving on the committee on the judiciary and a special committee of 33 on the rebellious states. In 1861 he was appointed by Pres. Lincoln U. S. minister to Peru and envoy to negotiate treaties in settlement of difficulties which had arisen with that country, and he accomplished this mission creditably to himself and his government, and with such fairness that after his resignation in 1865 the Peruvians solicited him to become their general diplomatic agent to European courts. He was a delegate to the Loyalists' convention held in Philadelphia in 1866. He resumed the practice of law in Woonsocket. He was married: first, to Mary A. Tillinghast; second, to Mary A. Jencks, and third, to Louisa Aldrich of Keene, N. H., who died in 1853, leaving three sons and one daughter. He died in Woonsocket, R. I., Oct. 3, 1889.

CHURCH, Duane Herbert, inventor, was born in Madison, N. Y., May 12, 1849, son of William Clark and Mary Ann (Southworth) Church, and a descendant of Richard Church, who emigrated from England to Boston, Mass., with Gov. Winthrop in 1630 and settled in Plymouth. The line of descent is through Richard's son Joseph, his son Joseph, his son Caleb, his son William and his son Israel, the inventor's grandfather. He was educated in the public school at Eaton, N. Y., and was apprenticed to the watchmaker's trade at Faribault and St. Paul, Minn., 1867–71. After four years' employment at his trade in Chicago, he returned to St. Paul and formed the firm of Frohne & Church, jewelers. In 1882, owing to his reputation as a watchmaker, he was engaged by the American Waltham Watch Co., of Waltham, Mass., to improve their watches both in quality of workmanship and in mechanical devices. Being possessed of unusual skill and ingenuity, Mr. Church soon succeeded in producing a device for the improvement of stem winding watches, so as to do away with the "handsetting lever," which involved the necessity of opening the case during the operation of setting the hands. This new form of construction was soon adopted and became very popular under the technical name of the "pendant-set." At this time Mr. Church was master watchmaker, but in 1890 he was made mechanical superintendent. The work for which he is noted is the designing of automatic machinery for making the small pieces contained in a watch, and in connection with this, the development of a new line of mechanical possibilities, by the introduction of compressed air as a substitute for cams and levers, for producing complicated motions in limited spaces. He was married, in Chicago, Ill., June 25, 1882, to Harriet L., daughter of Seymour E. Douglas, of Oneida, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill., by whom he has three children, two sons, Harold D. and Eliot S., and one daughter, Lesley F. Church.

Duane H. Church

HORTON, Alonzo Erastus, promoter, was born at Union, Conn., Oct. 24, 1813, son of Erastus and Tryphenia (Burleigh) Horton, and a descendant of Barnabas Horton, who emigrated with other Puritans from Leicestershire, England, in 1635, and settled at Hampton, Mass. He learned the cooperage trade in New York, subsequently became a sailor on Lake Erie, finally owning and commanding a schooner, in which he engaged in the grain trade between Oswego and Canada. He spent fifteen years in Wisconsin, engaged chiefly in dealing in cattle and land, and while there founded and built up the town of Hortonville. In

1851 he made his first journey to California and returned there in 1861 by way of British Columbia, where he spent a season in the Cariboo mining district. He was engaged in business in San Francisco until 1867, when he removed to Old Town, Cal., now a part of San Diego, where the celebrated missionary Junipero Serra had founded a mission on July 16, 1769, which he dedicated to San Diego de Alcala. This was the first permanent white settlement made in California. A village gradually grew up near the mission; a city government was organized in January, 1835, and ten years later the city lands, to the extent of 47,000 acres, were surveyed, mapped and granted to it by the Mexican government, which grant was afterward confirmed and patented by the United States. When Mr. Horton arrived on Apr. 6, 1867, he concluded that the best place for a city was farther down the bay, and he purchased about 900 acres in what was afterward New Town, had his property platted and went to work to build a city. Opening an office in San Francisco, he began to make known the merits of his prospective metropolis with the view of attracting settlers and disposing of lots. He began the building of a wharf which was completed in three months, at a cost of $45,000. In 1868–69 he erected several large buildings, including the city hall, Horton hall and the hotel called Horton House, the last being completed in nine months at a cost of $150,000. He also secured for the new city the transfer of the post-office, of the court house and of Wells-Fargo's agency, all by judicious donations of land; and to churches of several denominations presented building lots and subscribed toward a building fund. He had expended in all about $1,000,000 in aiding to build up the city, and it is safe to say that to no one is San Diego more indebted than to Mr. Horton for her marvelous development, which has made her one of the most prosperous cities on the Pacific coast. He was married in 1840 to Sally Wright of Russia, N. Y.; again in 1861 to Sarah W. Babe of Keyport, N. J.; and third in 1890 to Lydia M. Knapp, of Newburyport, Mass.

WEBB, George Creighton, lawyer, was born at Tarrytown, N. Y., in December, 1854, son of Gen. James Watson and Laura V. (Cram) Webb, grandson of Gen. Samuel Blatchley Webb, aide to Gen. Washington in the revolution, and a descendant of Richard Webb of Gloucestershire, England, who came first to Boston, and in 1636 settled with the Rev. Mr. Hooker at Hartford, Conn. He was educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and at Yale College, where he was graduated in 1876. He founded and was first president of the Yale Athletic Association, was first president of the Inter-Collegiate Association, also founded by him, and was known as the "father of track athletics at Yale." In 1878 he was graduated at the Yale Law School, afterward studied law in the office of Betts, Atterbury & Betts, New York city, and later with Barlow & Olney, was admitted to the bar in 1880 and shortly after formed a partnership with E. D. Worcester, Jr., which still continues under the firm name of Saunders, Webb & Worcester. During 1892–94 he was first secretary of the legation at St. Petersburg; in 1896 he was secretary of the special commission representing the United States at the coronation of the czar of Russia, and in 1897 he was secretary of the embassy created to represent the United States at Queen Victoria's jubilee. In his diplomatic service, Mr. Webb displayed great knowledge and discretion. In the war with Spain he was appointed inspector-general of the 2d division of the 5th army corps on Gen. Lawton's staff and was recommended for promotion for efficient and gallant service. At the close of the war he was mustered out of service and returned to his profession in New York.

Creighton Webb

HANNA, Bayliss W., lawyer and diplomatist, was born in Troy, O., Mar. 14, 1830, son of James and Nancy (Telford) Hanna, and a grandson of James Hanna, who in his youth emigrated to this country from the county of Monaghan, Ireland, settling in Washington county, Pa. He removed with his parents to Crawfordsville, Ind., at the age of six years, and afterward studied at Wabash College, of which his father was a founder. After graduation in 1852 he began to read law, and in June, 1855, was admitted to the bar in Natchez, Miss. Returning to Indiana for practice, he was elected prosecuting attorney of the Crawfordsville district in 1856, and served till November, 1857, when he removed to Terre Haute, Ind., establishing his office there. In 1862 he was elected to the Indiana legislature as a Democrat, and in 1864 to the senate. He was attorney-general of the state (1870–72), and was a delegate-at-large from Indiana to the Democratic national conventions of 1872, 1876, 1880, and 1884. He was chairman of the committee on permanent organization in the convention of 1876, and was a presidential elector-at-large in 1872 and 1884. He was appointed by Pres. Cleveland, U. S. minister to the Argentine Republic in 1885, and after his return in 1888, spent the rest of his life in comparative retirement. He was married, Oct. 9, 1858, to Oakalla, daughter of Dr. Ezra Read, and niece of Hon. Nathaniel C. Read. He died at Crawfordsville, Ind., Aug. 2, 1891.

HILL, Whitmell, politician, was born in Bertie county, N. C., Feb. 12, 1743. He was a member of the provincial council, representing Edenton, in 1775, and a member of the convention which met at Halifax, Nov. 12, 1776, to frame a state Constitution. When the general assembly met, Apr. 14, 1778, he was elected speaker. From that time he was a member of the continental congress or the state senate until 1785. He was lieutenant-colonel of the Coventry militia, 1778–81. He was a man of culture and refinement, and of great integrity and patriotism and possessed the confidence and esteem of all sections and parties in North Carolina. He was the founder of a family still prominent in the state. He died at Hill's Ferry, Martin co., N. C., Sept. 26, 1797.

JOHNSON, Richard W., soldier, was born near Smithland, Livingston co., Ky., Feb. 7, 1827, a descendant of Thomas Johnson, who came to this country in 1700. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy, July 1, 1849, being assigned to the 6th infantry. He was promoted second lieutenant, 1st infantry, June 10, 1850; first lieutenant, 2d cavalry, Mar. 3, 1855, and captain, Dec. 1, 1856. He served on frontier and scouting duty, mainly in the Southwest, from 1849 till 1861, being engaged in numerous skirmishes with the Indians. At the beginning of the civil war he was employed in guarding the upper Potomac, and took part in the action at Falling Waters, Va., July 2, 1861. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 3d Kentucky cavalry volunteers, Aug. 28, 1861, and on Oct. 10, 1861, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. He served in the Mississippi campaign, October, 1861, to June, 1862, in command of a brigade and participated in the battle of Shiloh and in the siege of Corinth. In the Tennessee campaign he commanded a division of the Army of the Ohio, and distinguished himself in the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, receiving the brevets of lieutenant-colonel and colonel for his gallant services. He was in command of a division of the 14th corps of the army of the Cumberland in the Georgia campaign, and he took an active part in all the engagements up to and including the battle of New Hope Church, May 28, 1864, where he was severely wounded. At the battle of Nashville, Dec. 15–16, 1864, he commanded a division of cavalry and displayed great ability and gallantry, for which he was brevetted major-general of volunteers and brigadier-general United States army. He was then assigned to the staff of Gen. George H. Thomas, and served as provost-marshal-general and acting judge-advocate of the military division of the Tennessee, 1865–66. On Mar. 13, 1865, he received the brevet of major-general, United States army, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, and was mustered out of the volunteer service, Jan. 15, 1866. He served as acting judge-advocate of the department of the Tennessee, August, 1866, till Mar. 15, 1867, and of the department of the Cumberland till Oct. 12, 1867, when he was retired from active service with the rank of brigadier-general. He was professor of military science at the University of Missouri, 1868–69, and at the University of Minnesota, 1869–70. He was the author of "A Soldier's Reminiscences in Peace and War" (1866) and "Life of Gen. George H. Thomas" (1881). Gen. Johnson was married, Oct. 30, 1850, to Rachael E. Steele, and died in St. Paul, Minn., Apr. 21, 1897.

WILLIAMS, Marshall Jay, jurist, was born in Fayette county, O., Feb. 22, 1837, son of Dr. Charles M. and Margaret Williams. He was educated at the public schools and at the Ohio Wesleyan University. After a period of two years at the latter he entered the office of Hon. Nelson Rush, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. In 1859 he was elected prosecuting attorney, and ten years later was elected representative to the general assembly, where he served two terms. In 1884 he was elected judge of the second circuit court, of which he was chief justice. In 1886 he was elected judge of the supreme court, and served as chief justice, 1891–92, 1896–97 and 1902. Judge Williams was active in the promotion of the law department of the Ohio State University, and was dean of the faculty for many years. He was married, May 9, 1860, to Bertha, daughter of John H. Taylor, of Clermont county, O., and died at Columbus, O., July 7, 1902.

KINGSLEY, John Sterling, naturalist, was born at Cincinnatus, Cortland co., N. Y., Apr. 7, 1854. His early education was acquired at Norwich, N. Y., where his childhood was spent. In 1875 he was graduated at Williams College. In 1887 he was called to the chair of zoology in the University of Indiana, which position he occupied until 1889, when he became professor of zoology in the University of Nebraska, where he was made dean of the industrial college in 1890. Since 1892 he has filled the chair of zoology in Tufts College. During 1886–96 he was editor of "The American Naturalist." He edited the "Standard (now Riverside) Natural History" (6 vols., 1884), and is the author of "Elements of Comparative Zoology" and "Vertebrate Zoology," besides many articles in scientific magazines. The degree of Sc.D. was conferred upon him by Princeton in 1885. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Society of Naturalists, and the Association of American Anatomists. He was married, Jan. 31, 1882, to Mary Emma Read, of Salem, Mass.

SNOWDEN, Archibald Loudon, diplomat, was born near Carlisle, Cumberland co., Pa., Aug. 11, 1837, son of Dr. Isaac Wayne and Elizabeth (Loudon) Snowden, and a descendant of William Snowden, the earliest American ancestor, who purchased a large tract of land in 1669, near Philadelphia. Dr. Isaac Wayne served as assistant surgeon under Gen. Jackson, and was severely wounded in the Seminole war; he afterward practiced medicine in Cumberland county. The son, after a preliminary education in the Newville and Mechanicsburg academies, entered Jefferson College, where he was graduated and received the degree of A.M. He then began the study of law at the University of Pennsylvania, but before his admission to the bar accepted the position of register of the United States mint, tendered him by his uncle, Hon. James Ross Snowden, then director of the mint. In 1866 he was promoted to the chief coinership, which he filled until 1877, when he was unexpectedly appointed postmaster of Philadelphia by Pres. Hayes. In 1879, after twice declining the position of director of all the mints, he became chief executive officer of the Philadelphia mint, and served in that capacity until 1885. During the twenty-eight years he spent there he devoted his energies to procuring and devising machinery for accurate and artistic coinage, and he was regarded as an authority on that subject. At the outbreak of the civil war he organized a regiment and was appointed its lieutenant-colonel. On the urgent solicitation of the director, he returned to the mint, but as a member of the 1st city troop of Philadelphia he subsequently participated in the skirmishes before the battle of Gettysburg. Col. Snowden was a member of that command for more than fifteen years, passing through the grades until he was commissioned captain in 1877. In 1879, upon Gen. Grant's return from his journey around the world, Col. Snowden was given the entire management of the parade, and its success was due to his executive ability. He was also appointed by the constitutional centennial commission to organize the great industrial demonstration of Sept. 15, 16 and 17, 1887. In 1889 he received the appointment of U. S. minister to Greece, Roumania and Servia, and soon afterward, by act of congress, the grade was raised to that of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. While occupying this position he negotiated an important addition to our commercial treaty with Greece, advanced the interests of the American archæological school in Athens, stopped the unlawful use of trade-marks in Servia and negotiated an extradition treaty with Roumania. In July, 1892, he was appointed U. S. minister to Spain, and there settled some grave diplomatic questions. On his retirement

A. Loudon Snowden

from office, the queen-regent, in recognition of these services, conferred upon him the grand cordon of Isabella; he also received the highest order of Greece from King George, and from the King of Roumania the grand cordon of the crown of Roumania. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society, Union League, Philadelphia Club, Sons of the Revolution and other organizations, and a commissioner of Fairmount park. At one time he was president of the United Fire Underwriters of America and of the Fire Association. Col. Snowden is well known as a writer and orator, and is the author of many papers on coins and coinage, civil service and kindred subjects. He was married in 1864 to Elizabeth Robinson, daughter of Isaac Robinson Smith of Philadelphia. They have two daughters, Caroline S. and Mary Buchanan, and one son, Charles Randolph Snowden.

Nathaniel Hayward

HAYWARD, Nathaniel, manufacturer and inventor, was born at Easton, Mass., Jan. 19, 1808. He first became interested in the manufacture of india rubber in 1834, at which time he kept a livery stable in Boston. Upon purchasing from the Roxbury Rubber Co. some rubber cloth for a carriage top, he observed that when two surfaces of the cloth came together they adhered, through the softening of the gum. With the idea of remedying this difficulty, he made some experiments, in August, 1834. One mixture of india rubber, sulphur and lampblack, as was proved afterward, contained the germ of his future success, although it did not then result in anything valuable. In April, 1835, he sold out his livery stable and with $500 in his pocket, removed to his native town, hired a shop and devoted himself to experimenting. After considerable study he found that purified spirits of turpentine would dissolve rubber. Adding lamp-black and applying this solution to cloth, he produced an article so satisfactory that he was employed by the Eagle India Rubber Co., then recently organized in Boston. While using the fumes of sulphur to bleach some white aprons which he had manufactured from a composition of white lead, magnesia and whiting, with equal parts of rubber dissolved in spirits of turpentine, he found that the aprons not only became very white, but that the surfaces were slightly vulcanized and no longer adhered, showing that sulphur is the agent which prevents rubber from softening when warmed. He continued his experiments with sulphur during the eighteen months of his engagement with the Eagle Co. In the autumn of 1837, the rubber business being at a very low ebb, Mr. Hayward, with William F. Humphrey, of Boston, bought the stock and machinery of the Eagle India Rubber Co. and continued the business together until the following spring, when Mr. Hayward conducted it alone. In 1838 Charles Goodyear, who had a store at No. 12 Water street, Boston, sent him an order to make thirty yards of rubber cloth one yard wide. He made one attempt without sulphur, which was a failure. The second attempt with the use of sulphur was finished Aug. 11, 1838, and was satisfactory. He then sold out his establishment to Mr. Goodyear and engaged to work for him a year. Mr. Goodyear received from Mr. Hayward the first intimation of the value of sulphur in the manufacture of rubber. Early in 1839 Mr. Hayward learned that Mr. Goodyear had discovered a method by which rubber could be made to stand a high degree of heat, and on testing this by placing a piece of rubber on the top of a hot cylinder stove he found that though it changed color, finally turning to a slate color, it was afterward no longer affected by heat or cold. From September, 1839, to April, 1841, Mr. Hayward carried on business for himself, during which time Mr. Goodyear attempted to interest parties to invest capital for the development of his invention. After another year in Mr. Goodyear's employ, dating from April, 1841, Mr. Hayward took the factory at Woburn, Mass., into his own hands and controlled the business there until Aug. 22, 1843. During this time Mr. Goodyear conducted the rubber business in different places at the same time endeavoring to perfect the treating process, as also did Mr. Hayward, the latter eventually being able to heat at one operation a sheet of rubber cloth thirty yards long. With his furnace and apparatus of his own invention, he made for Mr. Goodyear several hundred pounds of vulcanized sheet rubber which was to be cut into threads for suspenders. Having become financially embarrassed, he finally divulged to Mr. Goodyear the exact proportions of his compounds for which the latter promised to advance all the capital Mr. Hayward needed. In 1843, Mr. Hayward having used his process in making rubber shoes, Mr. Leverett Candee, of New Haven, bought out the former's business and factory and engaged his services for one year. He was successful in making rubber shoes at the factory in Hamden, Conn., the only defect being a whitish "bloom," which he finally overcame by using a smaller proportion of sulphur. At the expiration of his contract with Mr. Candee, he decided to engage in business on his own account. The patent for the vulcanizing process was issued to Mr. Goodyear on June 9, 1844, and the right to use it in the manufacture of shoes and for other purposes was then conveyed to Mr. Hayward. On leaving Hamden he entered into a partnership with Henry Burr, at Lisbon, Conn., under the name of N. Hayward & Co. Shortly afterward he discovered a method of giving the shoes a lustrous black polish, which was kept secret for about two years and was most profitable to the firm. W. A. Buckingham, manufacturer of carpets, and I. M. Buckingham & Co., dry goods manufacturers, closed up their business interests and united their resources in April, 1847, with those of N. Hayward & Co., being aided by James S. Carew and others in the organization of a joint stock company, at Colchester, Conn., under the style of the Hayward Rubber Co., which soon became one of the prominent industries of the state. It started with $75.000 capital. In 1848 the Hayward Rubber Co., with L. Candee & Co., of New Haven, and Ford & Co., of New Brunswick, N. J., purchased the exclusive right to manufacture boots and shoes under the Goodyear patent. The two concerns then working under licenses from Goodyear, namely, Goodyear Metallic Rubber Shoe Co., of Naugatuck, Conn., and Onderdonk & Letson, New Brunswick, N. J., declined to be parties to the purchase, but became licensees of the combination. The patent being infringed, the right of the combination was established by law in the famous Goodyear case in 1852, in which Daniel Webster was counsel for Goodyear.

Until 1854 Mr. Hayward was the active manager of the mills and in 1855–65 president of the Hayward Rubber Co. In 1853 he purchased the interests of the principal stockholders of the Malden Rubber Shoe Co., near Boston, and with Elisha S. Converse, of Malden, Capt. John Bertram, of Salem, and others, established the Boston Rubber Shoe Co. Mr. Hayward had much force of character and determination and stands second only to Charles Goodyear in the establishment of india rubber industries in this country. He died at Colchester, Conn., July 18, 1865.

GORDON, Merritt James, jurist, was born in Sherbrook, Quebec, Canada, Mar. 17, 1857, son of Merritt and Sarah (McCarroll) Gordon. He received a common school education and removing to Lanesboro, Minn., in 1874, he read law in the office of E. N. Donelson and was admitted to the bar in 1878. In 1879 he went to Aberdeen, S. D. He was city attorney three terms, county attorney of Brown county two terms, member of the constitutional convention of 1883, member of the first (S. D.) state legislature and served as chairman on the house judiciary committee. In the spring of 1890 he removed to Olympia, Wash., and formed a law partnership with Col. T. N. Eddy. He was elected judge of the superior court of Thurston county and served during 1892–94. In 1894 he was elected to the supreme court of Washington, and in 1899 he was made chief justice. In 1900 he resigned to accept the position of attorney for the Great Northern railway of Spokane district, and ever since he has resided at Spokane, Wash. In August, 1879, he was married to Jennie L., daughter of D. C. and Myra Thompson, of Lanesboro, Minn., and has two children, Helen and Carroll.

DUN, Edwin, diplomat, was born at Chillicothe, O., July 19, 1848, son of James and Susan V. (Walke) Dun, grandson of Weller Dun of Fayette county, Ky., and nephew of Senator Allen G. Thurman. He went to Japan in 1873, and served as the chief of the agricultural bureau, colonization department at Hokkaido, for ten years. In 1884 he became second secretary of legation, later first secretary, and in 1893–97 he was U. S. minister to Japan. He is now (1904) director of the International Oil Co., limited, and manager of the Naoyetsu branch of the same.

LEWIS, Charles Hance, diplomat, was born at Lewiston, Rockingham co., Va., July 3, 1816, son of Samuel Hance and Nancy (Lewis) Lewis, and a descendant of John Lewis, who came from Ireland to Virginia in 1720 and settled at Bellfonte, Augusta co., being the first white resident. His great-grandfather, Thomas Lewis, was a warm personal friend of Gen. Washington, a member of the Virginia house of burgesses, of the conventions of 1775 and 1776, and of the state convention that ratified the Federal constitution. His father was a member of the legislature and for years presided over the county court. The son received a liberal education, studied law, was admitted to the bar and practiced his profession at Staunton, Va. His tastes, however, were rather literary than legal, and he established a weekly at Martinsburg, beside writing for various periodicals. In 1864 he was made secretary of the commonwealth for the restored government of Virginia (of which Hon. Francis H. Pierpont was governor), and occupied this position until the military government took charge of Virginia under the reconstruction acts. In 1870–74 he was U. S. minister to Portugal. He was married about 1841 at Fredericksburg, Va., to Ellen, daughter of Hon. John Taylor Lomax of Fredericksburg. They had two children: John Taylor Lomax, who died without issue, and Rebecca, who was married to a Mr. Anderson.

ECKERT, Thomas Thompson, financier, was born at St. Clairsville, Belmont co., O., Apr. 23, 1825. After a common-school education he studied telegraphy and obtained employment with the Wade Telegraph Co., which ran the first telegraph lines from Pittsburg and along the Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad to Chicago. When he was appointed postmaster of Wooster, O., in 1849, he had the wire connected with his office, and combined the duties of both, and J. H. Wade, president of the Union Telegraph Co., attracted by the young man's industry and aggressive enterprise, offered him the superintendency of the Pittsburg and Chicago branch line, then just completed. This position Mr. Eckert held until 1859, when he resigned to become superintendent of a gold mining company in Montgomery county, N. C., but there his labors were interrupted by the outbreak of the civil war and he was compelled to return North. He was not allowed to remain idle very long, however, being summoned to Washington by the assistant secretary of war and placed in charge of the military telegraph system of Gen. McClellan's headquarters. In 1862 he accompanied Gen. McClellan to the Peninsula as superintendent of the military telegraph, department of the Potomac, with rank of captain, and assistant quartermaster, but was recalled to Washington in September following to establish the military telegraph headquarters in the war department buildings. He was highly esteemed by Pres. Lincoln and Sec. Stanton, who showed their confidence by issuing him a commission to meet the Confederate leaders at City point, Prince George co., Md., in January, 1865, and he performed the delicate duties of this mission with discretion, intelligence and fidelity. When the message came to the war department from the army in Virginia, "We are in danger; send Sheridan," Eckert at once took possession of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, ordered the line cleared, and had a special engine made ready to carry Sheridan to Harper's Ferry. Every operator was directed to stand by his post, and keep guard of the road until the engine had passed. At break of day the car entered the depot at Winchester, and there, pawing the ground, and ready for the great run to the battlefield, stood the gallant horse which was to make "Sheridan's ride" famous through all history. In 1864 he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and soon after brevetted brigadier-general, and the same year was appointed assistant secretary of war. In August, 1866, he resigned to accept the office of general superintendent of the eastern division of the Western Union Telegraph Co., which embraced the entire territory between Washington and Cape Breton, including all the New England states, the state of New York and eastern Pennsylvania, and demanded an especially vigorous management in opening up the transatlantic correspondence which followed the laying of the first cable in 1869. In 1875 Jay Gould and his friends obtained control of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co., and the presidency was offered to Gen. Eckert, who ac-

Thos. T. Eckert

cepted it and at once entered upon a vigorous and aggresive policy in opposition to the Western Union, whose services he had left. Within two years the Atlantic and Pacific was sold to the Western Union, although the two companies remained largely autonomous. Within three years after the sale Jay Gould organized the American Union Telegraph Co. as a new opposition, and Gen. Eckert was made its president (1880). He again threw his whole energies into the work of building up the new rival; a war of rates followed with the Western Union, until, in 1881, William H. Vanderbilt and Jay Gould ended their rivalry by an agreement to consolidate the two companies. Mr. Gould purchased the control of the Western Union, and Gen. Eckert became general manager, and vice-president, the dominating operating officer of the company under the late president, Dr. Norvin Green, whom he succeeded in the presidency in 1892. He held the office until 1900.

ELLICOTT, Henry J., sculptor, was born at White Hall, Anne Arundel co., Md., June 23, 1847, son of Andrew Ellicott. He studied at the National Academy of Design, New York city, under Powell and Leutze, and was first brought into prominence as a military sculptor by a number of statues for military monuments, which were among his earliest commissions. These served to define his specialty and brought him other opportunities suited to his bent. In 1876 Mr. Ellicott removed to Philadelphia, where he soon became known through the Academy of Fine Arts, and his talent was again recognized as peculiarly adapted to military sculpture. Among his more important commissions was an equestrian statue of Gen. George B. McClellan, for the city of Philadelphia. Under Pres. Harrison's administration Mr. Ellicott was appointed chief modeler of the United States modeling shops, which necessitated his removal to Washington. Examples of his work may be found in the groups of statues on the New England Life Insurance building, Boston; the statue surmounting the soldiers' monument at Holyoke, Mass; statues on soldiers' monuments for the state and city of New York: three statues at Gettysburg, Pa.; 1st and 2d cavalry in bronze; statue of Mr. Evans, philanthropist, Reading, Pa.; statue of Col. Cameron on monument at Sunbury, Pa., and the statue on the Duncan monument at Pittsburg, Pa. A deservedly famous piece of sculpture by Mr. Ellicott is that of Gen. Francis E. Spinner, erected by the Spinner Memorial Association in remembrance of his gaining admission for women to office and public employment.

H. J. Ellicott

KING, Hamilton, diplomatist, was born at St. Johns, Newfoundland, June 4, 1852, son of William and Maria (Squires) King. In 1878 he was graduated at Olivet College, Michigan, and continued his studies at the Chicago Theological Seminary in 1878–79, at Chicago University in 1881, Leipzig University in 1883–84, and at the American School, Athens, Greece, in 1884. He was principal of the preparatory department at Olivet College from 1879 until 1898, when he was appointed minister-resident and consul-general to Siam, becoming envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary on Apr. 27, 1903. In 1896 he was a delegate to the national Republican convention. He is a lecturer, preacher and speaker on civic affairs; was the chief mover in organizing the Association of Michigan colleges, and is a member of the Michigan Teachers' Association and of the New England School Masters' Club. He is the author of a "Greek Reader" and "Outlines of United States History." Mr. King was married at New Hackensack, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1884, to Cora Lee Seward. They have three children, Helen Maxwell, Marie Seward and Cora Lee King.

HOKE, Robert Frederick, soldier, was born at Lincolnton, N. C., May 27, 1837, son of Michael and Frances (Burton) Hoke. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in the Confederate army as a private in the 1st North Carolina volunteers, and was promoted rapidly, becoming major of that regiment early in 1861, lieutenant-colonel of the 33d North Carolina infantry and colonel of the 11th North Carolina regiment, which was subsequently reorganized as the 21st infantry. He served in North Carolina, and on Jan. 17, 1863 he was commissioned brigadier-general, being assigned to the command of a brigade composed of the 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th North Carolina regiments. For his services in the capture of Plymouth, N. C., he was promoted major-general, Apr. 20, 1864, and assigned to the command of a division comprising the brigades of Gens. Clingman, Martin, Colquitt and Hagood, army of northern Virginia. He served with distinction in the battle of Cold harbor, where his command bore the brunt of the battle, and for some time was in command of the district of North Carolina. In 1865 he commanded a division in Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army, and surrendered at Durham Station, N. C., Apr. 26, 1865. After the war he engaged in the railroad and transportation business in North Carolina, becoming president of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railroad Co. of the Seaboard Air Line. On the outbreak of the war with Spain he was offered a commission as major-general of volunteers by Pres. McKinley, but declined. Gen. Hoke resides at Lincolnton, N. C.

COLSTON, Raleigh Edward, soldier, was born in Paris, France, Oct. 31, 1825, son of Raleigh Edward and Teresa Colston, grandson of Raleigh and Elizabeth (Marshall) Colston; his grandmother was a sister of John Marshall, chief justice of the United States supreme court. He came to the United States in 1842, and was graduated at the Virginia Military Institute in 1846. He was professor of French at the institute from 1846 till the outbreak of the civil war, when he entered the Confederate service and was appointed colonel of the 16th Virginia infantry in May, 1861. He was commissioned brigadier-general, Dec. 24, 1861, and was assigned to the command of the 1st brigade of the department of Norfolk, which comprised the 3d Virginia, 13th and 14th North Carolina regiments and several unattached artillery and cavalry companies. His brigade participated in the operations of the army of northern Virginia in 1862, and he distinguished himself in the battles of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks. He commanded a brigade in Gen. Trimble's division of "Stonewall" Jackson's corps in the spring of 1863. He subsequently took part in numerous engagements in Virginia, and remained with Gen. Lee's army till the close of the war. In 1873 he was appointed colonel in the Egyptian army, serving on the staff of the khedive, being engaged in reorganizing and drilling the army and participating in the battles against the Abyssinians. He resigned his commission in 1879, and was decorated by the Sultan a knight commander of the order of Osmarieh for his services while in Egypt. He then returned to the United States, where financial losses through unwise investments in stocks forced him to seek employment, and he obtained an appointment in the war department at Washington. He retired in 1894 on account of physical disability caused by paralysis, and spent the last years of his life at the Confederate Soldiers' Home, Richmond, Va., where he died, July 29, 1896.

SCOTT, John M., jurist, was born in St. Clair county, Ill., Aug. 16, 1824, son of John and Nancy (Biggs) Scott, of Scotch-Irish descent. He received a classical education, and read law in the office of Kinney & Bissell, of Belleville, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. He then took up his residence in McLean county, where for a period of fifty years he practiced his profession. In 1852 he was elected judge of the county court, and was also attorney for Bloomington, recently organized as a city. In 1862 he succeeded Judge Davis in the circuit court, and at the end of the term was re-elected without opposition. The new state constitution of 1870 made necessary the election of additional members of the supreme court, and Judge Scott was chosen for the term of nine years, and was re-elected for the second term in 1879, being the first native-born citizen of Illinois who held that responsible position. During these years he served as chief justice for three terms: in 1875 as the successor of Pinckney H. Walker (who was also chief justice in 1864 and again in 1879), in 1882 as successor of Hon. Alfred M. Craig, and in 1886, when he was succeeded by Benjamin R. Sheldon. His opinions are fine specimens of judicial thought, always clear, logical and as brief as the character of the case would permit. In 1853 he was married to Charlotte A., daughter of Rev. David J. Perry, of Bloomington, Ill.

STUART, Granville, pioneer, was born near Clarksburg, Va., Aug. 27, 1834, son of Robert and Nancy Currence (Hall) Stuart. His parents removed to Princeton, Ill., in 1837, and to Muscatine county, Ia., in 1838, among the Sac and Fox and Musquakee Indians, where he attended the county schools, and led the usual life of a backwoods boy. He went overland to California in 1852, and served in the 1st regiment of California volunteers in the second Rogue river Indian war in 1855. He returned on horseback in 1857, but the Mormon war of that year drove him north into the Rocky mountains on to the head waters of the Missouri river, where with his brother James and two companions he lived on the game furnished by their rifles and prospected for gold mines. For forty-six years leading the life of a hunter, miner, merchant and stockraiser, he educated himself in French and Spanish literature, and in geology and astronomy. He was ten years in the legislature of Montana, and held many minor offices. He succeeded George Maney of Tennessee as U. S. minister to the republics of Uruguay and Paraguay, serving from 1894 to 1898, and upon his return resided in Butte, Mont.

THAYER, Samuel R., lawyer, was born at Richmond, Ontario co., N. Y., in 1840, son of George and Phebe (Wood) Thayer, of New England descent. He was educated at Alfred Academy and was graduated at Union College in 1860. After a year or two spent in teaching, he studied law in the office of Hon. F. R. E. Cornell, of Minneapolis, Minn., was admitted to the bar and attained high rank in his profession. He saw at an early date the destiny of Minneapolis and invested judiciously in real estate there. For many years he has been prominent in social, business and political affairs in Minnesota. As one of the directors of the state normal schools, he had a large influence in their original institution. Soon after the inauguration of Pres. Harrison, Mr. Thayer was appointed minister to the Netherlands, and his discharge of the duties of his office was conspicuously approved by the state department on several occasions, while his courtesy to his countrymen who visited the Hague placed him high in their esteem. He resigned in 1893, being succeeded by William E. Quinby of Michigan, and resumed the practice of his profession. He is a member of the Minnesota State Historical Society, the New York Society of Mayflower Descendants and the Huguenot Society of America. He received the degree of LL.D. from Union College in 1892.

WINSTON, Frederick Seymour, insurance, was born at Ballston Spa, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1806, son of Frederick Winston, of English descent. He was brought up on a farm, obtained his early instruction in the common schools of Ballston and completed his education at an academy in Utica, N. Y. At the age of fifteen years he obtained a clerkship in the drygoods store of Halsted, Haines & Co., New York, and was promoted step by step until he was offered a partnership, which he accepted. Subsequently he opened a drygoods store of his own and gradually built up a large business, so that the house of F. S. Winston & Co. in time became one of the largest in the city. In 1846 he became a director of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., which at that time was four years old. A close study of the business of insurance soon gave him original ideas with regard to developing it, which he put into application and which gave the Mutual a recognition previously unknown among insurance companies. During the civil war the company subscribed largely to government bonds, and passed through that trying period not only unharmed itself but with the satisfaction of having been of great service to the country. At a time, too, when the city of New York was severely pressed for money to carry on recruiting and fill up its quota in the army Mr. Winston took the city bonds when they could not be negotiated elsewhere. He was a member of the board of commissioners of emigration for five years (1866–71), and through his efforts the State Emigrant Hospital, Asylum and Refuge on Ward's island were established. Meanwhile he was vice-president of the American Bible Society, of the Protestant Episcopal City Missionary Society and a member of the foreign committee of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was married in 1833 to Lucy Cotton, of New York, and had six children, four of whom survived him, Mrs. George Gilpin, of Philadelphia, Mrs. Harvey B. Merrill, of Morristown, N. J., James C. and Dr. Gustavus S. Winston, the last two being officially connected with the Mutual Life Insurance Co. He died at Fernandina, Fla., Mar. 27, 1885.

F. S. Winston

NORTON, Sidney Augustus, educator, was born in North Bloomfield, O., Jan. 11, 1835, son of

Charles Hull and Caroline (Brayton) Norton. At an early age he accompanied his parents to Cleveland, where he was prepared for college in private schools. Then entering Union College, he was graduated in 1856 with the highest honors, and at once began his active career as teacher of natural science in a school at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Later in the year, however, he accepted a tutorship in Union College. In 1858 he became principal of the high school at Hamilton, O., but in the fall of the same year, having been elected instructor of natural science in the high school at Cleveland, he accepted the position and remained until 1865. He then continued teaching in the Mt. Auburn Seminary, and in the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, until 1873, having meantime visited Europe and studied chemistry in Bonn, Leipsic and Heidelberg. For a short time in 1873 he filled the chair of physics in Union College, afterward assumed the professorship of general and applied chemistry at the Ohio State University, and in 1878–79 was professor of chemistry in Starling Medical College. Beside various educational and scientific papers, he is the author of several textbooks widely used in high schools and colleges: "Natural Philosophy" (1875), "Inorganic Chemistry" (1878), "Physics" (1878) and "Organic Chemistry" (1884). He also edited Weld & Quackenbos' "English Grammar" (1863). Prof. Norton received the degree of M.D. from Miami Medical College in 1869. He received the same degree, honoris causa, from Western Reserve College in the same year; that of Ph.D. from Kenyon College in 1878 and LL.D. from Wooster University in 1881, and from Union College in 1899. Prof. Norton was married first in 1864, to Sarah J. Chamberlin of Cleveland, O., who died in 1868, leaving one son, Sidney; and second, in 1876, to Jessie, daughter of Dr. Francis Carter of Columbus, O., by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

COFFIN, Levi, philanthropist, was born near New Garden, Guilford co., N. C., Oct. 28, 1798, son of Levi and Prudence (Williams) Coffin, and a descendant of Tristram Coffin of Devon, England, who came to America in 1642, settling first at Salisbury, Mass., and in 1660 on the island of Nantucket, one-fourth of which he had purchased. William Coffin, the grandfather of Levi, removed in 1773 to Guilford county, N. C. Though the latter's educational opportunities were limited he taught school during 1822–26. In 1826 he went to Newport, Wayne co., Ind., and became a merchant, eventually establishing branch stores in other towns and engaging extensively in manufacturing and pork curing. His linseed oil plant, built in 1836, was also profitable. For many years he was a director in the old state bank of Indiana. When only fifteen years of age he began helping slaves to escape. Later he became universally known as the president of the "underground railroad," an association of anti-slavery sympathizers scattered across the country, each being ready to conceal an escaped slave during the day and to convey him safely to the home of the next member at night. Mr. Coffin aided 3,290 slaves to reach Canada, one being the famous "Eliza Harris," whose flight across the ice is described in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Mr. Coffin and his wife were the "Simeon" and "Rachel Halliday" of Mrs. Stowe's novel. During his life-time Mr. Coffin gave nearly $50,000 to aid the negro race. In 1854 he founded the Colored Orphan's Asylum of Cincinnati, whither he had removed in 1847 to establish a "free labor goods" store. In 1863 he was a founder of the freedmen's bureau and in 1864 and again in 1867 he went to Europe as an officer of the western freedmen's convention. Like the rest of his family, Mr. Coffin was a Quaker. He was married, Oct. 28, 1824, to Catherine, daughter of Stanton White, and had four sons and two daughters. His death occurred at Avondale near Cincinnati, O., Sept. 16, 1877. On May 30, 1902, a monument was unveiled in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, which had been erected to the memory of Levi and Catherine Coffin by the race for whom they made such sacrifices.

Levi Coffin

WATSON, William, civil engineer and educator, was born in Nantucket, Mass., Jan. 19, 1834, son of William and Mary (Macy) Watson. His mother was a descendant of Thomas Macy, the hero of Whittier's poem "The Exiles." He was educated at the Nantucket High School and the State Normal School at Bridgewater, and was graduated at the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard, in 1857, having been, while a student, an assistant teacher of descriptive geometry. After graduation he continued his studies in mathematics, receiving the first Boyden prize for excellence in analytic mechanics, after passing a severe examination on a portion of Laplace's "Mécanique Celeste." In 1858 he took a second degree, summa cum laude, in mathematics, and at the same time served as instructor in the differential and integral calculus in the scientific school. In 1859 he visited Europe, continuing his studies at the École Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées, Paris, and at the University of Jena, where he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1862. He visited the technical schools of Europe, studying their methods of instruction. On his return to America, in 1863, he was appointed university lecturer at Harvard, and soon after was elected a member of the Society of Arts of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology which had already adopted a plan for a school of industrial science, divided into separate schools of mathematics, physics and chemistry. Dr. Watson read papers on technical education in Europe before this society, and was frequently consulted in reference to this school by its president, who in consequence abandoned his plan of separate schools, and adopted the European plan of giving a full course of scientific studies and practical exercise to such students as wished to qualify themselves for the professions of the civil, mining and mechanical engineer, the architect and the chemist. When this school was started in 1865, Dr. Watson was made professor of descriptive geometry and mechanical engineering, and retained the chair until 1873. During this period he made two visits to Europe, collecting models and apparatus for instruction. He was U. S. commissioner to the World's Fair at Vienna in 1873, and served on the international jury of the Paris exposition in 1878. He organized the Chicago international congress of waterways in 1893, served as its secretary and contributed largely to its proceedings. He was elected secretary of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1884, and is a member also of the French National Academy of Cherbourg, the French and the American Societies of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the Colonial Society of Massachusetts. He is the author of "Technical Education" (1872), "A Course in Descriptive Geometry" (1873), "A Course in Shades and Shadows" (1887) and many scientific papers. He was married, in 1873, to Margaret, daughter of Augustus H. Fiske of Boston.

MORRISON, Robert Francis, lawyer, was born in Illinois in 1826. He enlisted in the Mexican war, joining the regiment commanded by his brother, Col. Don Morrison, of St. Louis, as a non-commissioned officer. He removed to California in 1852, read law and being admitted to practice in Sacramento, formed a partnership with J. Neely Johnson. Several years later he settled at San Francisco, where he became associated with James T. Boyd, but subsequently he returned to Sacramento, where he was elected and served one term as district attorney. He was again in San Francisco in partnership with Judge Delos Lake. He was elected judge of the fourth district of the state, embracing a portion of the city of San Francisco, in 1869, and after serving a term of six years was re-elected in 1875. He filled this office until 1879, when he was chosen chief justice of the supreme court of California. He held this post until his death, which occurred in San Francisco, Cal., Mar. 2, 1887.

WAKEFIELD, Cyrus, manufacturer, was born at Roxbury, Cheshire co., N. H., Feb. 14, 1811, son of James and Hannah (Hemingway) Wakefield, and a descendant of John Wakefield, the progenitor of the Wakefield family in Massachusetts, who was born in Gravesend, Kent co., England, in 1614. He was brought up in the rugged discipline of New England farm life, and at the age of fifteen left home and went to Boston, where he first found employment in a retail grocery store. About 1834 he engaged in the grocery business for himself, continuing with moderate success until 1844. One day, observing a quantity of rattan-cane thrown out of a vessel as almost worthless, he purchased the lot and sold it for chair-seatings. Soon after he changed his business to that of a jobbing trade in rattan, and eventually the demand for split rattan for seating chairs increased until his importations from Canton, China, became known throughout the United States. In 1856, after the opium war in China had suspended this branch of trade, Mr. Wakefield resolved to begin the manufacture of cane in this country, and utilize the whole of the material. He started on a small scale in Boston, and subsequently removed his business to South Reading, Mass., where his business rapidly grew until, at the time of his death, his manufactories and storehouses covered an area of ten acres of floorage. He became greatly interested in the prosperity of South Reading and largely contributed to its growth and improvement. He was instrumental in the incorporation of the local savings bank, the Real Estate and Building Association, and was connected with a number of similar establishments. In 1867 he gave South Reading a new town hall, and the town accepting the offer voted to change its name to Wakefield, which new name was formally adopted on July 4, 1868. He subsequently more than quadrupled the cost of the edifice (which amounted to over $100,000), did much to induce settlements in Wakefield, enlarged the facilities for instruction, and inaugurated a course of free lectures for the people. He gave large bequests to other benevolent objects. He was married, Oct. 31, 1841, to Eliza A., daughter of Capt. Henry and Eliza (Motley) Bancroft. He died in Wakefield, Mass., Oct. 26, 1873.

DOSTER, Frank, jurist, was born in Virginia, on Jan. 19, 1849. He received his education at Indiana State University and at Illinois College, having served for two years in the 11th Indiana cavalry. At the age of twenty-two he removed to Kansas, and entered upon the practice of law. In 1893 he was appointed judge of the district court, and on Jan. 11, 1897, was made chief justice of the supreme court of Kansas, which post he held until 1903, when he was succeeded by Hon. William A. Johnson. Judge Doster is a Socialist and is well known as a writer on political and social topics.

PAYNTER, Thomas H., jurist, was born in Lewis county, Ky., Dec. 9, 1851. He was educated in the common schools of that county, at Jacob Rand's Academy and at Centre College, Danville, Ky., where he was graduated in 1872. He was admitted to the bar in 1873, and at once began the practice of his profession. He was appointed attorney for Greenup county in 1876, and held that office until 1882. He was elected to the 51st congress as a Democrat and re-elected to the 52d congress. He was chief justice of the state in 1901.

Charles A Gould

GOULD, Charles Albert, manufacturer, was born at Batavia, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1849, son of William Wallace and Electa Maria (Pratt) Gould. The first American ancestor, Zaccheus Gould, emigrated from Bovington, England, to Weymouth, Mass., about 1639, removing later to Lynn and finally to Topsfield. With others he established in 1669 the first foundry in America for the making of iron castings. His son, Capt. John Gould, was a member of the "Three County Troop," which served during King Philip's war, and later commanded the Topsfield militia. Charles A. Gould was educated in the local schools. Being thrown upon his own resources by the business reverses of his father, he went to Buffalo, N. Y., and secured employment with a large mercantile firm, remaining several years. In 1878–80 he was deputy postmaster of Buffalo, and in 1880–84 collector of customs for the district of Buffalo Creek. From 1870 he was one of the leaders of the Republican party in Erie county, taking a prominent part in campaign organizations and acting for many years as a member of the Republican county committee. After his retirement from office he acquired an interest in the Henry Childs Steam Forge in South Buffalo and conducted that enterprise for three years. In 1887 he erected a large steam forge at Black Rock, N. Y., equipping it with the best modern appliances for the manufacture of iron and steel forgings, especially those used by railway companies. He soon added the manufacture of what is now known as the Gould automatic coupler, as well as platforms and vestibules for passenger cars, which, in 1895, were introduced abroad, and are now in use on several of the largest English railways. In 1888 the Gould Coupler Co. was organized for the manufacture of malleable iron, and Mr. Gould established the Gould Steel Co., of Anderson, Ind., in 1888, being first president of both, with his headquarters in

New York city. The need of better railroad facilities led him to remove his foundry to Depew, ten miles from Buffalo, where a small suburb was transformed by his energy into an industrial center with a population of several thousand. The forge at Black Rock was destroyed by fire in the summer of 1895, but was promptly rebuilt at Depew before the end of the year. In 1891 the Buffalo Investment Co. was formed with Mr. Gould as president and a tract of about 1,500 acres was purchased for the purpose of founding the town of Depew, which was named for Chauncey M. Depew and incorporated, July 23, 1894. The New York Central railroad took 100 acres for new shops and the Gould Coupler Co. appropriated fifty acres, upon which one of the largest malleable iron works of the country was erected. In 1898 was begun the manufacture of storage batteries, which now necessitates the employment of about 100 hands. He was married, Sept. 1, 1869, to Julia Adelaide, daughter of Abraham Stocking, of Batavia, N. Y., and has three children: Charles Moulton, William Stocking and Celia Adelaide, wife of George G. Milne, of New York.

BRIGGS, Waldo, physician and surgeon, was born at Bowling Green, Ky., July 2, 1854, son of Dr. William Thompson Briggs. He designed and perfected several surgical instruments which are now invaluable to all progressive surgeons, and originated the medio-vilateral method of operation for stone in the bladder, which he used in more than 300 cases, with the loss of but six patients. His publications on medical subjects were many and important. He was professor of surgery, obstetrics and physiology and adjunct professor of anatomy at the University of Nashville and professor of surgery at the Vanderbilt University of Tennessee for a number of years previous to his death, which occurred in 1894. The son received his classical education at the University of Nashville, and was graduated M.D. at Vanderbilt University in 1876, being awarded the gold medal for proficiency in anatomy. He was professor of operative and minor surgery in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons two years, when he founded the Beaumont Hospital Medical College, in which he was assigned the chair of clinical surgery. This position he still (1904) occupies. He was also elected secretary of the institution, and to his executive ability the prominence attained by this school of medicine may be largely attributed. In 1883 he was appointed surgeon in chief to the City and Female hospitals, and in 1893 chief surgeon to the St. Louis Baptist Hospital, where much of his time is spent in the biological laboratory. The use of animal membrane in intra-abdominal surgery was first introduced by him, and his paper read before the St. Louis Medical Society, in 1889, giving the results of his experiments along this line, was extensively copied by European medical journals, while the author received numerous inquiries from eminent German and English surgeons concerning the technique of the operation. He has also originated a new operation for hypospadia. Among the useful surgical instruments he has devised may be mentioned the Briggs phimosis forceps, trachea dilator and abdominal trocar. He is a frequent contributor to current medical literature, and has advanced many ideas in modern surgery. Dr. Briggs was married in 1886, to Nellie Gray, of Centralia, Ill., of English descent.

Waldo T Briggs

WILSON, James, diplomat, was born at Crawfordsville, Ind., Apr. 9, 1822, son of John and Margaret (Cochrane) Wilson, the latter being the daughter of William Cochrane, who was born in Ireland and was graduated at Dublin University. John Wilson was born in Girard county, Ky., in 1796, son of James Wilson and Agnes McKee, daughter of Col. William McKee. Col. McKee was born in county Down, Ireland, in 1732; was a captain in the British army; served with Washington at Braddock's defeat; was in command at Point Pleasant in 1774; was appointed colonel of Rockbridge county, Va., by the last commission ever issued by Lord Dunmore, the last British governor of Virginia; was a colonel in the revolution, and for his services received 4,000 acres in Kentucky; was sheriff of Rockbridge county; and a delegate to the Virginia convention that passed upon the U. S. Constitution. Both the father and grandfather of Mr. Wilson were Scotch-Irish Presbyterian clergymen, the latter emigrating from Derry, Ireland, in 1712. James Wilson was given a good education, being sent to the best schools his neighborhood afforded, and afterward attended Wabash College, where he was graduated in 1842. He then studied law at Indiana State University, and in 1844 volunteered for service in Mexico, where he remained through the entire war. Returning, he established his law practice at Crawfordsville, Ind., and identified himself with the Whig party, afterward becoming a pioneer Republican. As a Republican he was elected to the 35th and 36th congresses, and was on the committee on elections. He was married to Emma, daughter of Stephen Ingersoll, of Crawfordsville, Ind., and had two sons, John Lockwood, U. S. senator, and Henry Lane, U. S. minister to Chili. In 1861 he volunteered for the civil war, and served in the Federal army during the entire contest, being awarded the brevet of colonel at its close. In 1866 Pres. Johnson appointed him U. S. minister to Venezuela to succeed Hon. Edward D. Culver, and he died there, Aug. 7, 1867.

WILSON, John Lockwood, senator, was born at Crawfordsville, Ind., Aug. 7, 1850, son of James and Emma (Ingersoll) Wilson. He was graduated at Wabash College in 1874; studied law under Col. W. C. Wilson, of Lafayette, Ind., and was elected a representative to the state legislature of Indiana, from Montgomery county in 1880. He was appointed by Pres. Arthur receiver of public moneys at Spokane, Wash., and served four years and four months. He was the first member of congress elected from the state of Washington (in 1888), and was re-elected to the 52d and 53d congresses. While serving in the latter he was elected, Feb. 1, 1895, to the U. S. senate, to fill a vacancy caused by the failure of the preceding legislature to elect a senator. He took his seat in the upper house on Feb. 19, 1895, and served until Mar. 3, 1899. After leaving congress he purchased the Seattle "Post-Intelligencer," which he has since published. He was married, Dec. 5, 1883, at Crawfordsville, Ind., to Edna Hartman, daughter of Samuel Hoxnum, and has one daughter.

WILSON, Henry Lane, diplomat, was born at Crawfordsville, Ind., Nov. 3, 1857, son of James and Emma (Ingersoll) Wilson. He was educated in the public schools of Crawfordsville, and was graduated at Wabash College in 1879. He read law in the office of McDonald & Butler at Indianapolis, Ind., during 1880–81, and after practicing for a year he purchased the Lafayette "Daily Journal" in 1882. In 1885 he moved to Spokane, Wash., where he resumed the practice of law, but in 1887 he abandoned law for banking, being compelled to give his personal attention to several of his investments that were rapidly growing in value. He accumulated a large fortune, but lost practically everything in the financial panic of 1892–93. He became identified with many public movements connected with the development of the state of Washington and the city of Spokane. In politics he has been steadfastly Republican, having taken part on the stump in every national campaign since 1880. He was a delegate to every territorial and state convention during his residence in Washington, and was a continuous member of the state central committee. In 1888 he was elected a delegate to the Republican national convention, and in 1896 was a delegate-at-large to the St. Louis convention that nominated Pres. McKinley, afterward serving on the committee that gave the official notification. He was appointed by Pres. McKinley envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to represent the United States at the capitol of Chili, in 1897, which position he still holds. He was married Oct. 23, 1883, to Alice, daughter of John H. Vajen, of Indianapolis, Ind. They have three sons.

MATTISON, Hiram, clergyman and author, was born at Norway, Herkimer co., N. Y., Feb. 11, 1811. He studied theology, in 1835 entered the Methodist ministry and commenced preaching in the limits of the Black River conference. In 1841 he became agent of the American Bible Society for the state of New Jersey, but resumed pastoral work in the next year, and held charges successively in Watertown and Rome, N. Y. For a number of years he filled the chair of mathematics and physics in the Black River Institute, but gave up teaching in 1850 and was assigned to a prominent Methodist church in New York city. In 1856 he was pastor of churches in Adams and Syracuse, N. Y., and took an active part in the anti-slavery agitation. In 1859 he succeeded in obtaining, through correspondence with British Methodists, the names of about 85,000 petitioners to the general conference of 1860 requesting the extirpation of slavery from the Methodist Episcopal church; also a petition from 45,000 people of central New York to the same effect. In November, 1861, he withdrew from the Methodist Episcopal church and became pastor of St. John's independent Methodist church in New York city, where he remained until after the quadrennial conference of 1864, when he returned to his former connection. In 1865 he was assigned to the charge of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church in Jersey City. He filled this office for two years, during which period he entered into a violent controversy with the Roman Catholics. In 1867 he accepted the position of district secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union. He was very fond of astronomy, and was largely employed in the preparation of works and lecturing on this subject during 1846–60. He was a forcible writer and ready debater and contributed numerous articles on questions of theology, ethics and reform to various periodicals, more especially to the "National Magazine," published by the Methodist Book Concern. His larger works include "The Trinity and Modern Arianism" (1843); "Tracts for the Times" (1843); "Elementary Astronomy, Accompanied by Maps" (1846); "Burritt's 'Geography of the Heavens,' Edited and Revised" (1850); "High School Astronomy" (1853); "Spirit-Rapping Unveiled" (1854); "Sacred Melodies" (1859); "Impending Crisis" (1859); "Immortality of the Soul" (1866); "Resurrection of the Body" (1866); "Defense of American Methodism" (1866), and "Popular Amusements" (1867). He died in Jersey City, N. J., Nov. 24, 1868.

RYAN, Thomas, legislator and diplomat, was born at Oxford, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1837. His parents removed to Towanda, Pa., when he was a child, and he received an academic education in that place. Subsequently he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1861. He entered the Federal army in 1862 and served until the fall of 1864, being promoted to the rank of captain for gallant services at the battle of the Wilderness. He settled in Kansas in 1865, and for eight years was prosecuting attorney of Shawnee county, and in 1873–77 was assistant U. S. attorney. He was elected to congress as a Republican in 1876, and served by re-election until 1888, sitting in the committee on appropriations. In March, 1889 he resigned his seat in congress to accept the appointment of U. S. minister to Mexico, which position he held for four years. In 1897 he became first assistant secretary of the interior. He is married and is a resident of Topeka, Kan.

BANKS, David, publisher, was born in New York city in 1827, son of David and Harriet Brenecke (Lloyd) Banks. His father (1786–1871) was the founder of the famous law publishing firm of Banks & Gould, and a prominent figure in New York of his day. An uncompromising Democrat and active in politics, his office was a favorite resort for many of the most prominent statesmen and jurists, among them Pres. Van Buren and Jackson, Govs. Morgan, Lewis and Marcy and Chans. Walworth, Kent and McCown. The son was educated in his native city, and at the age of twenty entered his father's firm. Since his father's death, in 1871, the entire management of the business has devolved upon him, and in its upbuilding and extension he has shown the same ability as organizer and executive that has marked his career in his many valuable public activities. Like that of his father his interest in politics is keen and his patriotism strong, although he has steadily refused the many offers of public office which have been tendered him. He was, however, a member of the governing council of the University of the City of New York, and of its executive and library committees, and chairman of the building committee. He was a director of the old East River National Bank, of which his father was first president, and he is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Sons of Veterans of 1812, the order of Free Masons, Knights Templar and the St. Nicholas Society, of which he was president. He was married, Apr. 22, 1869, to Lucilla Graham Plum, of Troy, N. Y., and has one son and one daughter.

ROOSEVELT, Nicholas, inventor, was born in New York city, Dec. 27, 1767, son of Jacobus and Annatje (Bogaert) Roosevelt, and a great-great-grandson of Claas Martensen Van Roosevelt, of

Amsterdam, Holland, who came to America with his wife, Jannetje, in 1651. Nicholas Roosevelt received a careful education, and early evinced the inventive faculty. While residing at Esopus, N. Y., at the time of the British occupation of New York, he prepared a small wooden boat, across which was an axle projecting over the sides with paddles at the ends, made to revolve by a tight cord wound around its middle by the reaction of springs. Soon after the British evacuated New York he engaged in manufacturing there, constructed engines for the waterworks of Philadelphia, prepared an atmospheric machine after Josiah Hornblower's model, and, becoming interested in the Schuyler copper mines on the Passaic river, N. J., contracted for the erection of rolling works to supply the government with copper drawn and rolled for six 74-gun ships. In 1797 he undertook to construct the engines for a boat that was to be built jointly with John Stevens and Robert R. Livingston, the latter to devise the propelling agency. It proved a failure, and then Roosevelt conceived the idea of a vertical wheel. Livingston first rejected the suggestion, but four years later, in 1802, he communicated Roosevelt's plan to Fulton, who adopted the vertical wheels for propelling his boat launched in January, 1803. Six years later Roosevelt and Fulton became associated in the introduction of steamboats on the western waters, and in 1811 the former built the New Orleans, which was the first boat to descend the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. It made the trip from Pittsburg to New Orleans in fourteen days. In December, 1814, he obtained letters-patent from the United States for his vertical paddle wheels, and in January, 1815, he applied to the legislature of New Jersey for protection of his invention, but the legislature failed to take action. He spent the latter days of his life in retirement at his residence at Skaneateles. He was married, Nov. 15, 1808, to Lydia, daughter of John H. Latrobe, the noted engineer and architect of the capitol at Washington. He died at Skaneateles, N. Y., July 30, 1854.

ROOSEVELT, Samuel Montgomery, artist and merchant, was born in New York city, Feb. 20, 1858, son of Samuel and Mary J. (Horton) Roosevelt and grandson of Nicholas Roosevelt (1767–1854), inventor of the steamboat. His father was a well-known merchant, doing business with the South, a member of the chamber of commerce, and a philanthropist. The son received his early education at the celebrated St. John's School on the Hudson, and at the Art Students' League in the city of New York, and later went to Paris, where he studied painting under Benjamin Constant. He then returned to the United States, and in 1878 went to Colorado ranching and on scouting expeditions with the 9th cavalry against the Ute Indians. His canvases have been exhibited at the Paris Salon, the National Academy of Design, and in Chicago and Philadelphia. He is a member of the firm of Roosevelt & Schuyler, wine merchants, Hanover square, New York, and is the owner of Roosevelt Hall, built by his maternal great-grandfather, Benjamin Henry Latrobe. He is a member of the Knickerbocker Club, the Fencers' Club, the New York Yacht Club, and the Larchmont Yacht Club. His only brother, Nicholas Latrobe Roosevelt, is a lieutenant in the navy, and has one son, Henry Latrobe Roosevelt, who was with Admiral Rodgers in the expedition against Corea, and who was mentioned in dispatches for bravery in action. He was a midshipman with Adm. Watson during the Spanish war. Samuel M. Roosevelt was married in Baltimore, Md., 1887, to Augusta E., daughter of Samuel Shoemaker, vice-president of Adams Express Co. and a descendant of the first mayor of Philadelphia.

ZANE, Charles Shuster, jurist, was born at Maurice river, Cumberland co., N. J., Mar. 2, 1831, son of Charles and Mary (Franklin) Zane. He attended the common schools, and during the summers worked on his father's farm, until he was seventeen, when he was employed for a year in his brother's grocery store in Philadelphia. After another year spent at home, working on the construction of a lighthouse on East point, he went to Sangamon county, Ill., where he engaged in farm work and in making brick until 1852, when he entered McKendrick College. He remained there for three years, after which he taught school, meantime reading law. In 1856 he became a law student in the office of J. C. Conkling, Springfield, Ill., and in 1857 he was admitted to the bar. In the presidential campaign of 1856 he made a number of political speeches in favor of the election of Fremont, as he did in 1858, during the Douglas-Lincoln campaign, in support of Mr. Lincoln, with whom he had become well acquainted. In 1860 he was elected city attorney, and upon the expiration of his term of office in the spring of 1861 he succeeded Lincoln (who had been elected president) in the law firm of Lincoln & Herndon, the new firm name being Herndon & Zane. In 1865 he was again elected city attorney of Springfield, and in the following year was appointed county attorney of Sangamon county. In 1868 the partnership with Mr. Herndon was dissolved and Mr. Zane practiced alone for two years, meantime becoming register of the land office at Springfield. In 1870 he became a member of the law firm of Cullom & Marcy, with which he continued until 1873, when he was elected circuit judge for the term of six years. He was re-elected in 1879. In 1884 he was appointed by Pres. Arthur chief justice of the territory of Utah, and in consequence he removed to Salt Lake City. After serving the full term he was succeeded in 1888 by Judge Sandford, but the latter's mild policy in dealing with polygamy did not suit Pres. Harrison's administration, and he was removed, Judge Zane being reappointed in his place. From the first Judge Zane had maintained the law against polygamy, dealing severely with those who disobeyed it, and he also rendered important decisions in a number of civil cases. His term of office expiring in 1894, he formed a law partnership with his son, John M. Zane. Judge Zane was married at Springfield, Ill., in 1859, to Margaret D. Maxcy, of Kentucky and Virginia ancestry, and has three sons and three daughters.

McINTIRE, Charles, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 30, 1847, son of Charles and Eliza (Cook) McIntire of Scotch-Irish origin. After a preliminary course at the Easton high school, he entered Lafayette College, and was graduated with honor in 1868. He received his M.D. degree at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1873, meantime being assistant in chemistry at Lafayette in 1868–70, and in 1870–74 adjunct professor of chemistry there. In 1875 he established himself in general practice at Eaton, giving, however, especial attention to diseases of the eye and ear. Since 1880 he has been lecturer on sanitary science at Lafayette. In 1902 Dr. McIntire was elected president of the American Academy of Medicine, of which he was secretary, 1890-1902, and he is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; of the American Chemical Association, and of the county and state medical societies. In 1871 the degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Lafayette. He was married at Easton, Pa., May 19, 1881, to Ella, daughter of Traill Green, M.D., LL.D.

TIFFANY, Louis McLane, physician, was born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 10, 1844, son of Henry Tiffany. He obtained his literary and classical education at Cambridge, England, where he was graudated in 1866. Returning to America he studied medicine at the University of Maryland, received his medical degree in 1868, and settled in Baltimore, where he has practiced since that time. He was dispensary physician, demonstrator of anatomy, professor of operative surgery and until 1903 professor of surgery at the University of Maryland. He has also been resident physician at the Baltimore almshouse, professor of anatomy at the Maryland Dental College, visiting medical officer to the Baltimore city almshouse, and surgeon to the Baltimore infirmary. Dr. Tiffany was president of the Baltimore Clinical Society in 1876, and vice-president in 1877; was president of the American Surgical Association in 1895; president of the Baltimore Medical Association, and is a member of various medical and other societies.

HUNT, Ezra Mundy, physician and author, was born at Metuchen, Middlesex co., N. J., Jan. 4, 1830, son of Rev. Holloway and Henrietta (Mundy, or Munday) Hunt, grandson of Augustine and Lydia (Holloway) Hunt, great-grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth (Gardner) Hunt, great-great-grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth (Jessop) Hunt, and great-great-great-grandson of Thomas and Cicely (Pasley) Hunt, who came from England early in the seventeenth century. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1849, pursued his medical course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and was graduated M.D. in 1852. He settled in the practice of his profession at Metuchen, N. J. In 1854 he was appointed lecturer on materia medica at the Vermont Medical College. In 1862 he was appointed assistant surgeon of the 29th New Jersey regiment and in 1863 was surgeon in charge of the Calvert Street Hospital at Baltimore. He was a fellow of the New Jersey State Medical Association and its president in 1864, vice-president of the American Public Health Association, member of the New Jersey State Board of Health and from 1876 its secretary, honorary member of the New York State Medical Association, the Boston Gynecological Society and the Baltimore Medical Association. He was a delegate to the International Medical Congress, London, 1881, and to Copenhagen in 1884. He was married in 1853 to Emma, daughter of Ezra Hayes, of Rahway, N. J., and in 1870 to a daughter of Josiah Reeve, of Alloway, N. J. Princeton College conferred upon him the degree of Sc.D. in 1883. He published "The Patient's and Physician's Aid; or, How to Preserve Health," etc. (1859), "A Physician's Counsels to His Professional Brethren" (1859), "The War and Its Lessons" (1862), "About the War; Plain Words to Plain People, by a Plain Hand" (1863), "Grace-Culture; or Thoughts on Grace, Growth and Glory" (1864), "Bible Notes for Daily Readers" (2 vols., 1870), "Alcohol, as a Food and Medicine" (1877), "The State and the Liquor Traffic" (1881), "Principles of Hygiene: Together with the Essentials of Anatomy and Physiology" (1887).

PETTIT, Thomas McKean, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 26, 1797, son of Andrew and ——— (McLean) Pettit, and grandson of Col. Charles Pettit, of the quartermaster's department in the continental army and a member of the continental congress. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1815 and after being admitted to the bar practiced law in his native city. He was city solicitor in 1820 and subsequently was deputy attorney-general of the state. He was a member of the state legislature, 1830–31, and judge of the district court, 1832–45. He was active in the service of the Democratic party. In association with Thomas Sergeant he prepared "The Common Law Reports of England" (1822). He was a vice-president of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and delivered a number of addresses before that body. He was appointed by Pres. Polk U. S. attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania in 1850 and on Apr. 4, 1853, was appointed by Pres. Pierce director of the United States mint, to succeed Dr. George N. Eckert, who had served in that capacity from July 1, 1851. A few months after this new appointment he died in Philadelphia, May 30, 1853.

TOWNE, Henry Robinson, engineer and manufacturer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 28, 1844, son of John Henry and Maria R. (Tevis) Towne. His earliest American ancestor was Edmund Towne, a native of England, who was brought to this country by his father, William Towne, early in the seventeenth century. His wife was Mary Browning, and the line of descent runs through their son Joseph, who married Amy Smith; through their son Nathan; through his son Nathan, who married Mary Poole; through their son Benjamin, who married Mehitable Chandler, and through their son John, who married Sarah Robinson, who were the grandparents of Mr. Towne. John Henry Towne (1818-75), the eldest son of this John Towne, studied engineering, and about 1840 entered into partnership with S. V. Merrick, under the name of Merrick & Towne, which operated the Southwark foundry in Philadelphia until 1848. He was then engaged in erecting gas works in various cities, and before the civil war he became junior partner of the engineering firm of I. P. Morris, Towne & Co. He was also actively interested in scientific pursuits of all kinds, particularly in those connected with his profession, and much of his time and means was given to the advancement of the University of Pennsylvania, to which he bequeathed nearly $1,000,000 to organize the scientific department, now known as the Towne Scientific School. His son, Henry Robinson Towne, was educated at private schools and at the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1865. He left college before graduation to enter business, but in 1887 received the honorary degree of M.A. He was first employed as a mechanical draughtsman in the Port Richmond Iron Works, Philadelphia, with which his father was connected, and was engaged in general

Henry R Towne.

engineering work, especially heavy marine engines for the monitors and other war vessels for the civil war, the erection of which he superintended at the Boston, Portsmouth, and Philadelphia navy yards. In 1866 he made an extensive tour of the engineering establishments in England, Belgium and France, spending six months in Paris, where he studied at the Sorbonne. In October, 1868, he formed a partnership with Linus Yale, Jr., whose business was then located at Shelburne Falls, Mass.; a new enterprise was incorporated under the name of the Yale Lock Manufacturing Co., and a site for the erection of a suitable factory building was purchased at Stamford, Conn. Two months later Mr. Yale died suddenly, leaving the young enterprise on the hands of Mr. Towne and John B. Yale, a son of Linus Yale, Jr. In 1869 Mr. Towne succeeded to the presidency of the company. He has been an active member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers almost from its foundation, a member of its council, and was its president in 1888–89. In 1889 he was chosen chairman of a joint party of some 300 engineers—civil, mechanical, and mining—which visited England and France as the guests of the Institution of Civil Engineers, of London, and of the Société des Ingénieurs Civils, of Paris. In 1868 he was married to Cora E., daughter of John P. White, of Philadelphia, and has two sons. He is a member of the Century, University, Engineers', and Hardware clubs of New York city, where he has resided since 1892.

LOVE, Samuel G., educator, was born in New York in 1821. After being graduated at Hamilton College in 1846 he studied law, but did not follow the profession and became a teacher in Buffalo. He subsequently taught at Gowanda, was principal of Chamberlain Institute during 1850–53 and again during 1859–64 and in 1865 became superintendent of schools at Jamestown, N. Y. His administration was remarkable for numerous improvements in the condition of the Jamestown schools, which placed them in advance of other schools of the times. He introduced physical culture, vocal music and manual training long before they were usually thought practicable. He was a leader in associations and through his training schools sent out young men and women inspired with enthusiasm for teaching. In 1890, after a quarter of a century of service in the cause of education, Mr. Love resigned the superintendency to become librarian. He was a naturalist and gathered a large museum. Besides many valuable reports and addresses, he published "Industrial Education, a Guide to Manual Training" (1887). He died in Jamestown, N. Y., in 1893.

JONES, Roger, soldier, was born in Westmoreland county, Va., in 1789, son of Catsby and Lettice Corbin (Turberville) Jones. He was appointed second lieutenant of marines in 1809, and in 1812 was transferred to the artillery with the rank of captain. He was brevetted major for services in the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's lane, and on Mar. 7, 1825, he was appointed adjutant-general of the United States army with the rank of colonel, succeeding Capt. John J. Norse of the 2nd artillery, who had been acting adjutant-general for three years. He was brevetted brigadier-general in June, 1832, and in May, major-general. He held the office of adjutant-general until his death, a longer period than any incumbent either before or after. He was married, Dec. 2, 1818, to Mary Ann, daughter of Willam B. Page. He died in Washington, D. C., July 15, 1852.

JONES, Thomas ap Catsby, naval officer, was born in Virginia in 1789, son of Maj. Catsby and Lettice Corbin (Turberville) Jones. His brother, Roger Jones, was adjutant-general of the United States army. He entered the navy in 1805, became lieutenant in 1812, commander in 1820, and captain in 1829. He was engaged in suppressing piracy, smuggling, and the slave-trade in the Gulf of Mexico from 1808–12. With a small flotilla he attempted to intercept a British squadron of forty vessels, upon its entrance to Lake Borgne in 1814. Although he was wounded and compelled to surrender, his conduct was much praised. While commanding a squadron on the Pacific he took temporary possession of Monterey upon being misinformed that war existed between the United States and Mexico. He was married, July 1, 1823, to Mary W. Carter. He died in Georgetown, D. C., May 30, 1858.

TYSON, John Russell, jurist, was born in Lowndes county, Alabama, Nov. 28, 1856, son of John Adams and Matilda (Warren) Tyson. His father was a native of North Carolina, but removed to Alabama in 1844. His mother was a daughter of Laban Warren of Lowndes county, an Alabama farmer. He was educated at the Summerfield high school, Dallas county, Ala., and in Howard College, Marion, Ala., where he was graduated in 1877, with the degree B.A. He entered the law school of Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., being graduated B.L. in 1879, and in the same year was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Alabama. He commenced practice at Hayneville, Lowndes co., during his graduating year and in 1884 was elected a member from Lowndes county to the general assembly of Alabama, an office he filled until 1886. Removing in 1889 to Montgomery, he was elected a member of the city council, and was chosen its president soon after his initiation. He was elected circuit judge in 1892, held this position six years, and in 1898 he was elected associate judge of the supreme court of Alabama. Judge Tyson was married in 1879 to Mary, daughter of Dr. James Reed Jordan of Lexington, Va., and has five children.

J. R. Tyson

ANDREWS, Edward Gayer, M. E. bishop, was born at New Hartford, Oneida co., N. Y., Aug. 7, 1825, son of George and Polly Andrews. He was naturally of a religious turn of mind, and before he was ten years old became a communicant in the Methodist Episcopal church. He studied at the Cazenovia Seminary, where his decision to enter the ministry was formed, and at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., where he was graduated in 1847. Having been licensed as a preacher three years previously, he was assigned to the Morrisville circuit, Oneida conference. His first appointment was at Hamilton, the next at Cooperstown, and still later at Stockbridge, N. Y. Constant preaching impaired his voice, and in 1854 he was obliged temporarily to resign his labors in the pulpit, accepting a position in the seminary at Cazenovia. He had hardly begun his duties there, however, before he was tendered the presidency of the Mansfield Female College in Ohio, which he held for one year. Returning to Cazenovia, he succeeded the celebrated Dr. Bannister as principal of the seminary, and maintained the high reputation which the institution had attained. Dr. Andrews, indeed, made the name of Cazenovia more famous than ever before among American seminaries. He remained there eight years. In 1862 he resumed pastoral work, for which he had always retained the greatest ardor, becoming pastor of a church at Stamford, Conn., and subsequently of the Methodist Episcopal churches in Sands street, at St. John's, and in Seventh avenue, Brooklyn. He was elected to the general conferences of 1864 and 1872 as a delegate, and at the session of 1872, held in Brooklyn, he was made bishop. After his election he traveled extensively among the missions of Europe and Asia. As bishop he was remarkable for calm judgment, great breadth of intellect and administrative tact, blending affability and dignity in his manner. He was presiding bishop at the 98th session of the New York conference, held at Newburg in April, 1888. In 1851 he was married to Susan Matthews, daughter of Sherlock Hotchkiss of Cheshire, Conn., and had four daughters and one son.

E. G. Andrews

GIBBS, George, mineralogist, was born at Newport, R. I., Jan. 7, 1776. As a young man he spent several years abroad, and made a large collection of minerals, including 4,000 specimens collected by Gigot d'Orcy, and 6,000 collected by Count Gregoire de Razamowsky, which he brought back with him. This collection, which consisted of more than 12,000 specimens, was the most extensive and valuable in the country at that time. It was first exhibited at Newport, and among the visitors was the elder Prof. Silliman, of Yale, who spent several weeks in studying the collection, and formed a warm personal friendship with Mr. Gibbs. The latter offered to loan the collection to Yale, if suitable rooms could be provided. This was done, and the collection, liberally insured by its owner, was placed in South Middle College, in 1810, where it remained until 1825. In that year he sold it to the college for $20,000, the money for its purchase being raised through the efforts of Prof. Silliman. He continued his interest in mineralogy, making extensive journeys and developing new mining districts. He also offered prizes at Yale for proficiency in mineralogy, and for useful discoveries and inventions in the science. The Gibbs meteorite, one of the largest specimens known, was eventually presented to Yale by his widow. In 1822 he was elected vice-president of the New York Lyceum of Natural History. He published valuable and interesting papers in the "American Mineralogical Journal," and the "American Journal of Science." The degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Brown in 1800, and by Yale in 1808. He was a man of culture and brilliant conversational powers, and was famous for his generous hospitality. He was married to Laura, daughter of Oliver Wolcott, secretary of the treasury under Washington and John Adams. They had three sons: George, a lawyer, historian, and scientist; Oliver Wolcott, a distinguished chemist and Rumford professor of science at Harvard, and Alfred, a brigadier-general in the civil war. Mr. Gibbs died at his estate of Sunswick, Long Island, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1833.

THOMAN, Leroy Delano, lawyer, was born at Salem, O., July 31, 1851, son of Jacob Somers and Mary Anne (Sondedecker) Thoman, and a descendant of Henry Jacob Thoman, who came from Basle, Switzerland, in 1738, and settled at Lancaster, Pa. He was educated in the public schools and at the Springfield Academy, South Whitley, Ind. During 1867–73 he taught school, and in the meantime read law and was admitted to the bar in 1872. In 1872–73 he was deputy prosecuting attorney for the 9th judicial district of Indiana, resigning upon his removal to Youngstown, O., and during 1876–82 he was probate judge of Mahoning county. In April, 1881, he purchased an interest in the Youngstown "Vindicator," a Democratic newspaper, and through its columns began to advocate civil service reform. He was appointed U. S. civil service commissioner by Pres. Arthur and served during 1883–85. In 1888 he removed to Chicago, Ill. He is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Union League, Ethical and Country clubs of Evanston, and various other associations. Judge Thoman was married: first, in 1876, to Mary E. Cartwright of Youngstown, O.; second, in 1892, to Florence B., daughter of Judge James E. Smith of Lebanon, O. They have one daughter, Dorothy Whitehill Thoman.

Leroy D. Thoman

GIBBS, Richard, diplomat, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1819, and subsequently became a citizen of New York. In April, 1875, he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to Peru, and held that post for four years. In 1883 he became U. S. minister to Bolivia, resigning two years later. He died in Nuevitas, Cuba, Dec. 16, 1894.

DAUGHERTY, Jerome, president of Georgetown University, was born in Baltimore, Md., Mar. 25, 1849, son of James and Rose (Rinel) Daugherty. He studied under the Jesuits at Loyola Institute, and was admitted to the society in 1865. In 1872 he began teaching at Georgetown University, where he afterward studied theology, and in 1881–82 he taught at St. Francis Xavier's College, New York

Jerome Daugherty. S.J.

city. He was director of schools at Boston University for two years, and taught at Loyola Institute, Baltimore, in 1884–85. For four years he was vice-president of Gonzaga College, Washington, D. C., and in 1889 was elected vice-president of Georgetown University. In 1889 he went to Worcester College, Massachusetts, and in 1900 was called to the New York College of the Order of Jesus, where he was made assistant to the provincial of the order on Jan. 27, 1901. He was soon after elected president of Georgetown University, which position he now occupies. The founding of this college is credited to Rt. Rev. John Carroll, first archbishop of Baltimore, but is really due to Andrew White, who established a Jesuit school among the Indians near St. Mary's city, Md., in 1634. In 1640 this school was moved to Calverton Manor, under Thomas Copley and Ralph Crouch; in 1677 to Newtown Manor under Michael Foster and Thomas Hothersale; in 1745 to Bohemia under Thomas Poulton, and in 1787 to Georgetown Heights under John Carroll. The first large building was opened to students in September, 1791, under the name of Georgetown Academy; a second building was erected in 1796; the infirmary was put up in 1840; the astronomical observatory in 1843; the present main building in 1880; the medical building in 1886, and the museum in 1889. The institution was first called a college in 1796, and was erected into a university by Pope Gregory XVI, Mar. 30, 1833. It was incorporated by congress with power to confer degrees on Mar. 1, 1815, and reincorporated at length in 1844. There have been nearly forty presidents, the longest term being that of Rev. Patrick F. Healy, who served nine years.

Georgetown University

MALLORY, Stephen Russell, senator, was born in Columbia, S. C., Nov. 2, 1848, son of Stephen Russell and Angela (Moreno) Mallory. He was educated privately and in the fall of 1864 entered the Confederate army of Virginia. In the following spring he was appointed a midshipman in the Confederate navy and served throughout the war. After the establishment of peace he entered Georgetown University, District of Columbia, and was graduated in 1869. He was instructor there for two years, studied law at New Orleans and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Louisiana at New Orleans in 1873. He established a private practice in Pensacola, Fla., in 1874. He was elected to the lower house of the Florida legislature in 1876 and to the state senate in 1880–84. In 1890 he was elected to the 52d congress (1891–93). He was re-elected and he represented the 1st district of Florida until 1895 and served on the committees on interstate and foreign commerce, levees and improvements of the Mississippi river and revision of laws. Since Mar. 4, 1897, he has been a member of the U. S. senate, having been elected for six years and re-elected for a like term to expire Mar. 3, 1909. He is a member of the committees on commerce, District of Columbia, fisheries, Pacific islands and Porto Rico, patents, public health and national quarantine and revision of the laws of the United States. He is unmarried.

GANTT, James Britton, jurist, was born in Putnam county, Ga., Oct. 26, 1845, son of Henry and Sarah Williams (Dismukes) Gantt, grandson of Britton and Elizabeth (Tomlinson) Gantt and great-grandson of James Addison Gantt who lived first in North Carolina and later in South Carolina. He was educated in the Clinton Academy and the Bibb County Academy of Georgia. He served throughout the civil war as a member of company B, 12th Georgia infantry. He taught at Ramoth Academy, Putnam county, Ga. (1865), and was a tutor in a private family in Macon, Ga., in 1866. He then entered the law department of the University of Virginia and after being graduated in 1868 he removed to Missouri and was admitted to the bar at St. Louis. For eleven years he practiced law in the counties of Henry and Pettis. In 1880 he was elected judge of the 22d judicial circuit of Missouri and served for six years. In 1890 he was elected to the state supreme court for a term of ten years and was re-elected in 1900. He was chief justice 1898–1900. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Missouri in 1898. He was married Apr. 23, 1872, to Mary Alice, daughter of George Harrison Warth of Clinton, Mo. She died in 1889 and in 1891 he was married to Mrs. Matilda Lee, widow of James B. Lee and daughter of John M. Weidemeyer of Clinton, Mo. He has four children, Britton W., Henry, Charles W. and Mary Gantt.

JOHNSON, Joseph Horsfall, Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Los Angeles, Cal., was born at Schenectady, N. Y., June 7, 1847, son of Stephen Hotchkiss and Eleanor (Horsfall) Johnson. Among his paternal ancestors were William Johnson, one of the planters of New Haven, Conn., in 1638, and Abel Beach and Abner Johnson, both of whom were captains in the revolutionary army. His father served in the senate of New York. In 1863 he entered a boarding school at Albany, N. Y., to prepare for Williams College, and in 1870 was graduated at the latter institution. He then entered the General Theological Seminary in New York city, completed the course in 1873, and became rector of Holy Trinity Church at Highlands-on-the-Hudson. In 1879 he was called to Trinity Church, Bristol, R. I., in 1881 became rector of St. Peter's Church at Westchester, N. Y., and in 1886 of Christ Church, Detroit, where he remained until 1896, when he was elected bishop of the diocese of Los Angeles, Cal. He is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Society, and of the Masonic order, following in the steps of his father, who was grand master of the state of New York. He has made several trips to Europe for pleasure and study, and in

1897 made a special journey to attend the thirteen hundredth anniversary of the landing of St. Augustine, upon the Isle of Thanet, celebrated at Lambeth Palace, London. Bishop Johnson was married in 1881, to Isabelle Greene, daughter of Hon. Isaac Davis, of Worcester, Mass., of revolutionary stock. They have one child, Reginald Davis, born in 1883.

HECHELMAN, Herman William, physician and surgeon, was born at Lindau, Bavaria, Germany, Aug. 10, 1848, son of Martin and Katherine (Von Fritzlin) Hechelman. As a result of the German revolution in 1848 his father came to the United States, and when twelve years old the son followed him, entering the public schools of Allegheny, Pa., where the father had settled. After an academic course and a year of study abroad preparatory to receiving a medical education, he was graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1869, and in the medical school at Munich in 1870. At the close of the Franco-Prussian war, in which he served as surgeon, he attended clinics at Berlin for six months and then established a private practice at Allegheny, Pa. He was surgeon to the Allegheny general hospital, 1884–87, assistant surgeon to the Western Pennsylvania hospital, 1887–96, and has been ophthalmic and aural surgeon to Passavant hospital since 1901. In 1886 he was elected professor of anatomy in the Western Pennsylvania Medical College, which post he resigned in 1887 to accept his present chair. He is also ophthalmic and aural surgeon to the Home of the Friendless, U. S. expert examining surgeon, consulting surgeon to the Guskey Home, and both treasurer and trustee of the Western Pennsylvania Medical College. He was married at Allegheny, May 1, 1873, to Emma Elizabeth, daughter of Adam Reineman of that city, and has two daughters, Lucy O. and Esta H. Hechelman.

Herman W. Hechelman M.D.

WELLS, Lemuel Henry, first Protestant Episcopal bishop of Spokane, Wash., was born in the old Manor House, Yonkers, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1841, son of Horace Demming and Mary Smith (Barker) Wells. His earliest American ancestor was Gov. Thomas Wells, of Connecticut. The civil war found him a student at Trinity College, Hartford, which he left in 1861, to enter the military service. He recruited part of a company and went to the front as second lieutenant of the 32nd Wisconsin infantry, after three years being discharged for disability, as first lieutenant. He then entered the junior class at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1864. He took a full course at the Berkeley Divinity School, and was graduated there in 1869. After spending a year in Europe, he was ordained priest, and became assistant at Trinity Church, New Haven, Conn. For ten years he was missionary at Walla Walla, Wash., and surrounding country, and established St. Paul's School. After residing at the East for eighteen months, he, in 1882, became rector of St. Luke's Church, Tacoma, and afterward built Trinity Church and became its rector. In October, 1892, the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church at Baltimore elected him missionary bishop of Spokane, which at first embraced eastern Washington, and afterward also northern Idaho. He was consecrated at Trinity Church, New Haven, Conn., Dec. 16, 1892. In 1892, while rector at Tacoma, he was honored by Hobart College with the degree of D.D. He was married, June 17, 1880, at Walla Walla, to Henrietta B., daughter of William Garretson, of Tioga, Pa.

PHILLIPS, John Milton, agent of the Methodist book concern, was born in Montgomery county, Ky., Mar. 26, 1820, son of William Phillips, a Methodist clergyman and assistant editor of the "Western Christian Advocate." He was educated in the public schools and in 1834 went to Cincinnati, O., where he was given a position in the western Methodist book concern, remaining in the business department of the publishing house until 1872, when he was elected one of the book agents of the Methodist book concern in New York city. During his residence in Cincinnati he was for four years president of a fire insurance company and afterward president of a life insurance company for the same length of time. In 1872 he was elected a lay delegate to the general conference by the Cincinnati lay electoral conference, and subsequently was elected one of the general conference secretaries, being the first layman ever appointed to that office. He was unanimously re-elected as book agent in 1876, 1880, 1884, and 1888. He was a manager in several church boards and succeeded Dr. Nelson as treasurer of the Missionary Society. He died in Cincinnati, O., Jan. 15, 1889.

John M Phillips

DAVIDSON, Daniel Rogers, capitalist, was born at Connellsville, Pa., Jan. 12, 1820, second son of William and Sarah (Rogers) Davidson. His father (1783–1867), was manager of the Laurel furnace, ironmaster at Break Neck; a representative of the state legislature; speaker of same 1818, and a member of the state senate later. The son began active life as a farmer in 1850. In 1865 he entered the coke industry, and became a prime factor in the development of the famous Connellsville enterprises. With John F. Dravo, Alexander Bradley, James M. Bailey and others he built the Davidson Coke Works in 1865, at Davidson Station, Pa., a mile from Connellsville, and for many years this concern ranked as the most important in the coke region. He was also interested in many other coking plants, besides owning large tracts of undeveloped coking coal. He was the organizer and promoter of the first two railroads of the section: the Pittsburgh & Connellsville in 1855, and the Southwest Pennsylvania in 1875. He was president of the Shoe & Leather Bank of Pittsburgh during 1874–82, and

D R Davidson

aided in organizing both the Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce and the Commercial National Bank, of Pittsburg. At the time of his death he owned near Baton Rouge, La., one of the largest cotton plantations of the South, besides having gold and silver mining interests in Colorado and North Carolina, and many eastern investments. He was married at Connellsville, Pa., July 2, 1846, to Margaret Clark, daughter of Alexander Johnston, and had eight children. He died at Hot Springs, Ark., Mar. 18, 1884.

JUNIPERO, Miguel Jose Serra, missionary, was born in the island of Majorca, Nov. 24, 1713. He was a chorister in the convent of San Bernardino, and at the age of sixteen became a member of the order of St. Francis. He subsequently obtained the degree of doctor of theology, and taught in one of the colleges of his order, but abandoned his professorship in 1749 to devote his life to missionary work. Leaving Cadiz in that year with a band of missionaries, he arrived in the city of Mexico Jan. 1, 1750, and after a short stay there went to labor among the wandering tribes of the Sierra Gorda, where he remained nineteen years. In 1769 he was placed at the head of a band of priests that were sent to take charge of the missions in lower California. He founded the first mission in upper California, at San Diego, July 16, 1769, and taught the Indians to cultivate the land, to bake, to weave, to yoke oxen, and to prepare leather from hides. When sickness broke out among the settlers an order was issued to abandon the mission and Junipero sailed northward and rediscovered the harbor of Monterey, June 3, 1770, it having been first visited by Don Sebastian Vizcaino as early as 1603, and named by him in honor of Count de Monterey, the then viceroy of Mexico. Junipero established there the mission of San Carlos, thus laying the foundation for the city which afterward became the capital of California. In the following year he established the missions of San Antonio and San Gabriel, twelve miles away. The soldiers from the latter mission founded the pueblo of *Neustra Senora Reina de Los Angeles* (Our Lady the Queen of the Angels) in 1781, now the city of Los Angeles. The establishment of other missions followed under the same auspices, giving rise to settlements, many of which subsequently developed into thriving pueblos and cities. On June 27, 1776, a company of friars, soldiers and families, with stock and seeds, arrived on the San Francisco peninsula, and built there a temporary shelter, and on Sept. 17 solemn possession was taken of the place in the name of Spain. A mission was erected there some time later, and on Oct. 9, the day of Saint Francis, it was dedicated under the name of *Dolores,* in commemoration of the sufferings of the Virgin. This was the beginning of what is now San Francisco, although this name was not used until 1847. Father Junipero was not only the guiding spirit in all these undertakings, but was himself the hardest worker, laboring with untiring zeal, and often traveling on foot hundreds of miles in spite of his physical infirmities. He attracted the Indians by his just and kindly treatment, and is said to have baptized over a thousand with his own hand. He constantly exerted himself in behalf of their temporal as well as spiritual welfare, and the thousands of converts, living in villages around the missions; were industrious, well-clothed, well-fed, possessing flocks, herds, gardens, orchards, vineyards and fields of wheat. He made several journeys to Mexico, and in 1783 visited for the last time the missions in California, traveling in accordance with his custom, from one to another on foot. The remainder of his life was spent in Monterey, Cal., where he died Aug. 28, 1784.

F. Junipero Serra

SHAUCK, John Allen, jurist, was born in Morrow county, O., Mar. 26, 1841, son of Elah and Barbara (Allen) Shauck, of German descent. He was educated in the public schools of Johnsville, O., and was graduated at Otterbein University, Westerville, O., in 1866. He studied law at the University of Michigan, and was graduated in 1867, and then entered upon the general practice of law at Dayton. In 1884 he was elected upon the Republican ticket to the second circuit court, and was re-elected in 1889. In 1894 he was elected judge of the supreme court, and served as the successor of Joseph P. Bradbury as chief justice in 1900–01. He was re-elected in 1900 for the full term of six years. He received the degree of LL.D. from Otterbein University in 1894. On June 1, 1876, he was married to Ada May, daughter of Charles H. Phillips, and he has one daughter.

KOENIG, Adolph, physician, was born at Wiggiswyl, Canton of Bern, Switzerland, Oct. 30, 1855, son of Christian and Magdalena (Iseli) Koenig. His parents came to the United States in 1856, and settled near Tarentum, Allegheny co., Pa. The son was educated in the public schools of Fawn township, Pa., and in the Tarentum Academy, and in 1876, he began the study of medicine under Dr. James McCann, of Pittsburgh, who was in his time one of the foremost surgeons of western Pennsylvania. Later he studied in the medical department of the University of Louisville, Ky., and the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, N. Y., where he obtained his M.D. degree in 1879. The honorary degree of doctor of pharmacy was conferred upon him by the Western University of Pennsylvania in 1897. From April, 1879, to April, 1880, he served as resident physician in the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, at Pittsburgh, and during June and July, 1880, practiced in San Francisco, Cal., but returned to Pittsburgh, where he is still engaged. In December, 1886, he aided in establishing the "Pittsburgh Medical Review," and for a period of five years was one of several editors associated in the publication of that journal. In 1892 he became sole editor and publisher, and in 1904 he continues to hold that office, though the periodical was transformed in June, 1897, into the "Pennsylvania Medical Journal," the official organ of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania. Since 1885, Dr. Koenig has been professor of materia medica and botany in the Pittsburg College of Pharmacy, which now constitutes the pharmaceutical department of the Western University of

Adolph Koenig

Pennsylvania. He was one of the visiting physicians of the Pittsburgh Free Dispensary (1880–95), and since 1893, he has been a director of that institution. He is also visiting physician to Roselia Maternity Hospital and Foundling Asylum, and in 1897, was president of the Allegheny County Medical Society of Pennsylvania. He was married Apr. 15, 1889, at Saratoga, N. Y., to Fannie McFarlane, daughter of Thomas Low, of Charlton, N. Y. She died in 1890, and he was married Feb. 2, 1895, to Mary Beatrice, daughter of John Jeffcoat, of England. Six children have been born of this marriage, as follows: Adolphus, Eugene Jeffcoat, Rhoda Victoria, Beatrice Iseli, Olivia and Frances Mary.

SHELBY, William Read, railroad president, was born in Lincoln county, Ky., Dec. 4, 1842, eldest son of John Warren and Mary H. (Knight) Shelby, and a descendant of Evan Shelby, who came from Cameron, Wales, about 1730, and settled near Hagerstown, Md. Evan, son of Evan Shelby, was appointed brigadier-general by the state of Virginia, in 1779, for services rendered in Indian warfare. His son, Isaac Shelby, was the first governor of Kentucky. William Read Shelby acquired his education in the preparatory schools and at Centre College, Danville, Ky., his studies being cut short by the civil war, and subsequent occupation of Kentucky by the Federal and Confederate troops. As a member of the "Kentucky Home Guard," he enrolled and recruited men for the Federal army. In 1863–5 he supplied wood to steamers on the Mississippi river at Island No. 37, being protected by U. S. gunboats. From then until 1869, he was employed by the Adams Express Co., at Louisville, Ky., removing to Pittsburg to become secretary of the Continental Improvement Co. Among its first undertakings was the contract to build the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad in Michigan and Indiana. Mr. Shelby took charge of a branch office at Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1871, having in the year previous been elected secretary and treasurer of the Grand Rapids & Indiana and the Michigan & Lake Shore railroad companies. On Jan. 1, 1892, he was made first vice-president of the former company, retaining the positions of treasurer and purchasing agent. In June, 1896, the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Co. was sold out under foreclosure proceedings; a new company, with the same name, was organized, and Mr. Shelby elected vice-president, treasurer and purchasing agent. In 1870–73 he held also the office of secretary and treasurer of the Southern Railway Security Co. On Oct. 16, 1899, he was elected president of the Muskegon, Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Co. and president of the Big Rapids & Western Railroad Co., and on Oct. 24, 1899, he was elected president of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad Co. Mr. Shelby has been extensively interested in the development of farming interests in various sections of the country. He is a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank, later known as the "Old National Bank," of Grand Rapids, and a stockholder in various manufacturing and mercantile concerns; a member of the board of education, and chairman of its committee on grounds; in 1888–93 he was a member and part of the time president of the board of public works. Mr. Shelby is a Democrat, and it was on his motion in the sound money conference in Chicago that the "Indianapolis convention" was held in 1896, causing the defeat of the Chicago platform and Bryan. He was chairman of the sound money Democratic organization in Michigan, which conducted so vigorous a campaign against "Free Silver and 16 to 1." Mr. Shelby was married, June 16, 1869, at Sewickley, Pa., to Mary C., daughter of Gen. George W. Cass, the issue being five sons and two daughters.

W R Shelby

C M Wicker

WICKER, Cassius Milton, railroad president, was born at North Ferrisburg, Vt., Aug. 25, 1846, son of Cyrus Washburn and Maria Delight (Halladay) Wicker and a descendant of William Wicker, a Scotch-Irish Protestant, who was forced out of Roxbury by the Puritan council in 1720 and settled in Leicester, Mass. William's son Jacob married Abial Washburn, a sister of Col. Seth Washburn, and by this marriage Mr. Wicker is a lineal descendant of Mary Chilton, the first woman to set foot on Plymouth Rock. He has two other Mayflower ancestors, William Latham and Elder Brewster. He was educated at the "little red schoolhouse" in North Ferrisburg and the academies at Williston and Middlebury, Vt. When twenty-one years of age he began his railroad career as check clerk of the Star Union line at East St. Louis. During the next three years he was cashier of the People's Dispatch fast freight line and Chinese emigrant agent of the North Missouri railway. He was assistant freight agent of the North Missouri railway 1869–71 and was assistant general freight agent of the Chicago and Northwestern railway 1871–76, with the additional duty of settling the claims for losses resulting from the Chicago fire in 1871. During 1876–80 he was successively general agent, assistant general freight agent and traffic manager of the Baltimore and Ohio railway's trans-Ohio divisions. He was in charge of mining property in northern Michigan 1880–83 and later general manager of coal mines at Springfield, Braidwood and Tracy operated by the Central Illinois Coal Co. He was commissioner of the Chicago freight bureau 1883–87, with full charge of the transportation interests of the wholesale merchants and manufacturers of Chicago, the stock yards, the lumber interests and the Chicago board of trade. Subsequently he became vice-president of the Colorado Eastern railway and took up his residence in New York city. Mr. Wicker then successively filled the following offices: from 1889 until the spring of 1902, vice-president of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande railway; from November, 1893, to December, 1897, vice-president and general manager of the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban railroad; from January, 1894, up to May, 1899, president of the North

Shore Traction Co., which owned all the stock of the Lynn and Boston railroad and the controlling interest in other properties. Mr. Wicker was married June 5, 1872, at Lebanon, Ill., to Augusta Carroll, daughter of Augustus C. French, governor of Illinois. She died in 1889, leaving three children, Henry Halladay, Lucy Southworth and Cyrus French Wicker. He is a member of the Union League, Lotos, Colonial, Lawyers', Church, Atlantic Yacht and St. Andrews Golf clubs of New York city and the Union League of Chicago. He is also a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Geographical Society, the Sons of the Revolution, the New England Society and the Mayflower Descendants, America's Founders and Defenders, and is president of the Chicago Society of New York. He has been vestryman and treasurer of All Angels' Church (Episcopal) for several years, is a trustee and vice-president of the Washington Savings Bank, director and president of the Dillon-Griswold Wire Co., was prominent in the organization of the Bankers' Money Order Association, of which he is president, is chairman of the board of directors of the Bank of Discount, president of the Iroquois Construction Co., and is a special partner in the house of Wicker Bros.

GIBBON, Thomas Edward, lawyer, was born near Devall Bluff, Prairie co., Ark., May 28, 1860, son of William Richard and Mary Jane (Wilie) Gibbon. His paternal ancestors were natives of Virginia. He was educated chiefly at home, but later studied law in Little Rock, Ark., and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of that state. During 1883-88 he practiced in Little Rock, and in 1885-86 served as a member of the lower house of the Arkansas legislature. In 1888 he removed to Los Angeles, Cal., where he has since practiced his profession. He was first vice-president of the Los Angeles Terminal Railway Co., 1891-1900, and in 1900 he interested capital in the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad Co., which he organized for building the line of railroad owned and operated by that company between San Pedro, Cal., and Salt Lake City, Utah. From the first he has been third vice-president and general counsel of that company. He is also director and officer in several banks and industrial corporations. He was married Dec. 9, 1891, to Ellen, daughter of Hon. U. M. Rose, of Little Rock, and has two children.

T. E. Gibbon.

BAKER, Henry Brooks, physician, was born at Brattleboro, Vt., Dec. 29, 1837, son of Ezra and Deborah Knowlton (Bigelow) Baker. He was educated in the common schools of Vermont, Massachusetts and Michigan, and he studied medicine at the medical department of the University of Michigan and at the Bellevue Medical College Hospital, New York, where he was graduated in 1866. From 1862 to the close of the war he served in the medical department of the 20th Michigan infantry volunteers, 9th army corps, and in operating and general hospitals, becoming after July, 1864, the medical officer in charge of the regiment. He was taken prisoner at the Wilderness but soon rejoined the division hospital. For about four years after the close of the war he practiced in civil life. For many years after 1870 he had charge of collecting the vital statistics of Michigan, compiling also the volume of statistics of Michigan for 1870 based on the United States census. He was instrumental in establishing a state board of health in 1873 of which he was secretary and which was the first one wholly founded upon the plans of "moral suasion," its functions being advisory, not mandatory. Most of the boards of health since that time have been founded upon this plan. He is a member of the Michigan State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the American Social Science Association and the American Public Health Association of which he was president in 1890, the Michigan Academy of Science and secretary of the Michigan state board of health. His published writings are principally upon psychological, physiological, statistical and sanitary subjects. His sanitary papers have treated more particularly of the causes of disease. He has devoted special study to the relations of sickness from several diseases to climatic meteorological and other conditions. He read an able paper before the American Public Health Association at St. Louis on the relation of low water in wells to the causation of typhoid fever.

HARRISON, George Tucker, physician, was born at the University of Virginia, near Charlottesville, July 23, 1835, son of Gessner Harrison, professor of ancient languages at the university for thirty-one years, and author of an original work on the Greek Prepositions, a geography of Ancient Italy and Southern Greece and a Latin grammar, which for many years was a standard text-book. His maternal grandfather, George Tucker, was a professor of moral philosophy in the University of Virginia and author of a life of Jefferson and several works on political economy, among them being "Progress in the United States in Fifty Years." Dr. Harrison was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1854, and two years later at the medical department. After nine months spent in St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia, he practiced in St. Louis, Mo., until his return to Virginia shortly before the civil war. He was one of the first to offer his services to his native state, and was appointed assistant surgeon and soon afterward surgeon, serving until the close of the war. In 1868 he removed to New York city, secured a position on the house staff of the Woman's Hospital and for fifteen years was assistant surgeon there. He then began the general practice of his profession on his own account, making a specialty of gynecology and obstetrics. Dr. Harrison was president of the New York County Medical Association in 1890 and the New York Obstetrical Society in 1892. He is a member of the Academy of Medicine, the New York State Medical Association, the New York County Medical Society, the Obstetrical Society of New York, honorary member of the Medical Society of Virginia, and fellow of the American Gynecological Society. He was married, Oct. 18, 1865, to Lelia, daughter of William Bell, of Richmond, Va., and has two daughters, Lelia, and Elizabeth Mitchell, wife of William

George Tucker Harrison

H. Echols, of the University of Virginia, and one son, Gessner Harrison, a physician of New York city.

COLBURN, Zerah, mechanical engineer and author, was born at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., in 1832, nephew of the mathematical prodigy, for whom he was named. (Vol. VII, p. 74.) His father died while Zerah was yet a small child, and the family removed to a farm in New Hampshire, on which the son worked until 1847, when he went to Boston. He first obtained employment as clerk in a Lowell cotton factory, from which he entered the service of the Concord railroad. He developed an extraordinary aptitude for mechanics, and became superintendent of Souther's Locomotive Works in Boston, but in a short time removed to Richmond, Va., where he was engaged in the Tredegar Iron Works; from there he went to Paterson, N. J., where he was occupied in the manufacture of locomotives, and made many valuable improvements in the design of freight engines. He was a remarkably clear and forcible writer, and as early as 1847, while in Lowell, he issued a series of monthly mechanical tracts. In 1850 he published a book on "The Locomotive Engine," and in 1851-52 contributed to "The American Railway Times." He was also a contributor to "The Railroad Journal," and in 1854 removed to New York and established the "Railroad Advocate." Always impatient of routine and confinement, he sold the "Advocate" in 1855 and visited England and France as the correspondent of that journal. After a brief experiment with a farm in Iowa he was convinced that his tastes did not lie in that direction, and he returned to New York and in company with Alexander L. Holley established Holley & Colburn's "American Engineer," which lived only a few months. In 1857 he and Mr. Holley were sent to Europe by a number of railroad presidents to examine railroad methods in vogue there, and the result was the publication of an exhaustive work entitled "The Permanent Way and Coal-Burning Locomotives of European Railways." The information given and the conclusions reached in this book resulted in great improvements in railway practice in America. In 1858 he went to England, and soon after became the editor of "The Engineer," the leading scientific journal of the period. He conducted it successfully until 1866, when he established a new journal, "Engineering," which has become the most prominent scientific weekly of the world. Failing health, caused by overwork, led to his retirement from active life in 1870, and he returned to America, settling in a country village in Massachusetts, where he died, Apr. 26, 1870.

HARGIS, Thomas Frazier, jurist, was born at Jackson, Breathitt co., Ky., June 24, 1842, son of John Louis and Elizabeth (Weddington) Hargis, of Danish descent, though his earliest American ancestor, Jean Louis Harjes, came from Normandy, France. His immediate ancestors removed from Virginia to North Carolina and back to Washington county, Va., where his father was born in 1802. The latter removed to Kentucky, became a prominent lawyer and was a member of the first constitutional convention of Kentucky. There being no schools within reach, the parents of Thomas Frazier Hargis gave him such educational training as their opportunities afforded. At the outbreak of the civil war he joined the 5th Kentucky infantry, and in a small battle at Princeton, though a private, led a charge and was breveted second lieutenant on the field for his bravery. He was promoted captain in 1864; was wounded three times, was captured and was held a prisoner until the termination of the war. Returning home penniless at the age of twenty-three, he devoted himself to the study of the English branches and the law. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, and removed to Carlisle, Ky., in 1868. In the following year he was elected judge of Nicholas county, and was re-elected in 1870. He was chosen to the senate in 1871, was circuit judge in 1874, judge of the criminal court in 1878, and raised to the appellate bench of Kentucky in 1879. After serving as chief justice in 1882, during the vacancy caused by the death of an associate judge, he served until 1884 as the successor of Hon. Joseph H. Lewis, who was also chief justice in 1887 and 1897. Declining a re-election, he retired from the supreme bench in 1884, and removed to Louisville, Ky., where he met with great professional success. He was the author of "The Patriot's Strategy" and contributed to the "North American Review." Judge Hargis was married in 1868 to Lucy Stuart, daughter of Judge William Norvell, of Carlisle, Ky., and had five children. He died Aug. 3, 1903.

STEVENS, Isaac Ingalls, soldier, territorial governor of Washington (1853-57) was born in Andover, Mass., Mar. 25, 1818, son of Isaac and Hannah (Cummings) Stevens, and seventh in descent from John Stevens, who came to America from England in 1638. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1839, at the head of the class, and was commissioned second lieutenant of engineers. He was promoted to first lieutenant in 1840; in the Mexican war was adjutant of the engineer corps; took part in the siege of Vera Cruz, was engaged at Cerro Gordo, was brevetted captain for gallant conduct at Contreras and Churubusco, at Chapultepec gained the brevet of major, was in action at Molino del Rey and was severely wounded at the taking of the City of Mexico. Before and after the war he superintended fortifications on the New England coast (1841-47 and 1848-49). He was in charge of the coast-survey office at Washington, D. C. (1849-53), resigning in 1853 to become governor of Washington territory and superintendent of its Indian affairs. In 1853 he surveyed the route for the Northern Pacific railroad between St. Paul, Minn., and Puget sound, and determined the navigability of the Missouri and Columbia rivers. In 1854-55 he made treaties with the Indians by which they relinquished title to more than 100,000 square miles of land, and in October, 1855, he concluded a lasting peace with the Blackfoot Indians. In January, 1856 the disaffected Indians of Washington territory broke out in open war and defeated a force of the regular troops, but Gov. Stevens called out a thousand volunteers, and after a campaign of three months the Indians who were not killed or driven across the Cascade mountains came in and surrendered. When the courts interposed to shield suspected Indian sympathizers and abettors, he declared martial law, closed the courts, arrested the chief justice, and held him a prisoner till the exigency had ceased. Resigning his post as governor in 1857 to accept an election to congress, he there vindicated his course, secured the ratification of his Indian treaties and the payment of the Indian war debt, and

Isaac I Stevens

became the chief exponent of the Northern Pacific railroad route. He was chairman of the executive committee of the Breckinridge faction of the Democratic party in 1860, but opposed secession. When Fort Sumter was fired upon in 1861 he was appointed by Pres. Lincoln colonel of the 79th regiment of New York volunteers, known as the Highlanders. This regiment was depleted by the battle of Bull Run, but what remained of it was transferred to his brigade, Col. Stevens being made brigadier-general, Sept. 28, 1861. At the action of Port Royal ferry, S. C., Jan. 1, 1862, he achieved one of the first successes of the Federal army, receiving the thanks of the government, and he commanded a division in the battle of James island, June 16, 1862. On July 4th he was made a major-general; joined Gen. John Pope's army in northern Virginia; took part in the second battle of Bull run; the skirmishes along the Rappahannock, and at Manassas. At the battle of Chantilly, Sept. 1, 1862, Stonewall Jackson had flanked the Federal army and was about to throw his troops upon the retreating line, when Gen. Stevens hurled his scanty column of six regiments against the attacking body, broke and drove back Jackson's center division and saved the army from a great disaster. As his troops wavered under the terrific fire Gen. Stevens rushed forward to the leading regiment (the old 79th), seized the colors from the wounded bearer, and calling on the Highlanders to follow, led them in the charge, but in the moment of victory he fell, with the flag of his country in his dying grasp. He published "Campaigns of the Rio Grande and Mexico" (1851), and a "Report of Explorations for a Route for the Pacific Railroad," which was printed in two volumes by order of congress, 1855. He was married in Newport, R. I. His son, Gen. Hazard Stevens, has published the "Life of Isaac Ingalls Stevens" (1892).

ALDRICH, James Thomas, lawyer, orator and poet, was born in Charleston, S. C., Nov. 16, 1819, son of Robert and Ann Hawkins (Lebby) Aldrich and in the sixth generation from George Aldrich, who married Catharine Seald, and emigrated from Derbyshire, England, in 1631. Their son Jacob married Huldah Thayer; their son Moses married Hannah White; their son Luke married Anna French, and their son Esek, who married Amy Whipple, was the grandfather of James T. Aldrich. Robert Aldrich, his father, removed from Massachusetts to Charleston, S. C., where the son received his education. At the time he should have entered college circumstances compelled his going to work, and at the age of nineteen he was employed as an accountant on the construction of Fort Sumter. Later he studied law, and in 1842 was admitted to the bar, settling at Barnwell, S. C., where he practiced until his death, with the exception of the time he served in the Confederate army. During the latter part of the war he was assigned to department work at Columbia, S. C., with the rank of captain, and frequently represented the Confederate government in legal matters. By the exercise of ability, industry and natural talent he soon went to the front rank of his profession, and many regarded him as one of the most eminent and distinguished lawyers of his time. He appeared as counsel in nearly all the important litigation in his section of the state, but it was in the court of chancery that he acquired his greatest reputation. His usual style of oratory was argumentative, and he spoke in his ordinary conversational tone, but if aroused, he would often speak as though inspired; possessed of a wonderful magnetism, he was considered one of the most fluent and eloquent orators of his day. Upon literary occasions he was frequently the chief speaker, and as a dramatic reader showed almost professional abilities. He was also popular as a lecturer. Giving full range to his kindly disposition and generous nature, he exercised an influence for good second to none of his contemporaries. He was a philanthropist in the broadest sense of the term, clients frequently having to wait while he served the oppressed and weak. Soon after the enfranchisement of the negroes he defended the first negro ever tried as a citizen in South Carolina or, it is believed, in the United States. He wrote many articles and poems. "A Legend of Niagara" (1856), "The May Queen" (1857), "Prayer" (1875) and others were greatly admired, but their author was as modest as he was brilliant, and never consented to the publication of his verse. His scholarly attainments, enhanced by his poetic nature, made him a master of debate and one of the most popular public speakers of his day. He was married on June 30, 1847, to Isabel C., daughter of Hon. Angus Patterson, at that time president of the South Carolina senate, and had four daughters and one son, James Aldrich, judge of the circuit court. He died at Barnwell, S. C., Sept. 26, 1875.

Jam. T. Aldrich.

ROBINSON, Benjamin Lincoln, botanist and educator, was born at Bloomington, Ill., Nov. 8, 1864, son of James Harvey and Latricia Maria (Drake) Robinson, and a descendant of Rev. John Robinson, who led the Pilgrims to Leyden, and whose son, Isaac, settled at Plymouth, Mass., in 1630. From the latter and his wife, Margaret Hanford, the line of descent runs through John and his wife, Elizabeth Weeks; Isaac and his wife, Hannah Harper; Peter and his wife, Martha Greene; Elihu and his wife, Sarah Sanford, and Benjamin and his wife, Ruhama Wood, who were Prof. Robinson's grandparents. His father was president of a bank. The son attended the Illinois State Normal School and Williams College before entering Harvard, where he was graduated in 1887. Going abroad he was a student at Strasburg and Bonn universities, and received the degree of Ph.D. from the former in 1889. In 1890 he was appointed assistant in the Gray Herbarium, Harvard University, of which he has been curator since 1892. In 1900 he became Asa Gray professor of systematic botany in Harvard University, which position he has occupied since that time. In the summer of 1894 he engaged in a botanical exploration of the unsettled interior of the island of Newfoundland. Prof. Robinson is the editor of "Synoptical Flora of North America," and of "Rhodora," the journal of the New England Botanical Club, and is the author of "Flora of the Galapagos Islands," beside many scientific papers upon the classification of the higher plants of North America and Mexico. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Association for the Advancement of Science; nonresident member of the Washington Academy of Science; member of the New England Botanical Club; member of the Botanical Society of America, of which he was president in 1900; of the Vermont Botanical Club, and the American Folk-lore Society, and a corresponding member of the

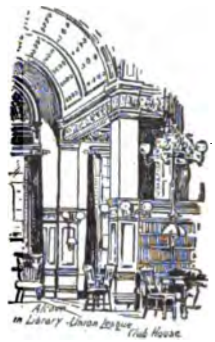
Massachusetts and Rhode Island Horticultural Societies. He was married, at Hennepin, Putnam co., Ill., June 29, 1887, to Margaret Louise, daughter of William Henry Casson, of that place.

BOYD, Sempronius Hamilton, was born in Williamson county, Tenn., May 28, 1828. He received a good English education at Springfield, Mo.; adopted the profession of the law; was admitted to the bar in 1855, and practiced in Springfield, where he became clerk and city attorney, and was twice mayor. In 1861 he raised a regiment for the war, the 24th Missouri volunteers, known as the "Lyon Legion," of which he became colonel. In 1862 he was elected a representative from Missouri to the 38th congress, and served on the committee on Indian affairs, and as chairman of the committee on unfinished business. Subsequently he resumed the practice of his profession, and was appointed judge of the 14th judicial circuit of Missouri. In 1864 he was a delegate to the Baltimore convention, and in 1868 was elected to the 41st congress in which he served as chairman of the committee on revolutionary claims. In 1890 he succeeded Hon. Jacob T. Child as U. S. minister to Siam, and remained there four years. Since retiring from public life he has devoted himself partly to his profession, and partly to stock raising. The Springfield Wagon Factory and the First National Bank of Springfield, Mo., were founded by him.

CONKLIN, Roland Ray, financier, was born at Urbana, Ill., Feb. 1, 1858, son of Joseph Okell and Julia Louise (Hunt) Conklin. His father, grandfather, great-grandfather and great-great-grandfather were all born at Huntington, Long Island, N. Y., where John Conklin settled in 1640. He was graduated at the University of Illinois in 1880, and the degree of M.L. was conferred upon him in 1890. In 1887 the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Co. was organized with a capital of $1,000,000, establishing its headquarters at Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Conklin was elected its secretary and threw himself into the work of developing the vast resources of the West with an ardor that soon made him and his company well known in every state west of the Mississippi. Capital was enlisted in the wealthy eastern states and in England and was lent to the farmers, who converted the trackless prairies into the prosperous farms of to-day. Irrigation canals were built in the arid regions of Colorado and Utah, water works were established in many of the thriving cities of the West and electric street railways were constructed, until the aggregate capital invested in various development enterprises was over $40,000,000. In 1893 the company removed to New York city and was forced into liquidation by the panic of that year. A reorganization was effected, however, under the charter of the North American Trust Co. and a general banking business was conducted thereafter. In 1898 this company was appointed fiscal agent for the U. S. government in Cuba, being the first American company to begin business on that island after the war with Spain. Mr. Conklin was vice-president in 1896–99. He is president of the National Telephone and Telegraph Co. of Cuba and is a founder and director of the National Bank of Cuba. He is a member of the St. Nicholas, Lawyers', Ardsley, Westchester and Nassau Country clubs and of the Automobile Club of America. He was married in Paris, France, May 4, 1898, to Mary, daughter of William Macfadden, and has one child, Julia Cecelia.

Roland R Conklin

SCHULTZ, Jackson S., merchant, was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1815, son of Abraham I. Schultz. He received his early education in the schools of his native place. About 1830 the family settled in New York city, and in 1837 Jackson succeeded to the extensive leather business of his father. He immediately took hold of the enterprise with the energy and intelligence for which he was always distinguished, and in a short time he had built up the largest leather business in the world. In 1861 John C. Southwick became a member of the firm, the name of which was changed then to Young, Schultz & Co. The membership of the firm was subsequently changed several times, but its business was continually extending, reaching into every quarter of the globe. On Oct. 17, 1883, after having been engaged in business for forty-six years, he retired from active life, and was succeeded by his son, the firm's new name being Schultz, Innes & Co. Notwithstanding his absorbing business interests, he devoted much of his leisure to local municipal reforms, being particularly interested in the problems of street cleaning and rapid transit. He held several public offices, showing energy and ability in his administrations. In 1886 he was appointed by the governor as sanitary commissioner of the metropolitan police district; and in 1873 was appointed by Pres. Grant as commissioner to the Vienna international exposition. An inborn love of liberty and a truly Christian hatred of slavery in all its forms impelled him to an active part in the Republican party from its inception, and he remained absolutely loyal to its principles. Besides holding membership in the Reform Club, he was a prominent member of the Union League Club, and served as its president in 1870. He died in New York city, Mar. 1, 1891, survived by three children: Lewis H., Kate C., and Gertrude.


Alcove in Library - Union League Club House

BREWSTER, William, ornithologist, was born at Wakefield, Middlesex co., Mass., July 5, 1851, son of John and Rebecca P. Brewster. He was graduated at the Cambridge High School in 1869, but a difficulty with his eyes prevented his entering Harvard. He became deeply interested in the study of ornithology, and secured the position of assistant in charge of the collection of birds and mammals at the Boston Society of Natural History in 1880. During 1885–1900 he had charge of the same department at the Cambridge Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. In 1900 this department was subdivided; but the birds remain under Mr. Brewster's charge. Much of his time is also devoted to managing the private museum of ornithology at his place in Cambridge. He is one of three trustees of an estate in Boston, and one of eleven trustees of the Brewster Free Academy (endowed by his father), at Wolfborough, N. H. Since 1876 he has been president of the Nuttall Ornithological Club of Cambridge; in 1895–98 he was president of the American Ornithologists' Union; he is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of other scientific societies in this country and in Europe. He has contributed to the "Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club," the "Annals of the New York Lyceum of Natural History," "Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History," "The Auk," "Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy," and other periodicals. Mr. Brewster received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1899. He was married, Feb. 9, 1878, to Caroline F., daughter of John Kettell, of Boston.

HAMMOND, Richard Pindell, soldier and statesman, was born at Hagerstown, Washington co., Md., Oct. 6, 1820, son of William and Mary (Tilghman) Hammond. His father was a surgeon in the United States navy, and in 1837 the son was appointed a cadet in the United States Military Academy, where he was graduated in 1841, being appointed brevet second lieutenant, and assigned to the 3rd artillery, stationed at Fort McHenry, Md. He served under the inspector-general and in the department of the coast survey until the war with Mexico, when, having received his commission as first lieutenant in 1846, he was appointed aide-de-camp and acting assistant adjutant-general to Brig.-Gen. Shields. He held this position until July 20, 1848; took part in the battles of Vera Cruz, Coahuila, Tampico, Contreras, and was brevetted captain, Apr. 18, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Cerro Gordo. For gallantry at the battles of Churubusco and Contreras, he was brevetted major. After the fall of the City of Mexico he was appointed secretary of the city government and acting judge advocate, and subsequently was engaged in coast survey duty in California until he resigned, May 26, 1851. He immediately opened an office as counselor-at-law and land agent at Stockton, Cal., and during 1851–52, in conjunction with Capt. Webber, laid out the city of Stockton. In 1852 he was elected speaker of the California house of representatives, and was collector of customs at the port of San Francisco, 1853–55. For six years he engaged in farming near Stockton, and during 1861–66 he turned his attention to mining in California, Nevada, and Arizona. In 1861 he was president of the Democratic state convention. He was general superintendent of the San Francisco and San Jose railroad, 1866–71, and was elected vice-president of the California Pacific railroad and president in 1873. He was president of the San Francisco board of education, a regent of the University of California, and a member of the board of visitors to the United States Military Academy. He was married in March, 1854, to Mrs. Sallie E. Lea, daughter of Harrison Hays of Tennessee, and had seven children. He died in San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 28, 1891.

Richd. P. Hammond

WHEAT, Zachariah, jurist, was born in Bourbon county, Ky., July 26, 1806, son of Zachariah and Elizabeth (Kennedy) Wheat, who emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky at an early date. In his youth he learned the saddler's trade, and in 1828 he began the study of law with Cyrus Walker of Columbia, Ky., was admitted to the bar and practiced in Adair and adjacent counties. He was appointed commonwealth attorney by Gov. Thos. Metcalf, and held the office for several years, when he resigned; he was again appointed by Gov. Letcher. In 1848 he was appointed judge of Lincoln circuit court by Gov. John J. Crittenden, and served until the adoption of the constitution of 1849, when he was re-elected. On June 15, 1857, he was elected judge of the court of appeals to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge B. M. Crenshaw, defeating J. F. Bullitt by a majority of thirty-seven votes, but being again a candidate in 1858 he was defeated by Judge Henry C. Wood. He resumed his practice at Columbia, where he remained until 1861, when he removed to Shelbyville and continued to practice his profession. He was a man of very fine appearance, over six feet tall and very erect, and was a fine speaker, though not posing as an orator.

PETERS, Belvart January, jurist, was born in Fauquier county, Va., Nov. 3, 1805, son of William Peters and grandson of John Peters, who emigrated from Scotland to Virginia in early colonial days. His father in 1809 removed his young family to a farm in Woodford county, Ky., inherited from his maternal grandfather, Capt. John Ashley, a gentleman of English ancestry who located there in 1774. The son attended the famous "Duck Pond Academy" of Dr. Lewis Marshall, and was graduated at Transylvania University in 1825. He read law with Chief Justice Boyle, and was admitted to the bar in 1827, remained seven years in Owingsville and then removed to Mt. Sterling. In 1829 he was elected county attorney for Bath county, and in 1833 was elected to the same office in Montgomery county. In 1845 he was elected as a Democrat from Montgomery county to the general assembly, and was chairman of the committee on morals, serving also on other important committees. Preferring the practice of his profession to the pursuit of politics, he refused renomination. He served four years as clerk of the circuit court of Montgomery county, and then resumed his private practice. In 1851 he was an independent candidate for circuit judge, but was defeated. In 1860 he was elected as a Democrat judge of the court of appeals for the first district, by a majority of 1,186 over Judge James Simpson, was re-elected Aug. 3, 1868, and remained on the bench until 1876, serving two years as chief justice. He then retired from public life, but continued to practice to a very advanced age, his last appearance at the bar being in 1894 at the urgent request of a client. Judge Peters was a man of high character, gentle and winning in his manner, and was loved and esteemed by the whole community. He was married, in 1831, to Elizabeth, daughter of Kenaz Farrow, a lawyer and judge in Montgomery county.

TRACY, Charles, lawyer, was born at Whitestown, Oneida co., N. Y., Feb. 10, 1810, son of William Gedney and Rachel (Huntington) Tracy. He was educated at Partridge's Military Academy and was graduated at Yale College in 1832. He then studied law under Henry R. Storrs and Henry A. Foster, and after being admitted to the bar practiced his profession in Utica, N. Y. He removed to New York city in 1849, and continued active practice there until his death. He first formed a partnership with Edwin C. Litchfield, and subsequently with W. H. Wait and Dwight H. Olmstead and his brother William. With great capacity and ability for work he early achieved prominence at the bar, especially in corporation business and as counsel for railroad companies. He was attorney for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, the Union Pacific and many others. He was regarded as one of the ablest members of the bar. He was president of the New York Association of Yale Alumni during 1879–82, and took an active part in the conventions of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was one of the founders of the New York Bar Association, and was the second president of the New York Law Institute. The Law Institute was intended originally to be much of the character of the present bar association, founded to guard the purity of the profession and hold a check upon the members through investigation and the power of expulsion. It being found impossible to carry out such views, they were abandoned, and all the energies of the members were turned toward establishing a library which should contain the law of the largest part of the civilized world. This object has been attained in the highest and broadest sense, and the library is now the best one of its kind in the country, with over 20,000 volumes, including complete sets of reports of all the states and a fine collection of the literature of the law, memoirs and biographies. He was married in 1835 to Louisa, daughter of Gen. Joseph Kirkland of Utica, N. Y., and his daughter, Frances Louise, became the wife of J. Pierpont Morgan of New York. He died in New York city, Mar. 14, 1885.

BONACUM, Thomas, first Roman Catholic bishop of Lincoln, was born near Thurles, county Tipperary, Ireland, Jan. 29, 1847. He was brought to the United States in infancy by his parents, who settled in St. Louis, Mo., where he received his early education. After finishing his theological course at the College of St. Vincent, Cape Girardeau, Mo., he visited Germany, and attended lectures on theology, church history, and canon law under Dr. Hergenröther and Dr. Hettinger, at the University of Würzburg. Upon his return to St. Louis he was ordained at the Church of St. Mary, June 18, 1870, and entered upon his labors in the various missions assigned him in the diocese of St. Louis. In 1881 he was appointed pastor of the Church of the Holy Name of Jesus in that city. In 1884 he accompanied Archbishop Kenrick as theologian to the third plenary council of Baltimore, where he was unanimously named as bishop of the new diocese of Belleville. The choice of the plenary council did not however receive the sanction of Rome until some years afterward, and he was appointed instead to the new see of Lincoln. It was created by an apostolic brief on Aug. 9, 1887, and embraces all that portion of Nebraska lying south of the Platte river. Bishop Bonacum was consecrated by Archbishop Kenrick, Nov. 30, 1887, and took formal possession of his new charge on December 21st of the same year. His attention has been devoted to the building of schools and churches, and the founding of hospitals, and new energy has been infused into all Catholic enterprises within his jurisdiction. Bishop Bonacum is an able theologian and a ripe scholar, supporting these qualities by untiring devotion and a well-matured judgment.

DORSEY, George Amos, archeologist and anthropologist, was born at Hebron, O., Feb. 6, 1868, son of Edwin Jackson and Mary Elma (Grove) Dorsey. He studied at Granville Academy, 1882–84; was graduated at Denison University in 1888 and at Harvard University in 1890. In 1891–92 he was special assistant of the department of ethnology at the World's Columbian Exposition. In 1892 he was appointed honorary commissioner to South America for the Columbian Exposition; he conducted explorations in Peru, Chile, Ecuador and Colombia in 1892–93, and on his return was made superintendent of the department of archeology at the exposition. In 1894–95 he was assistant in anthropology at Harvard, and in 1895–96 instructor there in the same branch. He was appointed assistant curator in the department of anthropology at the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago, in 1896, and in 1897 was made curator, which position he still (1904) occupies. Since 1899 he has also been professor of comparative anatomy at the Northwestern University. He has carried on ethnological investigations of many tribes of North American Indians, especially of the Arapahoes, Pawnees, Cheyennes and Osages. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in 1902 was vice-president of its section H; is president of the American Society of Folk-Lore, secretary of the Anthropological Association and a member of the American Society of Naturalists and of other learned bodies. He is the author of fifty papers on anatomy and anthropology. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1894. He was married in Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 8, 1892, to Ida, daughter of A. N. Chadsey, of Cherokee, Kan., and has two children, Dorothy and George Dorsey.

HICKS, John, journalist, was born in Auburn, N. Y., Apr. 12, 1847. With his parents he removed to Wisconsin in 1851, locating in Waupaca county, a region then on the frontier. Despite the lack of libraries and educational advantages, the boy evinced an unconquerable desire for self-improvement, and often walked half a dozen miles to borrow a book, which was read with delight. At the early age of fifteen he began teaching a country school. His father, John Hicks, was killed in the civil war, leaving his family of six children unprovided for, and young John was compelled to contribute to their support. He managed by his own industry and energy to obtain a college education at Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis. In 1867 he became a reporter of the Oshkosh "Northwestern," of which paper he purchased a half interest in 1870; he is now the editor, and since 1884 the proprietor. He was president of the Wisconsin Press Association and vice-president of the National Editorial Association. He was appointed by Pres. Harrison envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Peru in 1889, and held the post until Aug. 3, 1893. He is the author of "The Man from Oshkosh" (1894). He was married, July 9, 1872, to Alice J., daughter of William Hume, of Oshkosh, and has one son, John Hicks, Jr.

John Hicks

McQUAID, Bernard John, first Roman Catholic bishop of Rochester, was born in New York city, Dec. 15, 1823. He was educated in Canada, finishing his classical course at St. John's College, Fordham, where after graduation in 1843, he was tutor for three years. He then studied theology under the Lazarists in New York, and subsequently at St. John's College, and was ordained priest in January, 1848. He built churches at Morristown, N. J., and Springfield, N. J., and began one at Mendham, but upon the erection of the new diocese of Newark, N. J., in 1853, he was transferred there to prepare the way for the incoming Bishop Bayley. He was the founder of Seton Hall College in 1856, at Madison, N. J., and served as its first president for ten years. It was mainly due to his untiring efforts that the institution became a success. He was consecrated first bishop of Rochester, July 12, 1868, in New York city, by Archbishop McCloskey, and he earnestly devoted himself to the organization of the new diocese. He introduced the Sisters of St. Joseph for the purpose of securing teachers for the new parochial schools, and he also founded St. Andrew's Preparatory Seminary. For many years he has taken a prominent part in agitating the question of parental rights in the education of children in religion, and the wrong of giving all moneys raised by taxation to schools from which religion is eliminated. Bishop McQuaid is one of the scholars of the Catholic church, having delivered many addresses on public occasions and contributed frequently to magazines and the press. The diocese of Rochester contains 130 priests, 81 churches, and a Catholic population of 105,000.

JONES, John Winston, congressman, was born at Chesterfield, Va., Nov. 22, 1791. After graduating at William and Mary College in 1803 he studied law and acquired a large practice and became eminent as a politician, was elected a representative from Virginia to the national congress, serving ten years (1835–45), when he declined another re-election. He was speaker of the 28th congress. He resumed the practice of his profession in Virginia. He died Jan. 29, 1848.

McCASH, Isaac Newton, clergyman, was born at Hazel Dell, Cumberland co., Ill., June 5, 1861, son of Isaac Sparks and Martha Ann (Van Zandt) McCash, grandson of James and Elizabeth (Sparks) McCash, and great-grandson of David L. McCash, who came from Glasgow, Scotland, and settled at what is now Cincinnati, O., in 1785. In 1874 the father removed his family to a farm in Polk county, Tennessee. The boy was sent to Sumach Seminary, Murray co., Ga., and later to the National Normal University of Ohio, where he completed three courses in 1882, receiving the degree of B.S. Meantime he had been paying his way by teaching at various places. During the two years' following his graduation he was principal of Ewington Academy, Ohio; and in 1884–90 was superintendent of schools at Lyons, Kan. In 1890–93 he was pastor of the Christian Church at Maryville, Mo., and in the latter year was called to the University Place Church of Des Moines, Ia., his present charge. This church is connected with Drake University, being the outgrowth of a Sunday school conducted in the college chapel. Under Dr. McCash the permanent membership increased from 600 in 1893 to 2,216 in 1903, making it the largest church west of the Mississippi, and a total of 3,157 members have actually united with the church. Scholarly and eloquent, Dr. McCash is recognized as a speaker and writer of power. He is in constant demand at conventions and assemblies. Alive to the responsibilities of American citizenship, the church is made an active force in city, state, and national affairs; applied Christianity is constantly preached. Since 1897 the pastor has been president of the Iowa Children's Home Society. He is president of the Iowa Christian Convention, ex-president of the Des Moines Ministerial Association, and was president of the Iowa Sunday School Association in 1895. He has traveled in Europe, Turkey, Syria, Palestine and Egypt; has studied much independently as well as in the Harvard Summer School of Theology and Drake University; has contributed many articles upon missions and temperance to the religious press, and has published a book called "Ten Plagues in Modern Egypt" (1903). Drake University conferred the degree of A.M., and in 1895 the honorary degree of LL.D. upon him. In June, 1886, Dr. McCash was married at Harristown, Ill., to Marietta, daughter of Andrew Jackson Tandy, of that town. They have three children, Buel Isaac, Stella Martha, and Allegra Ruth McCash.

I. N. McCash

KNIGHT, George Wells, educator, was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., June 25, 1858, son of Johnson Wells and Cornelia Perkins (Hebbard) Knight, of New England descent. He was graduated at the University of Michigan, in 1878, and at once took up his life work, becoming principal of the Lansing (Mich.) high school, and in 1893 instructor of history in the Ann Arbor (Mich.) high school. Two years later he became professor of history and political science at the Ohio State University. He held this position until 1898, when he was appointed to the chair of American history and political science there. He was managing editor of the "Ohio Archæological and Historical Quarterly," 1887–89. He is a member of the American Historical Association, the American Economic Association, of which he was vice-president in 1895, the American Academy of Political Science, the American Statistical Society, and the Sons of the American Revolution. He is the author of "History of Land Grants for Education in the Northwest Territory" (1885); "History of Higher Education in Ohio" (jointly with John R. Commons, 1892); "Government of the People of Ohio" (1895), and editor of a revised and annotated edition of "Guizot's History of Civilization" (1896). He is a contributor to various educational and historical journals. Prof. Knight was married, Jan. 12, 1882, to Mariette Amanda, daughter of Orlando Mack Barnes, of Lansing, Mich., and has two daughters. He received the degree of A.M. from his alma mater in 1883, and that of Ph.D. in 1884.

MATTESON, Thompkins Harrison, artist, was born at Peterborough, Madison co., N. Y., May 9, 1813. His father was for a time deputy-sheriff of Morrisville, and he allowed the boy free access to the cell of an incarcerated Indian, whose carvings and drawings were famous in all the country round. He thus learned the rudiments of his future profession. Later he became a tailor's apprentice, served as a clerk in a drug store, and had to contend against all sorts of difficulties and hardships until he made his way to New York, where he opened a studio and began painting. In 1839 he returned to western New York, and for three years was lucratively occupied painting portraits. On a subsequent visit to the metropolis his "Spirit of '76," won the attention of Edmonds, the genre painter, who secured its purchase by the American Art Union. He then settled in New York city, and became a student of the Academy of Design, which elected him an associate in 1847. In 1851 he removed to Sherburne, N. Y., where he resided until his death.

In 1855 he was elected a member of the state legislature, and in 1865 was made president of the Chenango Agricultural Society. Matteson's works are chiefly of an historical and patriotic character, such as "The First Sabbath of the Pilgrims," "Perils of the Early Colonists," "Eliot Preaching to the Indians," "First Prayer in Congress," and other similar productions. They were very popular in his time. Among his more important genre paintings, are: "The Rustic Courtship," "The Morning Meal," "The First Ride," also "Rip Van Winkle's Return from the Mountains," "Examination of a Witch," "Hop Yard," "A Justice's Court," "At the Stile," and "Foddering Cattle." The latter two were exhibited in 1869, at the National Academy of Design. Mr. Matteson died at Sherburne, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1884.

HALL, Isaac Hollister, Oriental scholar, was born at Norwalk, Conn., Dec. 12, 1837, son of Edwin Hall, who occupied the chair of theology in Auburn Seminary for many years. He was graduated at Hamilton College in 1859 and was a tutor there in 1861–63. In 1864 he removed to New York city, was graduated at the Columbia law school in 1865 and began the practice of law. He went to Beirut, Syria, in 1875 and was a professor in the Syrian Protestant College until 1877, when he returned and associated himself with the "Sunday School Times," published in Philadelphia. He established the column of "Biblical Research" in the New York "Independent" in 1875. From 1884 until his death he was curator of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and was also lecturer on New Testament Greek at Johns Hopkins University. Dr. Hall was the first to read an entire inscription in Cypriote, and he published an important series of articles on that language and its inscriptions. He was an authority on Greek, Phœnician, Himyaric and other Oriental manuscripts and inscriptions, and in 1876 he discovered in Beirut a Syriac manuscript of the Gospels, the Acts and most of the Epistles, an account of which with fac-simile pages he published in 1884. The date of this manuscript is between 700 and 800 A. D. He was a member of various biblical and archæological societies in this country and abroad and was president of the American Philological Association. He was the author of "A Critical Bibliography of the Greek New Testament, as Published in America" (1884). He died at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., July 2, 1896.

McKINNEY, Luther F., clergyman and legislator, was born in Licking county, O., Apr. 25, 1841. His youth was spent on his father's farm and in attendance at the common school. From 1861 till 1863 he served as sergeant in the 1st Ohio cavalry, being discharged in the latter year because of disabilities incurred. In 1865 he removed to Iowa, where he taught school for two years and prepared for college. He entered St. Lawrence University, N. Y., in 1867 and was graduated with honors in 1870. He was then ordained a minister and thereafter filled pastorates in Maine and New Hampshire. He soon gained an extended reputation as an eloquent and pleasing orator, and in 1886 he was elected to congress by the Democrats of the first New Hampshire district. He was defeated at the election in 1888, but was re-elected in 1890. In 1894 he was appointed U. S. minister to Colombia and served there four years, being succeeded by Charles B. Hart. He has since resided in Bridgeton, Me.

JOHNSON, Joseph Tabor, physician, was born at Lowell, Mass., June 30, 1845, son of Lorenzo Dow and Mary (Burges) Johnson, and a descendant of John Alden, of Mayflower fame. He attended the Rochester (Mass.) Academy, and when the war broke out in 1861, was a student in Columbian University. In 1865, he was graduated at the Georgetown University Medical College, and in 1867, at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He was professor of obstetrics in Howard University, 1868–72, and becoming acting assistant surgeon in the United States army, was assigned to duty in the Freedmen's Hospital. He went abroad in 1870, spending much of his time in the hospitals of Dublin, Edinburgh, London, Berlin, Paris, and Vienna, and receiving a diploma for proficiency in obstetrical operations from the University of Vienna, in 1871. Since then Dr. Johnson has practiced his profession in Washington, D. C., making a speciality of obstetrics and gynecology. During 1869–72, he was obstetrical physician to the Freedmen's Hospital; in 1869-70, physician to the Colored Orphan's Home; in 1871, became physician to the St. John's Sisterhood Hospital for Children; and has been gynecologist to the Providence and Columbia Hospitals; consulting gynecologist to the Emergency Hospital, and Central Dispensary, and president of the Woman's Hospital. He is now (1904), president of the board of administration and gynecologist to the Georgetown University Hospital, and surgeon in charge of his own private hospital for gynecology and abdominal surgery. Besides his professional duties he has been connected with the Georgetown University since 1874, when he was made lecturer; he became professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children in 1876, and he is now professor of gynecology and abdominal surgery, and president of the medical department of the university. Dr. Johnson was president of the American Gynecological Society, the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, and the Washington Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, and a member of the societies of the Sons of the Revolution, and Descendants of the Mayflower, and of the Philosophical and Anthropological Society. He is the author of part of Dennis' "American System of Surgery," and Reed's "Gynecology," and of many papers and reports of important cases. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Columbian University in 1869, and that of Ph.D. by Georgetown University in 1890. He was married in May, 1873, to Edith Maud, daughter of Prof. William F. Bascom, of Washington, D. C., and has seven children.

Jos. Taber Johnson

WESTON, Henry Griggs, clergyman, was born at Lynn, Mass., Sept. 11, 1820, son of John Equality and Hetty (Bacheller) Weston, and a descendant of Stephen Bachiler of London, Eng., who was pastor of the first church of Lynn, Mass., in 1632. His father (1796–1831) was a Baptist clergyman and at one time publisher of the "Christian Watchman," Boston, Mass. The son was graduated at Brown University in 1840 and at Newton Theological Seminary in 1843. After being ordained at Frankfort, Ky., in 1843, he preached as a missionary in Tazewell, Woodford and McLean counties in 1843–46; was pastor of the Baptist church, Peoria, Ill., in 1846–59, and was pastor of the Oliver Street Church, New York city, in 1859–68. Since 1868 he has been president of Crozer Theological Seminary, Pennsylvania. He was editor of the "Baptist Quarterly," and was president of the American Baptist Missionary Union in 1872–74. He has published a valuable treatise on the four gospels. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Shurtleff College in 1846 and that of D.D. by the University of Rochester in 1859. The degree of LL.D. has been bestowed on him by Brown, Bucknell, Denison and Southwestern universities. He was married in 1845 to Enda, daughter of Abraham Van Meter, and again in 1858, to Mary L., daughter of Onslow Peter, of Peoria, Ill. He had two sons and two daughters.

HEISLER, Charles Washington, educator, was born at Minersville, Schuylkill co., Pa., May 16, 1857, son of Washington L. and Sarah H. (Kurtz) Heisler. He was educated in the Pennsylvania College and the Lutheran Theological Seminary of Gettysburg, Pa. After a mercantile career of two years he began teaching school, meanwhile preparing for college. He was graduated at Pennsylvania College with the valedictory in 1880 and was at once elected tutor in the preparatory department, where he served two years while studying theology. Leaving the seminary he entered upon his first pastorate at Belleville, Pa., in 1883, and served there until 1886, when he was called to Los Angeles, Cal. He was appointed missionary to Colorado Springs in 1892, but after a few months was called to St. Paul's Lutheran Church of Denver, where he served six years. In 1898 he was elected head of the reform forces in Denver, was president of the Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pa., 1899–1901, and since then has been pastor of the First Lutheran Church of Albany, N. Y. He is the author of many articles contributed to the religious press and translated Gerhard's "Sacred Meditations" from the Latin (1896). Dr. Heisler is in great demand as a lecturer upon educational and religious topics. He was superintendent of normal Bible instruction at the Rocky Mountain Chautauqua of Colorado for five years and at the Rock River Assembly of Illinois for five years. Pennsylvania College gave him A.M. in 1883 and Wittenberg College the honorary D.D. in 1900. He was married at Smithsburg, Md., Aug. 13, 1884, to Anna, daughter of Albert Bingham, Esq., of Maryland, and has two children, Anna Marguerite and Charles Bingham.

Charles W. Heisler

SCANLAN, Lawrence, first Roman Catholic bishop of Salt Lake, was born in county Tipperary, Ireland, Sept. 29, 1843, son of Patrick and Catherine (Ryan) Scanlan. His education was received in Thurles, and at the College of All Hallows, where he was graduated in 1868. Shortly after his ordination to the priesthood, June 24, 1868, he came to America, and was attached to the archdiocese of San Francisco, Cal. He was connected with the missionary work of St. Patrick's Church in 1868–70, and by his zeal and charity endeared himself to all. In 1870–71, he was assistant at St. Mary's Cathedral. In 1871, Bishop O'Connol of the diocese of Marysville asked his metropolitan for a priest to aid the advancement of the church in a mining camp, and Father Scanlan was selected. At Pioche, Nev., 500 miles away from any railroad, and removed from the society of brother priests, he devoted himself to building up the material and spiritual interests of the church. In the summer of 1873, he was recalled to the archdiocese of San Francisco, and was appointed pastor of Petaluma, but an energetic and consecrated man was needed in Utah, then attached to San Francisco, to look after the few Catholics scattered over the territory, and Father Scanlan was selected in 1873, by Archbishop Alemany, to preside over this parish, which was larger in area than the archdioceses of Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, St. Paul, and San Francisco together, with the dioceses of Albany and Brooklyn added. In the discharge of his duties he traveled all through the state of Utah in stage and on horseback, making a continuous journey of 1,000 miles on horseback in 1877. In 1878, he was appointed vicar foreign of the archdiocese of San Francisco, and in 1886, by the Holy See, vicar apostolic of Utah and bishop of Laranda. When in 1891, Salt Lake City was raised to the dignity of a diocese, with the eastern part of Nevada included in its jurisdiction, making the largest diocese in America, and perhaps in the world, Bishop Scanlan was appointed its first bishop. His works are lasting monuments of apostolic zeal, energy, and devotion. In this new country and amid unfavorable surroundings, ten churches, five schools, three hospitals, two academies, one college, and an orphan asylum, were erected and paid for within twenty years. Bishop Scanlan is not only a profound scholar, but a business man in a pre-eminent degree. With a keen perception of the future needs of the church, he has secured in Salt Lake, Ogden, and other parts of the great state, some of the most desirable and choice sites for church, school, and hospital buildings, in those cities. When he assumed charge in 1873, the only church property in Utah was a small lot, 40 by 100 feet, purchased in 1867, by Rev. E. F. Kelly, the Catholic pioneer missioner. His manly character, charitable disposition, and fearless defense of truth have won the esteem of all classes, irrespective of creed. The Mormons, in 1878, as an expression of their admiration for his sincerity and honesty of character, invited him to hold services in the St. George Tabernacle, a favor extended to no other non-Mormon clergyman in Utah.

ROTZELL, Willett Enos, naturalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 19, 1871, son of Dr. Joseph M. Rotzell, of Dutch descent. He was educated in the public schools and Eastburn Academy, Philadelphia. He early acquired a knowledge of botany and ornithology by his own efforts. In 1889 he began the study of medicine in the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, and was graduated M. D. in 1892, since which he has practiced his profession in Narberth, Pa. In 1895 he was appointed lecturer on botany and zoology in the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, which position he still occupies. In 1903 he founded and became editor of "The Atlantic Slope Naturalist." He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Society of Naturalists, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, the American Ornithologists' Union, the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club, the American Anthropological Association, the International Congress of Americanists, and several medical societies. He is the author of a number of articles on natural science, and a text book, entitled "Man: An Introduction to Anthropology."

BONNIFIELD, M. S., jurist, was born in what is now Randolph county, W. Va., Sept. 14, 1833, son of Rhoadham and Nancy Bonnifield, who removed in 1836 to Iowa, where the son was brought up on a farm. Immediately after his graduation at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., in 1855, he was elected president of Richmond College, in Ohio. In 1856, however, he resigned and removed to Kansas, where he was elected a state senator from Douglas county during the memorable contest over the "Lecompton constitution." His name had been proposed by Gen. James H. Lane, leader of the Free State party. In 1858 he returned to Ottumwa, Ia.; in 1861 went to California, and in 1862 settled in Humboldt county, Nev. He served in the Nevada senate in 1869–71, and was a presidential elector on the Silver ticket in 1892. He was a justice of the supreme court of Nevada, 1895–1900, serving as chief justice during 1899–1900.

BELL, Samuel Dana, jurist, was born at Francestown, N. H., Oct. 9, 1798, son of Samuel Bell, who was governor of New Hampshire 1819–23. After being graduated at Harvard College in 1816 he read law with George Sullivan of Exeter and began practice in Meredith. In 1820 he removed to Chester, N. H., and about five years later was elected to the legislature, which he also served for several years as clerk. He was solicitor for Rockingham county 1823–28, cashier of the Exeter bank 1830–36 and nine years later settled in Manchester, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was one of the commissioners appointed to revise the state statutes in 1830, 1842 and 1867, was commissioned a judge of the court of common pleas in 1848 and in 1849 was made a justice of the superior court of New Hampshire, in which he held the position of chief justice during 1859–64. Judge Bell was instrumental in the establishment of the Manchester public library, was one of the early members and at one time president of the New Hampshire Historical Society and being deeply interested in historical studies, contributed some valuable papers on the early persons and events of New Hampshire and collected considerable material for a work upon the history of the courts and bar of the province and state. In 1854 Dartmouth College bestowed upon him the degree of LL.D. He died in Manchester, July 31, 1868.

SARGENT, Jonathan Everett, jurist, was born in New London, N. H., Oct. 23, 1816, son of Ebenezer and Prudence (Chase) Sargent. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1840 and two years later was admitted to the bar. In 1843 he settled in Wentworth, became colonel in the New Hampshire militia and was solicitor for Grafton county during 1844–54. He was a representative in the state legislature 1851–53, being speaker of the house during the session of 1852–53 and served as president of the state senate in 1854. In the following year he was made a justice of the court of common pleas, in 1859 was transferred to the supreme judicial court of New Hampshire, served on that bench until 1874 and was chief justice of the state during the last year of his term. Judge Sargent was vice-president and in 1887 president of the New Hampshire Historical Society, president of the New Hampshire Centennial Home for the Aged, president of the Loan and Trust Savings Bank, a director of the National State Capital Bank and was prominent in other financial corporations. In 1869 he received the degree of LL.D. from his alma mater. He was married Nov. 29, 1843, to Maria Cordelia Jones of Enfield and after her death was married Sept. 5, 1853, to Louise Jennie, daughter of Col. James K. Paige of Wentworth, N. H. He died in Concord, N. H., Jan. 6, 1890.

BIDDLE, Thomas, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., a nephew of Nicholas Biddle. Having much diplomatic experience in British India, in Cuba, and in South America, he was appointed in 1857 a commissioner to adjust the claims of the United States upon the states of Columbia. In 1861 he was made secretary of legation to Brazil and acted there as chargé d'affaires. In 1871 he became minister resident to Salvador, where he remained until 1873, and in 1875 he was appointed minister resident to Ecuador. He held the rank of colonel in the army and served his country abroad for more than twenty years. His death occurred at Guayaquil, May 7, 1875, while on his way to his post.

GOBRECHT, Christian, artist and inventor, was born at Hanover, Pa., Dec. 25, 1784, son of Rev. John Christopher and Elizabeth (Sands) Gobrecht. His father, a minister of the German Reformed Church, was a native of Angerstein, Germany, who emigrated to Philadelphia in 1755. The son developed a striking taste for art at an early age, and having been apprenticed to a clockmaker at Manheim, Pa., taught himself engraving and die sinking. In conjunction with William H. Freeman he established himself in business in Baltimore as an engraver, and while there invented a medal-ruling machine, in which the ruler is stationary and the board which carries the plate to be ruled is movable. At first straight lines only were ruled, but later improvements enabled curved and waved lines to be executed. In 1811 he removed to Philadelphia. He was engaged by Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co., the banknote engravers of Philadelphia, in 1816, and during the next fifteen years the best specimens of American die sinking were executed by him, among which are the seal of St. Peter's Church, the award medal of the Franklin Institute, the Carroll medal, the Charles Wilson Peale medal, the award medal of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Society and the award medal of the New England Society for the Promotion of Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts, of which he was himself the first recipient, "for the genius, taste and skill which he evinced in executing the dies therefor." In 1836 he was appointed assistant engraver and die sinker to the United States mint in Philadelphia, and on the death of Mr. Kneas, the principal engraver, in 1839 he was appointed by the president as engraver to the mint, a position he occupied until his death. In 1836 he designed what is known as the Gobrecht dollar, having the sitting goddess of liberty on the obverse and a flying eagle on the reverse. The obverse design was adopted for all the silver currency and was used on the dollar until 1871 and on the minor silver coins until 1891. The flying eagle was subsequently used on a nickel cent. He also invented and manufactured a reed organ consisting of metallic tongues and case, operated by a bellows and keys. The first of these instruments was sold to a resident of Lancaster, Pa., about 1821. Another one made in 1832 is still in possession of the inventor's family. This instrument was the original of the melodeon, now in common use. He was married May 31, 1818, to Mary, daughter of Thomas Hamilton and widow of Daniel Hewes, and had two sons and two daughters. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 23, 1844.

HARDIN, Martin D., lawyer and senator, was born in Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela river, June 21, 1780, son of Col. John Hardin of Huguenot ancestry. His father (1753–92) was a soldier, a scout in Lord Dunmore's expedition against the Indians in 1774, and a lieutenant in Gen. Morgan's celebrated regiment of riflemen, subsequently distinguishing himself in the Indian wars, and finally falling a victim to treacherous savages while negotiating a treaty under a flag of truce. Hardin county, Ky., perpetuates his memory. He removed to Kentucky when his son Martin was six years old, and the latter was educated at Transylvania Academy. He was admitted to the bar, and practiced his profession in Franklin county. He served in the state legislature, and in 1812 became the secretary of the state of Kentucky. At the outbreak of the war of 1812 with Great Britain he joined the northwestern division of the army, serving with distinction as a major under Harrison. In 1816 he was appointed by the governor and later elected by the legislature, as U. S. senator from Kentucky, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sen. William T. Barry, and serving until the end of the term in 1817. He possessed a superior mind, and as a lawyer was eminently successful, acquiring distinction for his legal knowledge and ability. He was the author of a volume of "Reports of Cases in the Kentucky Court of Appeals" (1810). His wife was a daughter of the distinguished Gen. Logan of Kentucky. His death occurred in Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 8, 1823.

HARDIN, Ben, lawyer and legislator, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., Feb. 29, 1784, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Hardin) Hardin. His mother was his father's first cousin. The family was originally settled in Virginia, and in the French and Indian wars the name frequently appears on the military records. On the outbreak of the revolution, John Hardin, uncle of Ben Hardin, organized a company of sharpshooters and joined the Continental army, where he was later assigned to the rifle corps of Gen. Daniel Morgan, under whom he served until 1779. He removed to Kentucky in 1780, bringing his family in 1786, and there resided until his death at the hands of the Miami Indians in 1792. In his work of opening the wilds of Kentucky to civilization he was ably assisted by his brother, Benjamin. Ben Hardin was educated in the frontier schools of Kentucky, and under the direction of his parents. His law instruction was begun under his cousin, Martin D. Hardin of Richmond, Ky., and continued with Felix Grundy of Bardstown, admission to practice being finally secured in 1806. He began his professional career at Elizabethtown, but at the end of two years returned to Bardstown, then the chief law center of the state. During his extended career, he enjoyed a reputation as the ablest lawyer west of the Alleghanies in all branches of practice. He appeared in most of the celebrated cases during this period not only in Kentucky but also in other states, including the supreme court of the United States. He was a member of the state legislature in 1810–11 and again in 1824–25, and was state senator during 1828–32. In 1833 and 1845 he served as presidential elector on the Whig ticket, and in 1815 he became a representative in the 14th congress. He was later elected to the 16th congress (1819–21), and to the 23d and 24th congresses (1833–37). In 1844 he was appointed secretary of state of Kentucky, an office he resigned three years later. He was a member of the Kentucky constitutional convention in 1849, and originated a number of new articles. Mr. Hardin was a gifted orator, deriving great power and cogency from his extraordinary memory and keen powers of analysis, and his influence with juries was exceptional, though never wrongly used. In the words of John Randolph of Roanoke: "He was a kitchen knife; rough and homely, but keen and trenchant." He was married in 1806, to Elizabeth, daughter of Ambrose Barbour of Washington county, Ky., and granddaughter of James Barbour of Culpeper county, Va., the progenitor of the Virginia and Kentucky family of that name. Mr. Hardin died at Bardstown, Ky., Sept. 24, 1852.

HARDIN, John J., lawyer, was born in Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 6, 1810, son of Martin D. and ——— (Logan) Hardin. His father was secretary of state of Kentucky, and U. S. senator. He was graduated at Transylvania University, where his father had been educated while it was yet an academy. He studied law, and on admission to the bar, removed to Jacksonville, Ill., for the practice of his profession. He served in the legislature in 1836–42, he was commander-in-chief of the militia of Illinois and conducted the campaign against the Mormons with such firmness and diplomacy as to induce them to leave the state peaceably. He was elected to congress, serving one term. He was then elected colonel of the 1st Illinois volunteer infantry, and led his regiment to Mexico. In the second day of the battle of Buena Vista, while leading his men in the final charge, he was shot, dying on the field of battle Feb. 27, 1847. He was married to Sarah E. Smith and had a son Martin D., who was a soldier in the civil war, and a daughter Ellen, the wife of Chancellor Walworth of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

HARDIN, Martin D., soldier and lawyer, was born at Jacksonville, Morgan co., Ill., June 26, 1837, son of John J. and Sarah E. (Smith) Hardin, of Huguenot ancestry. At the age of seventeen he was appointed a cadet at large to the United States Military Academy, and was graduated in the artillery in 1859. He then served as a lieutenant of artillery in the artillery school at Fortress Monroe, Va.; was aide de camp to Col. Robert E. Lee (subsequently the noted Confederate leader) at Harper's Ferry, Va., in 1859; crossed the plains to Oregon with the Blake expedition in 1860; commanded Fort Umpqua, Oregon, at the beginning of the civil war, and in the fall of 1861 returned to the eastern part of the United States with the command of Gen. Sumner, by way of the Panama isthmus. He served with battery C of the 3d United States artillery in McCall's division in the army of the Potomac in the winter of 1861–62; was aide de camp to Gen. H. C. Hunt, who commanded the artillery reserve in the army of the Potomac, and participated in the siege of Yorktown, as well as the seven days battle before Richmond, Va. He was elected lieutenant-colonel of the 12th regiment of Pennsylvania reserves, Apr. 1, 1862, and was promoted colonel and assigned to the command of the regiment July 8th of that year. He was present in Gen. Pope's campaign, and was slightly wounded in the head while commanding his regiment, Aug. 29th. He was assigned to command the 3d brigade, Pennsylvania reserve division, and was severely wounded in the second battle of Bull run. During 1863 he commanded the 3d brigade of the Pennsylvania reserve division in the Rapidan campaign, took part in the battle of Bristoe station, the Mine Run campaign, and with two regiments of infantry and a squadron of cavalry guarded the Orange and Alexandria railroad. On Dec. 14th, while inspecting the road, he was severely wounded by guerrillas, losing his left arm, and after his recovery served on court-martial and military commission duty in New York city and Boston, Mass. On Mar. 26, 1864, he was placed in command of the draft rendezvous at Pittsburg, Pa., and in May of that year joined the army of the Potomac and was assigned to command the 1st brigade of the Pennsylvania reserve division (under Gen. Crawford). He was slightly wounded at the battle of North Anna, May 23d, and after taking part in the battles of Tolopotomy and Bethesda Church was mustered out as colonel, June 11, 1864. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, July 2, 1864, and assigned to command the defenses of Washington north of the Potomac, where he defended the capital against Gen. Early's army, was later in command of the district of Raleigh, N. C., and was mustered out as brigadier-general of volunteers, Jan. 15, 1866. He became major of the 43d United States infantry, July 28, 1866, and served as superintendent of the recruiting service. Later he commanded Fort Wayne, Ind.; Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., and at Fort Gratiot, Mich., after which he served on judge advocate duty, December, 1870, when he retired on account of wounds as brigadier-general. For gallantry and meritorious service he was brevetted captain, Aug. 29, 1862; major, Aug. 30, 1862; lieutenant-colonel, Dec. 14, 1863; colonel, May 23, 1864, and brigadier-general, Mar. 13, 1865. After retiring from active service Gen. Hardin made his residence in Chicago, Ill., where he was licensed to practice law in 1870. He has continued his practice up to the present time (1904). He has spent his leisure in writing a history of the 12th regiment of Pennsylvania reserves. He has also written many articles for magazines, especially upon military subjects. Gen. Hardin was married, Nov. 15, 1864, to Estella, daughter of Maj. James Graham of San Francisco, Cal. She died at Hubbard Falls, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1890, and he was married again, Oct. 24, 1892, to Amelia, daughter of William F. McLoughlin of Chicago, Ill.

TWOMBLY, John Hanson, clergyman and educator, was born at Rochester, N. H., July 19, 1814, son of Tobias and Lois (Wentworth) Twombly, and a descendant of Ralph Twombly, who settled in Dover, N. H., in 1656. From him the line runs through his son John, who married Rachel Allen; their son Samuel, who married Judith Hanson, and their son Samuel, who married Sarah Wentworth, and was the grandfather of John H. Twombly. He obtained his early education with difficulty, having to intersperse his studies with carpentering, farming and teaching. In 1843 he was graduated at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and being ordained a Methodist preacher, began teaching in seminaries of his denomination. During 1846–66 he was in charge of large congregations in different parts of Massachusetts, was overseer of Harvard College, 1855–67, secretary of the New England Education Society, 1857–71, and director of the American Institute, 1868–70. At various times he also served upon the school boards of Worcester, Lynn and Chelsea, and during 1866–70 he held the office of superintendent of the Charlestown, Mass., public schools. While in this office he introduced the practice of giving diplomas to the graduates of the public schools. In September, 1871, he was elected president of the Wisconsin University, and held this post till Jan. 21, 1874, during which time he also occupied the chair of moral and mental philosophy. Dr. Twombly then resumed the ministry, preaching at Westfield, Mass., then at Springfield, and finally in Boston, where he closed his career as pastor of the Broadway Methodist Church. In 1871 Wesleyan University conferred upon him the degree of D.D. He was a trustee of Boston University from its incorporation until his death, was a delegate to the general conferences of the Methodist Episcopal church of 1860 and 1864, was one of the chief promoters of the organization of the New England school superintendents, and was chaplain of the Massachusetts house of representatives in 1855. He was married, Nov. 26, 1844, to Betsey, daughter of Rev. John G. Dow of Montpelier, Vt., and had one daughter, Isabella, and one son, William L. D. Twombly. He died at Newton Lower Falls, Mass., Jan. 1, 1893.

M J Caton

CATON, Martin Jennings, educator, orator and author, was born at Johnstown, Pa., May 5, 1863, son of John Dorsey and Mary Ann (Jennings) Caton, and a descendant of John Caton (his great-grandfather), who came from Ireland about 1770 and settled in Pennsylvania. He received a common school education and commenced to teach before he was sixteen years old. In 1880 he was graduated at the Academy at East Springfield, Pa., and later at a business school in Cleveland, O. He read law in Cleveland, where he afterward practiced and became especially successful in jury cases. Mr. Caton's natural field, however, was the educational profession. On May 1, 1883, he became connected with the Titusville (Pa.) Business College, and before the end of the year had purchased the entire enterprise, conducting it successfully until 1885, when he established the Ohio Business University of Cleveland and Toledo, O. Two years later he organized the Euclid Avenue Business College of Cleveland. In 1887 he organized a Caton Business College Co., which absorbed the above named institutions and elected him president for ten successive years. Since 1897 he has been at the head of Caton's School of Business, Buffalo, N. Y. This enterprise he has developed into a system of schools with branches at Dansville and Niagara Falls, N. Y. Six distinct departments are conducted, including higher mathematics. Caton's School of Engineering was established in 1899. In 1894 he organized the Progressive School Book Co., of which he is still president (in 1904). He is the author of "Caton's Counting House Bookkeeping, Theoretical and Practical" (1890), "Initiatory Bookkeeping" (1891), "Advanced Bookkeeping" (1891), and "Caton's Actual Business Guide" (1894). The establishment of the Euclid Avenue Business College in Cleveland in opposition to six old schools was a herculean task, but before a year had passed four of them had consolidated under his system rather than compete. Mr. Caton is a deep student of political economy, civil government and finance. He takes an intense interest in political affairs, and has long been a prominent local leader in his party. In 1896 he devoted two months to stumping western New York and northern Ohio, and made the closing speech of the Ohio campaign at Cleveland. He was married, on Oct. 5, 1887, to Myrtilla Mabelle, daughter of Jacob Newman, of Cleveland, O. His wife is the author of "Caton's Business Speller" (1892) and a treatise on "The Art of Elocution and Oratory" (1890).

J W Hyatt

HYATT, John Wesley, inventor, was born at Starkey, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1837, son of John Wesley and Anne (Gleason) Hyatt, grandson of Minnah and Rachel (Ertzberger) Hyatt, and great-grandson of Stephen Hyatt, a native of England. He was employed as a printer in Illinois for eleven years. He obtained his first patent in 1861, for a knife grinder or sharpener. He next invented a billiard-ball composition, for which he obtained a patent in 1865, and which, with improvements, has led the market in artificial ivory balls from that time up to the present, the patent being controlled by a company in Albany, N. Y. In 1869 he invented, with his brother Isaiah S. Hyatt, the material known as celluloid, and in 1872–73 he established a factory at Newark, N. J., for its manufacture. All the celluloid used in the United States is produced by this company, who sell it by weight to the various manufacturers. In the development of this compound he was assisted by his brother, Isaiah S. Hyatt, M. C. Lefferts, John H. Stevens, and others. He has obtained over 250 patents in all, the most important being those on machinery for manufacturing celluloid and the articles made from celluloid, such as piano keys, combs, dental plates, collars and cuffs, etc., and a method of applying veneers and inlaid work in celluloid. In 1881–82 he perfected a system of purifying water for domestic use, which was far in advance of all other methods of filtering, and which has since been put into practical operation in various parts of the United States. In 1900 he invented a sewing machine capable of sewing fifty rows of lock stitches at once. It is mainly intended for making machine belting, and is now being successfully employed for that purpose by a leading manufacturer. In 1901 he invented a machine for cold rolling and straightening the round rods used in machinery shafting, etc., and the work is accomplished both better and quicker than by previous methods. Between 1891 and 1901 much of his time was devoted to perfecting a machine for extracting the juice from sugarcane, and a part of the apparatus is now in successful use in Louisiana. The Celluloid Co., the Embossing Co., the Hyatt Roller-Bearing Co., the Hyatt Billiard Ball Co., the New Jersey Wick Co. and several other large concerns are based upon his inventions, each requiring from one to seventy of his patents for processes and machinery. He is possessed of an unusual amount of natural mechanical and scientific ability and adaptability. He is one of those self-made men who have been deprived of a technical training in early life, but have gained by their own efforts all essential knowledge of the principles involved in their work. Mr. Hyatt was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 21, 1869, to Anna E., daughter of Edward Taft, and has two sons, Ralph W. and Charles E. Hyatt, the former a member of the bar of Newark and the latter an expert electrical engineer.

ROWE, Leo Stanton, educator, was born at McGregor, Ia., Sept. 17, 1871, son of Louis U. Rowe. He was graduated at the Philadelphia Central High School in 1887 and at the University of Pennsylvania in 1890. During 1890–93 he studied at the universities of Berlin, Halle, Paris, Vienna and Rome; in 1892 receiving the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Halle. He was graduated at the law department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1895, and was appointed lecturer on municipal government and institutions, being admitted to the bar in the same year. In 1896 he was advanced to assistant professor of political science. In June, 1900, he was appointed by Pres. McKinley a member of the commission to revise and compile the laws of Porto Rico. This commission completed its labors in April, 1901, and presented to congress a report in two volumes, formulating the more pressing reforms in the laws of Porto Rico. Prof. Rowe was then appointed by Gov. Allen chairman of the insular code commission, which completed its labors in January, 1902, and submitted to the legislative assembly of Porto Rico a report in four volumes containing a complete system of law. With some modification these laws were adopted, and now constitute the system under which law is administered in that island. During this period Prof. Rowe was given leave of absence from the university, but he resumed his duties as assistant professor of political science in February, 1902, and he still occupies that position. Beside his more recent publications: "The Supreme Court and the Insular Cases" (1901), "Political Parties in Porto Rico" (1902), "Political and Legal Aspects of Change of Sovereignty" (1902) and "The Establishment of Civil Government in the Philippines" (1902), he has written numerous articles on municipal government for the annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, of which he was elected president in 1902, and for the "Forum," "North American Review" and other periodicals. He is a member of the International Law Association, the American Economic Association and is correspondent of the Société d'Anthropologie, Paris. He is unmarried.

SLATER, John Fox, manufacturer and philanthropist, was born in Slatersville, R. I., Mar. 4, 1815, son of John Slater and a nephew of Samuel Slater, the "father of American manufactures." After receiving an academical education he was entrusted at the age of seventeen with the management of one of his father's mills. He developed rare business aptitude and, coming in possession of the mill property which he superintended, in 1872, he greatly enlarged his plant. He also became identified with other large manufacturing corporations as shareholder and director, and his wise investments ultimately brought him a large fortune, from which he contributed liberally to educational and other philanthropic objects. He was chiefly instrumental in the establishment of the free academy at Norwich, Conn., and two years after his death a memorial building costing $150,000 was erected by his son, William Albert Slater. The crowning work of Mr. Slater's life was the creation of the fund for industrial education among the freedmen when, in April, 1882, he placed in the hands of trustees the sum of $1,000,000. This has since been known as the John F. Slater fund. The original trustees of the fund were: Rutherford B. Hayes, Morrison R. Waite, William E. Dodge, Phillips Brooks, Daniel C. Gilman, John A. Stewart, Alfred H. Colquitt, Morris K. Jesup, James P. Boyce, and William A. Slater. Mr. Slater died at Norwich, Conn., May 7, 1884.

DUNCAN, Louis, educator and electrical engineer, was born in Washington, D. C., Mar. 25, 1862, son of Thomas and Maria (Morris) Duncan. He was educated at the United States Naval Academy, being graduated at the age of eighteen, and during the following two years cruised in the South Pacific station, visiting the ports of South America, Pacific islands, Japan, Alaska, Mexico, Chili and Peru. In 1882 he cruised on the North Atlantic station, served in 1883 on special duty at the Johns Hopkins University and in the summer of the same year was on duty at the United States Torpedo School at Newport, R. I. During 1883–84 he was again active at Johns Hopkins University, assisting in the work of determining the unit of electrical resistance for the United States government and was stationed during the summer of the latter year at the International Electric Exhibition at Philadelphia, Pa. He was a member of the board of judges and afterward its chairman. The following year he was ordered to sea on the U. S. steamship Brooklyn, which was assigned to the North Atlantic station. In 1887 he resigned from the navy to become associate professor of electricity at Johns Hopkins University, which had conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. in 1886. He resigned from Johns Hopkins University in 1899 and since 1902 he has been head of the department of electrical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He published numerous papers on topics pertaining to his specialty in electrical periodicals and was the author of the article on electric traction in the Encyclopædia Britannica. He took out several patents for devices for electrical machines and secondary batteries. He is associated with many European and American scientific organizations, was elected an honorary member of the Franklin Institute, fellow of the American Philosophical Society, member of the Société Mathematique de France, and was vice-president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and its president in 1895–97. He was married in 1887 to Edith McKee of Philadelphia, Pa.

DAVID, John Baptist Maria, Roman Catholic bishop, was born near Nantes, France, in 1761. At the age of fourteen he was sent to the College of the Oratorians, and subsequently entered the Diocesan Seminary at Nantes, to prepare for the priesthood. Having decided to join the congregation of St. Sulpice he went to Issy, near Paris, and on Sept. 24, 1785, was elevated to the priesthood. In 1786, he was sent to the theological seminary of the Sulpitians at Angers, where for four years he filled professorships of philosophy, theology, and Holy Scriptures. Driven from France by the persecutions of the great revolution, he resolved to devote himself to the American missions, and in 1792 arrived in Baltimore. He was assigned by Bishop Carroll to the care of several congregations in the lower counties of Maryland, being the first priest in America to adopt the custom of giving spiritual retreats to the laity. In 1804 he was appointed a professor in Georgetown College, and in 1806, at the request of the Order of St. Sulpice at Baltimore, his services were transferred to the theological seminary and college of St. Mary's in that city, where he remained until appointed to succeed the Rev. McDrebourg as ecclesiastical superior of the Sisters of Charity. In 1810, he volunteered to accompany Bishop Flaget to his see at Bardstown, Ky., where he founded the theological seminary of St. Thomas, and was made its superior, at the same time attending several congregations in various parts of the state. He introduced the Sisters of Charity in Nazareth, Ky., organized the community, prepared their rules, and was their spiritual director. He was nominated for the vacant see of Philadelphia, but petitioned Rome not to consider his name for the appointment. A few years later, however, he was obliged to assume episcopal honors, being made coadjutor to Bishop Flaget, and on Aug. 15, 1819, was consecrated by the latter prelate bishop of Mauricastro *in partibus*. He filled the position of chief pastor of the cathedral at Bardstown, and gave much attention to the formation of the cathedral choir, and for a number of years acted as organist and leader of the choir, in which capacity he strictly adhered to the Gregorian chant, permitting no innovations. In 1823, he was instrumental in having the college at Bardstown raised to a university by the legislature of Kentucky, and Bishop David was appointed its president. In 1833, he resigned his post and spent the closing days of his life at Nazareth, Ky. He wrote often for the Catholic press, was the author of several controversial tracts, and published translations from the French. He died at Nazareth, Ky., July 12, 1841.

BABCOCK, Havilah, manufacturer, was born in Franklin, Vt., Sept. 8, 1837, son of Marvin Kinney and Elmira (Wheeler) Babcock, and grandson of Peabody and Huldah (Whitney) Babcock. At the age of nine he removed with his parents to Wisconsin, where he received a common-school education. He served as clerk in a country store until the spring of 1857, when he founded the firm of Kimberly & Babcock. Under this name he conducted a general store until 1872, and then became one of the four original partners of the Kimberly & Clark Co., paper manufacturers. This was virtually the beginning of the paper industry in Wisconsin, and the business has been carried on successfully ever since. For thirty miles the firm has studded the Fox river with paper mills, ending with the Shattuck & Babcock Co. at De Pere. It is now one of the largest concerns of the kind in the United States. He has been a stockholder and director in the National Bank of Neenah since its organization in 1865. He was married, in 1872, to Frances Elizabeth Kimberly, of West Troy, N. Y., and has two sons and three daughters.

Havilah Babcock

MYERS, Philip Van Ness, educator and author, was born at Tribes Hill, Montgomery co., N. Y., Aug. 10, 1846, son of Jacob and Catherine L. Myers. He was fitted for college at Gilmour Academy, Ballston Spa, N. Y., and was graduated at Williams College in 1871. While a student he was chosen a member of a scientific expedition sent to the tropical regions of South America by the college lyceum, and with an elder brother, H. M. Myers, also of the party, recorded their experiences in a work entitled "Life and Nature Under the Tropics" (1871). On leaving college he spent two years in study and travel in Europe and Asia, and published "Remains of Lost Empires" (1875). The year 1873–74 was passed in attendance at the Yale Law School and in pursuing a graduate course in the department of economics. After teaching in New York state, he removed to Columbus, O., and engaged in the practice of law. In 1879 he accepted the presidency of Farmer's (afterward Belmont) College, at College Hill, O., a circumstance that opened up to him a career more in harmony with his natural tastes than the one he had proposed for himself in law and politics. In 1890 he was called to the chair of history and political economy in the University of Cincinnati and he held the position until 1900. During 1895–97 he was dean of the academic faculty of the institution. In addition to the books above mentioned, he is the author of a series of historical text-books, including "Eastern Nations and Greece" (1890), "Rome, Its Rise and Fall" (1900), "Medieval and Modern History" (1889), a "General History," "The Middle Ages" (1902), and "The Modern Age." All of his works have been highly commended by educators, for the interesting way in which the subjects are handled, the skill with which the information has been condensed and the vitality and picturesque character of the style. Beside the degrees of A.B. and A.M. obtained at Williams College, Prof. Myers received the degree of LL.B. in 1890 from Yale University and that of L.H.D. in 1891 from Miami University. He was married, in 1876, to Ida C., daughter of Maus V. Miller, of Pompey, N. Y.

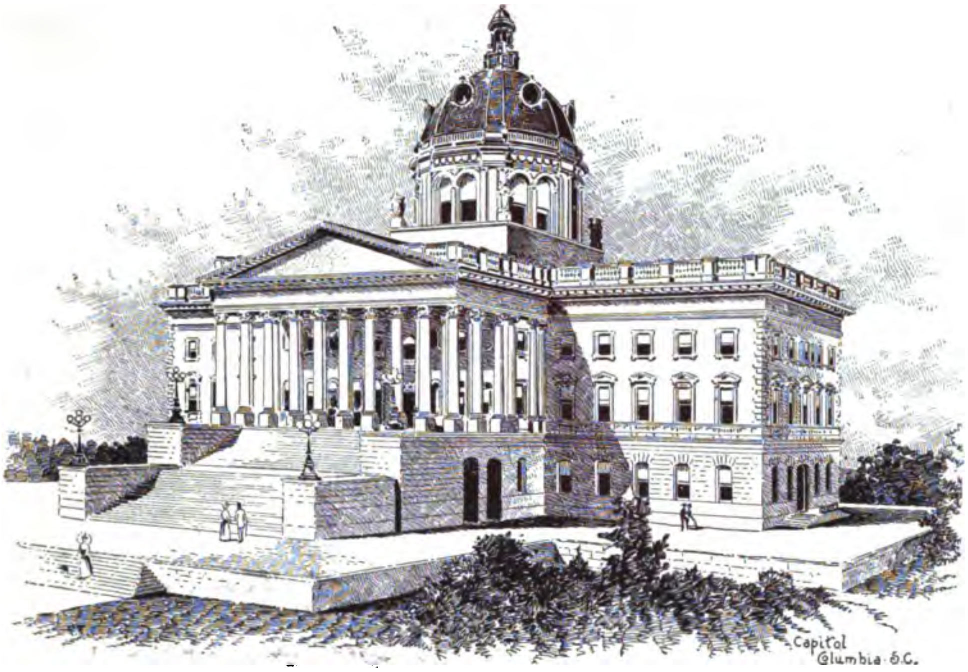
Walton W. Battershall.

BATTERSHALL, Walton Wesley, clergyman, was born in Troy, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1840, son of Ludlow Andrew and Eustatia (Ward) Battershall. He was educated at the Academy of Poultney, Vt., the Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., at Troy University and at Yale College where he was graduated in 1864. He received the Yale literary prize medal and the Townsend premium, was president of the "Brothers in Unity" and was class poet. He studied theology under Bishop Henry C. Potter, at that time rector of St. John's Church, Troy, and was ordained deacon by Bishop Horatio Potter in 1865. He subsequently entered the senior class of the General Theological Seminary, New York, and was graduated in 1866 and advanced to the priesthood by Bishop Horatio Potter, on Nov. 30, 1866. He was assistant minister of Zion Church, New York city, two years, rector of St. Thomas's Church, Ravenswood, L. I., 1867–69, rector of Christ Church, Rochester, N. Y., 1869–74, and since then has been rector of St. Peter's Church, Albany, N. Y., one of the oldest and most important Episcopal churches in the country, rich in historical associations and in the number of eminent men that have been enrolled in its membership. In 1877 he received the degree of D.D. from Union College. He was a trustee of Hobart College and has been a member of the diocesan board of missions during his entire residence in Albany and also clerical deputy from the diocese of Albany to the triennial general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church. He has been archdeacon of Albany since 1901, summer rector of St. Andrew's Dune Church, Southampton, L. I., since 1895, a member of the American church building fund commission from the date of its organization and is on the executive committee of the Prison Association of New York. He is the author of "Interpretations of Life and Religion" (1897), and has been a contributor to the "North American Review" and other periodicals. He is a member of the University Club, New York city and of several clerical and literary clubs of New York and Albany. Dr. Battershall was married Oct. 13, 1864, to Anna Davidson, daughter of Fletcher Williams of Newark, N. Y. She died Sept. 25, 1872, leaving one son, Fletcher Williams, the author of "A Daughter of this World" published in London and "Mists," and two daughters.

REYNOLDS, Robert M., lawyer and diplomat, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, Aug. 30, 1826. He received a classical education; removed to Illinois in 1847, and to Iowa in 1851. There he was principal of an academy and a teacher of mathematics for ten years and also studied law. He enlisted in the 1st Iowa cavalry in 1861 and became a veteran by re-enlistment in 1864. He was three times wounded in action and was mustered out of service as a captain in 1865. In that year he settled in Alabama. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1867 and was admitted to the bar at Montgomery, Ala. In 1868 he was elected auditor of the state, and served for more than four years. He was minister resident of the United States to Bolivia during 1874–77, and in 1878 was appointed first auditor of the U. S. treasury at Washington.

WHITE, John, congressman, was born in Kentucky in 1805. He received a classical education, and after studying law was admitted to the bar and practiced his profession at Richmond, Ky. He represented his state in the national congress for ten years, 1835–45, and was speaker of the 27th congress. He was succeeded in the chair by John W. Jones, speaker of the 28th congress. Upon returning to Richmond he was appointed judge of the 19th judicial district, and very shortly afterward committed suicide, Sept. 22, 1845.

TRENT, William, colonist, was born in Scotland about 1655. He emigrated to Philadelphia about 1682 and settled on what was once the estate of William Penn, with whom he was associated as a ship owner. He engaged in business with the Quakers there and being a man of excellent judgment and good sound common sense, became a successful merchant. He was a member of the provincial council of Pennsylvania during 1703–21 and was a member of the assembly in 1710, 1715 and 1719, serving during the last term as speaker of the house. In all these positions he enjoyed an enviable reputation and although not a lawyer by profession, was raised to a judgeship in the supreme court of Pennsylvania. As early as 1714 he bought several hundred acres of land upon which the capital of New Jersey now stands. He settled there seven years later and the place was named for him Trent's Town, which was subsequently changed to Trenton. It was then nothing but a hamlet, there being only two or three houses, and Trent is justly regarded as the founder of Trenton. He represented Burlington county in the assembly and was made speaker in September, 1723. Soon afterward he was appointed chief justice of the colony and held this office until his death which occurred in Trenton, Dec. 25, 1724.



YEAMANS, Sir John, colonial governor, was born in Bristol, England, probably about 1610. He served in the army, attaining the rank of colonel, and about 1650, emigrated to Barbadoes, West Indies, and engaged in planting. He appears to have become very influential in local political affairs, and in July, 1660, served on the council of that colony. In 1663, a number of planters in Barbadoes made arrangements with the proprietors of Carolina for establishing a colony at Cape Fear. Yeamans was appointed governor of the new colony, Jan. 11, 1665, with a jurisdiction extending from Cape Fear to San Mateo, and the country was called Clarendon. In January, 1665, he sailed with three vessels from Barbadoes, and after a stormy voyage reached Cape Fear, but the settlement did not survive, and the colonists returned to Barbadoes. In 1669, the lords proprietors, with a view of planting another settlement, sent out three shiploads of emigrants from England in charge of Joseph West. In October, they reached Barbadoes, where Yeamans took charge of the expedition, but withdrew from its management when it arrived at Bermuda, and, under authority given by the commissioners, appointed William Sayle governor. Under his command they reached Port Royal, Carolina, in 1670, and founded a permanent settlement at Albemarle Point, which they called Charles Town (now Charleston, S. C.), in honor of King Charles II; and which became the nucleus of the province of South Carolina. It was removed to its present site in 1680. William Sayle, its first governor, was a prominent political leader in the Bermudas, where he had held the governorship several times, and had made himself obnoxious to all parties by intrigues, and by embroiling himself successively with each. A contemporary writer, describes him as "a Puritan and Nonconformist, whose religious bigotry, advanced age, and failing health promised badly for the discharge of the task before him." Yet the settlement flourished, and the following year it was increased by Dutch emigrants from New York, and from Holland, and by the arrival of Yeamans from Barbadoes, with about 200 African slaves, the first that were landed on this continent. Gov. Sayle soon sank under the climate and hardships to which the settlers were exposed, and died, Mar. 4, 1671, nominating, with the approval of the colonists, Joseph West as his successor. The proprietors, however, appointed Yeamans, Aug. 21, 1671, and he was proclaimed governor at Charles Town, Apr. 19, 1672. The colony during his administration suffered from internal dissensions, and was threatened both by the Spaniards and Indians. He seems to have conducted affairs solely for his own advantage and profit, and in April, 1674, he was removed from office in favor of his predecessor. He thereupon returned to Barbadoes, where he died in August of the same year.

WEST, Joseph, colonial governor, was a native of England, and was probably attached to the service of one of the eight proprietors of Carolina. On July 27, 1669, he was given the command of a small fleet of three ships loaded with emigrants and stores, and ordered by the proprietors to sail from London for Port Royal, Carolina, by way of Barbadoes, and to settle there a new plantation (South Carolina) under constitutions drawn up by the celebrated English philosopher, John Locke, then secretary of the proprietors. West sailed from the Downs in the "Carolina," Aug. 17, 1669, and the following March the expedition reached Port Royal. A few months later they sailed up Charleston harbor, landing three miles above the mouth of the Ashley river, where they founded Charles Town (Charleston, S. C.), the site of which was removed to Oyster Point ten years later. West took from the first a leading part in the conduct of affairs as deputy to the governor, William Sayle, and upon the latter's death, Mar. 4, 1671, he was unanimously chosen governor by the colonial council. His selection, however, was not confirmed by the proprietors, who soon afterward superseded him in favor of Sir John Yeamans, at the same time appointing West "register of all writings and documents." But Yeamans, who on account of his avarice and indifference to his public duties proved popular neither with the settlers nor with the proprietors, was removed from office in 1674, and May 18th of that year, West was commissioned governor and made a landgrave. His administration was marked by "care, fidelity, and prudence." He obtained deeds of transfer of lands from Indian chiefs, made regulations respecting the militia, roads, the status of servants and slaves, and passed acts for suppressing idleness, drunkenness, and profanity. Under him was also commenced the building of the English church in Charles Town (1682). Toward the close of 1682, West was removed from the governorship, but this action being soon regretted, he was reappointed in September, 1684. In the summer of the following year he resigned his post for private reasons, and left the colony. Of his subsequent career, nothing definite is known.

MORTON, Joseph, colonial governor, was a native of England. About 1680, he emigrated to South Carolina with a company of dissenters and settled at Edisto. Having in a single month induced some 500 persons to settle there, he was rewarded by the proprietors with the title of landgrave. On May 18, 1682, he was commissioned governor of South Carolina, but his administration was of short duration. Although a man of sober and religious mind, he soon became involved in a conflict with the proprietors, whose instructions were greatly opposed to the interests of the people, and in April, 1684, he was removed from office. Sir Richard Kyrle, of Ireland, was appointed in his place, Apr. 29, 1684, but he died within six months after his arrival, and was succeeded by Robert Quarry, who subsequently occupied various high positions in colonial affairs. Quarry succeeded Edward Randolph as surveyor-general of the king's customs in America, was vice-admiral of Carolina in 1700, and afterward became judge of admiralty of New York and Pennsylvania. At the time of Gov. Kyrle's death he was secretary of the province, and being chosen by the council governor, acted in that capacity till Mar. 11, 1685, when he was superseded by Joseph West. He was not confirmed by the proprietors, who accused him of harboring pirates, but the charge was never proven. Upon the retirement of West in September, 1685, Morton was again commissioned governor, but his second administration was still shorter than his first. Not long before his retirement in 1686, the Spaniards invaded the province, destroyed a Scotch colony that had settled under Lord Cardross at Port Royal, and sacked the governor's house. In October, Morton summoned a parliament, and an act was passed for raising a force for the immediate invasion of the Spanish territory, but the expedition was prevented by the proprietors. Some years later he was appointed by them judge of the admiralty, and in 1697, he accepted a similar office from the crown, and filled it for many years. In 1701, upon the death of Gov. Joseph Blake, Morton, as the eldest landgrave, was duly elected by a majority of the council then present, but he was deprived of the office because he had accepted from the crown the commission as judge of the admiralty while holding a like commission from the proprietors. Gov. Morton was a dissenter and a friend of religious liberty, and in 1703, voted in the upper house of the Carolina assembly against the establishment of a state church in the province. He was a commissioner of the provincial library of Charleston in 1700, and in 1710 was appointed a commissioner "for founding and erecting a free school for the use of the inhabitants of South Carolina." He was married to Elizabeth Blake, by whom he had a son and a daughter. He died in September, 1721.

COLLETON, James, colonial governor of South Carolina, was a brother of Sir Peter Colleton, one of the proprietors, and a member of a distinguished family from Barbadoes, where he occupied a prominent position and was a member of the assembly. In 1686, he was commissioned governor of South Carolina with the rank of landgrave, and endowed with 48,000 acres of land. From the outset, he aroused the deepest resentment of the colonists, who were then preparing for an expedition to St. Augustine in retaliation for the Spanish raid on the colony during Gov. Morton's administration. The new governor at once suppressed the expedition, enforcing the laws in the fundamental constitutions that were not recognized by the colonists. The parliament, then in session, repudiated these laws as encroachments upon the colonists' rights under the original charter, whereupon Colleton excluded the members of the majority from the legislative halls; but they protested against any acts that might be passed by the remaining minority. The relations between him and the new parliament, elected in 1687, were even more strained. He made an attempt to collect quitrents on unimproved lands as well as on cultivated fields, but the assembly imprisoned the secretary of the colony and seized the records. This struggle continued with unabated vigor for two years, until, in 1689, the governor, upon the pretence of some threatened danger, called out the militia and proclaimed martial law. The members of the assembly thereupon met, without summons, to protest against this proceeding as an unwarrantable exercise of power at a time when the colony was in no danger from a foreign enemy. The governor at first persisted, attempting to put his martial law into execution, but the disaffection was so great that he shrank from exercising the power he had assumed. Shortly afterward, there appeared in the colony one of the proprietors, Seth Sothell, who claimed the government by virtue of a certificate issued to him several years previously. The colonists then rose against Colleton, and he was impeached by the assembly, and banished in October, 1690.

Jas: Colleton

SOTHELL, Seth, colonial governor. He became one of the proprietors of South Carolina by purchasing Lord Clarendon's share. In September, 1681, in the capacity of senior proprietor, he succeeded to the governorship of the settlement at Albermarle (afterward North Carolina), but on his voyage out was captured by Algerine pirates. He escaped however or was ransomed, and reached the colony in 1683, finding affairs much distracted. But instead of settling matters, his administration of Albermarle was so marked by rapacity that the people deposed and banished him. He sought refuge in South Carolina, and arriving there at the time of the rebellion against Colleton's despotism, he secured recognition as governor by virtue of his proprietaryship. He assumed the administration on Oct. 6, 1690, and at once issued writs for a parliament, which then impeached and banished Colleton. In the meantime the proprietors had appointed Thomas Smith governor, but on learning of Sothell's assumption of authority, they reluctantly yielded to the existing state of affairs. Soon afterward, however, they summoned

Sothell to return to England and answer to charges against him from both colonies. Disregarding the summons, he continued to act as governor till Nov. 2, 1691, when he was superseded by Col. Philip Ludwell. He returned to his estate in North Carolina, where he spent the remainder of his days. Notwithstanding the malignant character that had been ascribed to him as a public officer, Gov. Sothell's administration was marked by the wisdom and liberality with which he strove to restore stability to the colony and to promote the just wishes of the people. He recognized the usefulness and good character of the French and Swiss, who, under him, emigrated in considerable numbers to the province and converted waste places into cultivated lands, and he was the first to constitute them free citizens, of equal rights with the other settlers. Under his administration, the first act for the government of negro slaves was passed; an improvement upon the then prevalent barbarian slave code, especially in providing for the punishment of any one killing a slave, and for the slaves' comfort. The date of Gov. Sothell's death was 1694.

LUDWELL, Philip, colonial governor of South Carolina, was born in Bruton, Somersetshire, Eng., and probably emigrated early to Virginia, where he owned large tracts of land and became prominent in colonial affairs. He was secretary to Sir William Berkeley, governor of Virginia, was a member of the colonial council at the time of Bacon's rebellion, and took an active part in its suppression, gaining distinction by his daring capture of Giles Bland and Capt. Carver. In 1689, he was appointed governor of Albemarle, where he superseded Sothell, and on Nov. 2, 1691, his commission was changed to that of governor of South Carolina, where he again superseded the same individual. Although it was his desire to establish harmony in the colony, his administration was marked by the same commotions that characterized the rule of his predecessors, and the struggle between the colonists and the proprietors for their respective rights and prerogatives increased. Ludwell pursued a vacillating policy, attempting to reconcile the interests of the contending parties, but satisfied neither, and was removed by the proprietors from office, Nov. 29, 1693. He then went to Virginia, but ultimately returned to England. He was married in Virginia in 1680, to Lady Frances, widow of Gov. Berkeley, and became the ancestor of the distinguished patriots of the revolution, Richard Henry, Francis Lightfoot and Thomas Ludwell Lee. He was succeeded as governor by Thomas Smith, who settled in Carolina in 1687, and proved himself loyal to the proprietors' interests. He had been nominated to succeed Colleton in 1690, but was set aside in favor of Sothell by the colonists, with the proprietors' acquiescence. He was one of the richest men in the colony, and was made a landgrave with the accompanying grant of 48,000 acres. Much was expected of his character and intimate knowledge of colonial affairs, but he soon lost courage at the popular ferment about the tenure of lands, payment of quitrents, the election of representatives, and other contentions, and wrote to the proprietors in October, 1694, that he and others intended to abandon Carolina for some other part of America; that "it was impossible to settle the country except a proprietor himself was sent over with full power to heal grievances." Without waiting for a reply he resigned, and Joseph Blake was chosen by the council to act in his stead until a new governor should be commissioned. Gov. Smith is said to have been the originator of the South Carolina jury system, which in its main features has been preserved in that state until this day. Gov. Ludwell died near Stratford.

BLAKE, Joseph, colonial governor of South Carolina, was a native of England, son of Benjamin Blake, who inherited a fortune from his brother, Robert Blake, the famous English admiral, and who devoted this money to the cause of Protestant emigration to the Carolinas. He received considerable grants of land in the province and settled the large plantations of Plainsfield and Pawlet, in Colleton county, S. C. About 1685, he was appointed lords proprietors' deputy, and served in the council during the administrations of Govs. Morton and Colleton. His son, Joseph, was educated in England, and probably followed his father to Carolina. On the latter's death, in 1689, he was appointed lords proprietors' deputy in his stead, but was removed by Gov. Sothell in October, 1690. He was reappointed to Gov. Ludwell's council in November, 1691, and on Gov. Smith's resignation, October, 1694, was chosen by the council to succeed him as governor, in which capacity he acted till the arrival of Gov. Archdale in 1695, when he became deputy in the latter's new council. In November, 1696, Gov. Archdale returned to England, entrusting the administration to Blake, and on Apr. 25, 1697, he was confirmed by the proprietors with the rank of landgrave, and conducted the affairs of the province until his death. His administration, which was characterized by moderation, proved satisfactory to both the people and their feudal sovereigns, and was disturbed only by the effort, urged by the proprietors, to settle the constitutions to suit themselves and the people. Many important laws were enacted through his influence. Under his rule the Huguenots were enfranchised, and a maintenance settled on the church of England. About 1699, when the province was afflicted with storm, earthquake, fire, and pestilence, the governor, "deeply sensible of the public distress, tried every art for alleviating the misery of the people, and encouraging them to patience." Joseph Blake inherited a good estate, and Lord Berkeley's proprietary share having been conveyed to him in 1698, he became one of the largest landholders in the province. He was married in December, 1698, to Elizabeth, daughter of Landgrave Daniel Axtell, and widow of Francis Turgis. He died in South Carolina, Sept. 7, 1700.

ARCHDALE, John, colonial governor of the Carolinas, was a son of Thomas Archdale, of Bucks county, England, where he was probably born. His first connection with America was in 1664, when he came out as agent for Gov. Fernando Gorges, of Maine, who had married his sister, Mary. He arrived in Maine in November, 1664, and on November 30, served in Boston as a commissioner from Gorges to the governor of Massachusetts, in regard to the surrender of Maine to Gorges. He was a colonel of Maine militia in 1665, and returned to England early in 1674, taking with him Gorges's report on Maine, which he presented to the council. He first appears in the records of Carolina, on Mar. 26, 1681, when, acting as the representative of his minor son, Thomas Archdale, who was then one of the lords proprietors, he appointed Daniel Akehurst, deputy in North Carolina. In the meantime John Archdale

John Archdale

had turned Quaker under the preaching of George Fox. He was in North Carolina, in December, 1683, February, 1685, and March, 1686, and for a part of this time acted as governor of that colony. In 1687–88, he was acting as commissioner for Gorges in the government of Maine. He was appointed governor both of South and North Carolina, Aug. 31, 1694, with the hope of healing the disturbances in the latter province. He sailed for America in December; was in North Carolina on June 25, 1695; arranged matters in that colony, and on August 17, assumed the duties of governor-general, with his capital at Charleston. During the brief period of his rule, he restored harmony and peace among the colonists, allayed the hostility to the French immigrants, settled the matter of land grants, made friends of the Indians, secured an act for freedom of conscience, and another exempting the Quakers from military service. He also introduced many internal improvements, made public roads, cut water passages, and encouraged the planters to cultivate rice, dividing among them a bag of that cereal, which had been brought by the captain of a vessel from Madagascar. He returned to England in 1696. In 1707, he published in London, his "New Description of the Fertile and Pleasant Province of South Carolina, with a Brief Account of its Discovery, Settling, and Government up to this Time, with Several Remarkable Passages During My Time." It was reprinted at Charleston in 1822, from a copy in the Charleston library, which was long supposed to be the only one extant, but there is another copy in the British museum library. Gov. Archdale died subsequent to 1709. A town in Randolph county, N. C., perpetuates his name.

MOORE, James, colonial governor of South Carolina, was a native of Ireland and is supposed to have been a descendant of Roger Moore, one of the leaders of the Irish rebellion in 1641. About 1665, he came to America and settling in Charleston, S. C., was soon afterward married to a daughter of Sir John Yeamans. Possessed of an energetic and ambitious spirit, he soon became an influential political leader. He identified himself with the discontented faction of the colonists as early as 1684, and although a member of the council as deputy of Sir John Colleton, was one of those most active in the overthrowal of that governor in 1690, thereby incurring the displeasure of the proprietors, who even excluded him from a general pardon granted during Gov. Ludwell's administration. Nevertheless, in 1693–94, he headed the movement of the colonists who refused to pay quitrent. He repeatedly served as member of the council and assembly, was secretary of the province, and upon the death of Gov. Blake in 1700, was chosen governor of South Carolina. In 1702, he undertook an expedition against the Spaniards in St. Augustine, Fla.; this proved unsuccessful and entailed a heavy burden on the colony. To cover the expenses, bills of credit were issued, being the first paper money used in South Carolina, and a duty was imposed on every negro slave, which was the first tax upon the importation of negroes. Although Moore's appointment was not confirmed by the proprietors, and another governor was commissioned by them on June 18, 1702, he remained in office till the latter's arrival in 1703, when he was made attorney-general of the colony. In December of the same year he commanded an expedition against the Appalachian Indians, devastated their country, and completely subdued them, thus re-establishing his military prestige, which had been diminished by his previous failure at St. Augustine. His indomitable energy and ambition found expression also in other directions. He was a great adventurer and successful Indian trader, "had been 600 miles up in the country west of Charles Town," and in 1691, made a journey into the Appalachian mountains; finding several pieces of ore, he sent it to England, where it was assayed and reported to be very valuable. Declaring that the only way to discover the Mississippi was from the province by land, he offered to undertake the expedition if the crown would pay the expenses; but his real object was, no doubt, the exploring of gold and silver mines. He had ten children, of whom several played an important part in the history of South Carolina. Gov. Moore died in Charleston in 1706, during an epidemic of yellow fever.

JOHNSON, Sir Nathaniel, colonial governor of South Carolina, was born in Keeblesworth, in the bishopric of Durham, England. He was a distinguished soldier and a member of parliament. In 1686, he was appointed governor of the Leeward Islands, but was removed from this post upon the abdication of James II, in 1689, for refusing to take the oath to William and Mary. He then settled in South Carolina, where he devoted himself to the development of industries and agriculture, soon becoming a person of the highest position in the province. He was the pioneer of silk culture there, and conducted extensive experiments upon a plantation which he called Silk Hope, so that in 1699, he was able to present to the proprietors a sample of silk made by him, and he subsequently derived a considerable sum of money from the making of silk alone. He also attempted the manufacture of salt and the culture of grapes, and is said to have succeeded in making wine in small quantities. These enterprises and his military reputation had given him great popularity, which induced the proprietors to intrust him with the administration of the Carolinas. He was appointed governor, June 18, 1702, but the commission did not arrive until early in 1703. Gov. Johnson appointed a deputy for the northern colony, taking upon himself to conduct the government of South Carolina. As chief executive, he showed himself active and intelligent. Anticipating a foreign invasion, he strengthened the defenses of Charleston and erected the fort which has been since known by his name. He sent James Moore, Sr., on an expedition into the Appalachian territory, and the Indians were completely subdued (1703). In 1706, he repulsed a French invasion with serious loss to the enemy, and in several engagements with them scored notable victories. Gov. Johnson was a high churchman, and it was during his rule, in 1704, that the act establishing the Church of England in the colony was passed. To provide against possible negro insurrections, he introduced the domestic police system, which was to be the basis of the future military patrol system until the abolition of slavery. He administered the government till Dec. 9, 1708, when he was superseded by Col. Edward Tynte. The latter however did not

N Johnson

come out until the following year, and died soon afterward. No important events took place during his brief administration except the passage of an act for founding a free school for the colonists. Sir Nathaniel Johnson died in South Carolina in 1713. His son, Robert Johnson, subsequently became famous as the last proprietary governor and first regular governor under the royal regime.

GIBBES, Robert, colonial governor, was born at Sandarich, Barbadoes, Jan. 9, 1644. He came to South Carolina with the first settlers (1663) and was made a member of the assembly about 1693. In 1709, he was appointed chief justice by the proprietors, which office he held for four years. Gov. Edward Tynte having died in the same year, Gibbes was chosen his successor by the council, and, although not confirmed by the proprietors, was allowed to exercise official power until 1712. The early part of his administration was disgraced by a discreditable controversy with Thomas Broughton, a member of the council, who charged corruption in the election of Gibbes and himself claimed the governorship. The formation of two hostile factions followed, but the ensuing disorder after a bloodless riot was stopped through a compromise by which the controversy was suspended to await the decision of the lords proprietors, while Gibbes was to continue in office. The second part of his administration was marked by wise enactment, and the undisturbed prosperity of the people. Among the various notable events of that period were the settlement of Beaufort and the establishment of two free schools in the colony. Gov. Gibbes was superseded in office by Charles Craven in 1712, and died, June 24, 1715.

CRAVEN, Charles, colonial governor of South Carolina, was a brother of the Palatine, Earl William Craven. About 1710, he became secretary of South Carolina, and on Feb. 21, 1711, he was commissioned by the proprietors governor of that province, but he did not assume the administration until some time in the early part of 1712. He is characterized as the best governor the colony ever had, and according to William James Rivers, no man had been appointed to that office since the days of Joseph West more wise, pure, and capable, or more beloved by the people. The first year of his rule became famous for the enactment of statutes which formed the basis of most of the subsequent legislation of the state. Nicholas Trott, then chief justice of the province, prepared the first codification of the laws of South Carolina, and proposed many important amendments, which became laws through the instrumentality, and with the assistance, of Gov. Craven. In 1715, all of the Indians from Cape Fear to St. Mary's river combined under the leadership of the Yemassees for the purpose of destroying the colony on Ashley river. Craven in this emergency at once adopted the most spirited measures, both for the offense and defense; proclaimed martial law, laid an embargo on all ships to prevent the departure of men or provisions, and at the head of 1,200 men, part of whom were negro slaves, met and routed the Indians in a series of desperate encounters. Gov. Craven was a member of the Church of England, but maintained religious freedom in the colony. He encouraged education, and was appointed the first president of the commission created for founding and erecting a free school in Charleston. During 1712, he was ordered to sound Port Royal river, and he is supposed to have been instrumental in the founding of Beaufort. He retired from the governorship, Apr. 25, 1716, and having appointed Robert Daniel to succeed him as deputy, embarked for England, where he died in 1754.

Craven

DANIEL, Robert, colonial governor of South Carolina, came to that province from Barbadoes in 1679, and soon began taking an active part in its affairs. As one of the leaders of the revolt against Colleton in 1690, he made himself so obnoxious to the proprietors, that, with James Moore, he was excluded from the general pardon granted by them two years after that insurrection. Subsequently, however, he so gained their favor, that in 1698 he was despatched to England to aid in revising the fundamental constitutions, which he brought to the colony, and was created a landgrave. He greatly distinguished himself in the unfortunate expedition conducted by Gov. Moore against St. Augustine, Fla., in 1702, and he was highly praised for his courage and wise conduct. The same year he was appointed by Sir Nathaniel Johnson, then governor of both Carolinas, to act as his deputy in the northern colony. He succeeded in establishing there the church, without attempting, however, to disfranchise the nonconformists. But the Quakers, who were very numerous in North Carolina, refused to take the new oaths prescribed by parliament in 1704, and were consequently dismissed by Daniel from the legislative halls and courts of justice. They thereupon complained to the proprietors and succeeded in prevailing upon them to order his removal, and the appointment of another deputy (1706). In 1715, Charles Craven, setting out against the Indians, left him in charge of the administration of South Carolina, and upon retiring from the governorship, Apr. 25, 1716, he appointed Daniel his successor in office. Under his rule, several acts of importance were passed, among them one opening to new settlers the lands that had been inhabited by the Yemassees previous to their expulsion from the province; one authorizing an emission of bills of credit for defraying the expenses of the late Indian war; and several measures were adopted with a view to encouraging the importation of white servants, and to checking that of black slaves, whose increasing numbers had already then begun to be regarded as endangering the safety of the colony. He continued in office till Apr. 30, 1717, when he was superseded by Robert Johnson.

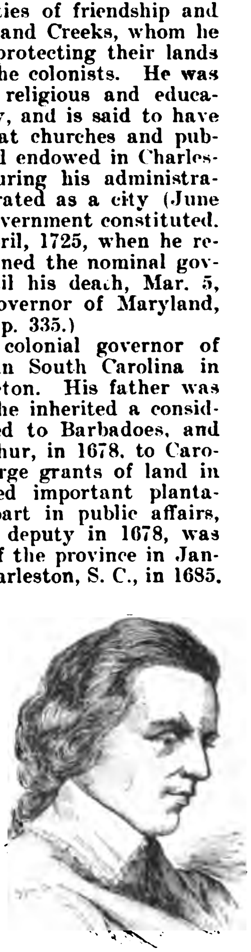
JOHNSON, Robert, colonial governor of South Carolina, was born in 1682. He was the son of Sir Nathaniel Johnson, governor of the province from 1702-08, and had inherited from his father a considerable estate. On Apr. 30, 1717, he was commissioned governor of South Carolina. Like his father, he soon won the confidence of the people, but coming at a time when the powers of the proprietors were already tottering, he was baffled in his efforts to conciliate the colonists, by the proprietors' own greed and folly, and in his endeavors to sustain their authority he lost whatever influence he might have exercised. The most important event of this period of his administration was the suppression of the pirates who were preying upon the commerce of South Carolina and neighboring colonies. Fitting out an expedition, he personally commanded a victorious engagement with them off the bar of Charleston, and carried on the campaign until they were exterminated and their famous leader, Stede Bonnet, captured, and on Sept. 10, 1718, executed. In 1719, when the proprietary government was overthrown, the revolutionary convention, of which Arthur Middleton was president, requested him to continue in office if he would agree to administer it in the name of the king, but Johnson declined to do so, asserting the rights of the proprietors to whom he owed allegiance. Moore was thereupon elected governor by the convention, and Johnson was set aside. Notwithstanding the loyalty thus shown to the proprietors, he was appointed first regular royal governor of the colony in December, 1729, and upon his arrival at Charleston, early in 1731, was joyfully received by the people. His administration was marked by the issuance of several acts regarding the granting of land to new settlers, and by a protracted boundary dispute with North Carolina, the two colonies being for the first time constituted entirely separate provinces. He aided James Edward Oglethorpe in the settlement of Georgia by providing food and escort to his colonists, and during his term the settlement of Purrysburg was made by the Swiss under Jean Pierre Purry. Gov. Johnson endeared himself to the people by his high-minded character, which won for him the title of the "good governor." He remained in office till his death, which took place in Charleston, S. C., May 3, 1735. In the same year the general assembly erected a monument to his memory in St. Philip's Church, where it remained until the edifice was burned in 1835.

MOORE, James, colonial governor of South Carolina, was the son of James Moore, governor of the colony in 1700–02, from whom he inherited a rebellious spirit and military courage. Having early acquired renown as an Indian fighter, in 1713, when a joint expedition was sent by the Carolinas against the Tuscaroras, who had ravaged the lands of the northern settlers, Gov. Craven placed him in charge of the South Carolina forces. He completely routed the savages, a part of whom fled the country, and ascending the Roanoke, finally joined the Five Nations of the Iroquois in New York, thenceforth making the sixth. Two years afterward, when the province was again in danger from Indian depredations, Moore was made commander-in-chief of the colonial militia, with the title of lieutenant-general, but he was subsequently removed from this post for his active opposition to the authority of the proprietors. On Dec. 21, 1719, the proprietary government was overthrown, and the assembly chose Moore governor in the name of the king. He continued in this office till the arrival of Sir Francis Nicholson, commissioned as royal governor in 1721, when he was elected speaker of the assembly. He died in Charleston, S. C., Feb. 17, 1723.

NICHOLSON, Sir Francis, colonial statesman and provisional governor. After the charter of the proprietors of South Carolina had been declared forfeited by the crown, he was selected to inaugurate the era of royal government in that province, and Sept. 20, 1720, was commissioned provisional governor of South Carolina. On arriving in Charleston, May 22, 1721, he devoted himself to settling the disturbed state of the colony, which under the feeble rule of the proprietors had well nigh drifted into anarchy. He brought with him a new plan of government in the form of instructions given him in England, which subsequently became the basis of instructions to all his successors under the royal authority. This scheme retained the essential forms of government as it existed under the proprietors, with some important modifications and provisions, which widened the scope of the crown's prerogatives and abridged certain rights and privileges of the colonists, which they had previously enjoyed in common with Englishmen at home. These provisions afterward became the source of contentions, but Nicholson had no trouble in administering them, yet by his wise conduct succeeded in ingratiating himself with the colonists. He applied himself with zeal to a settlement of the frontiers, established a fort on the Altamaha as a protection against the Spaniards, French, and Indians, and concluded treaties of friendship and alliance with the Cherokees and Creeks, whom he had entirely conciliated by protecting their lands from the encroachments of the colonists. He was an active promotor of the religious and educational interests of the colony, and is said to have spent his salary in order that churches and public schools might be built and endowed in Charleston and other parishes. During his administration Charleston was incorporated as a city (June 23, 1722), and a municipal government constituted. He remained in office till April, 1725, when he returned to England, but retained the nominal governorship of the colony until his death, Mar. 5, 1728. (For his career as governor of Maryland, Virginia, etc., see vol. VII, p. 335.)

Ffr: Nicholson

MIDDLETON, Arthur, colonial governor of South Carolina, was born in South Carolina in 1681, son of Edward Middleton. His father was a native of England, where he inherited a considerable property, but removed to Barbadoes, and thence with his brother Arthur, in 1678, to Carolina, where they received large grants of land in Berkeley county, and settled important plantations; he took an active part in public affairs, was made lords proprietors' deputy in 1678, was appointed assistant justice of the province in January, 1683, and he died in Charleston, S. C., in 1685. Arthur Middleton was probably educated in England; he inherited large estates in Carolina, Barbadoes, and in England. In 1704, he was a member of the commons house of assembly, voted for the act establishing the Church of England in the colony, and was one of the commissioners appointed to carry out its provisions. He also served as commissioner of Indian affairs, of banks, free schools, public library, and other internal affairs, was appointed Lord Carteret's deputy and naval officer for South Carolina in 1711, and from that year till 1717 was a member of the council of the province and afterward speaker of the commons. In 1715, he was sent to solicit the aid of Virginia in the Indian war, and having been successful in his mission received the thanks of the province. He was a leader in the movement for the royal government, and in 1719 was president of the convention which overthrew the proprietors' authority. From 1721 until his death, he was president of the council, and as such administered the province during the absence of Gov. Nicholson, in 1725–29. His administration was distracted



Arthur Middleton

by civil commotions and contentions between the council and the commons over the currency, but he upheld the royal authority and restrained disaffection with tact and firmness. He held the boundaries of the province against the Spanish, broke the power of the Indians by a bold attack, and checked the encroachments of the French in Louisiana. He encouraged trade and agriculture, established chapels and schools, and being "equally careful to promote loyalty to the king as the freedom and safety of his fellow-subjects," the province enjoyed great prosperity under his rule, notwithstanding the fact that he was not very popular personally. Gov. Middleton was married in 1707, to Sarah, daughter of Jonathan Amory, speaker of the commons; and on Aug. 3, 1723, to Sarah Wilkinson, widow of Joseph Morton. He died in Charleston, S. C., Sept. 7, 1737.

BROUGHTON, Thomas, colonial governor of South Carolina, became a resident of Charleston as early as 1699, was on the list of proprietors' deputies as the representative of Lord Carteret in 1702, and was colonel of one of the royal regiments in 1704. He was married to a daughter of Sir Nathaniel Johnson, and during the latter's administration was a member of his council, in which capacity he signed the Church act of May 4, 1704, requiring that the members of the commons house of assembly conform to the worship of the Church of England. In 1709, he was made one of the free school commissioners, and in the same year entered upon a violent contest over the governorship, which he claimed was wrested from him by Gibbes through bribery. The controversy ended in riot, but was ultimately settled in favor of his rival. In 1716, Broughton was chosen speaker of the assembly, and in 1716, was commissioned as an assistant to the judge of admiralty to try a band of pirates. He again served on the council, 1717–19, and in the latter year was appointed a commissioner to regulate the Indian trade. In 1729, he was made lieutenant-governor of South Carolina, simultaneously with the appointment of Robert Johnson as governor, and upon the latter's death in 1735, the administration of the province devolved upon him. The brief period of his rule was chiefly remarkable for the beginning of the constitutional struggles between the assembly and the representatives of the crown, especially over the right to originate grants of money. Gov. Broughton was a plain, honest gentleman, but little distinguished for qualities suited to his exalted position. Being unsuspicious, he was easily accessible to the influence of unscrupulous men, who persuaded him to grant them warrants for lands they desired. He died in Charleston, S. C., Nov. 22, 1737.

BULL, William, colonial governor, was born at Ashley Hall, S. C., in April, 1683, son of Stephen Bull. His father was Lord Ashley's deputy, and came from England on the Carolina in 1669. He obtained large grants of land there, and in 1671, assisted in selecting the site of Charleston. As one of the five original proprietors' deputies, he exercised great influence in the colony, was several times member of the provincial legislature, and filled other positions, both military and civil. Being a successful trader and explorer, in 1696 he was appointed by Gov. Archdale to treat with the Indians of the North Carolina coast. He died at his seat on Ashley river about 1706. His son, William, was a member of the commons house of South Carolina during 1706–19, and proprietors' deputy in 1719. Though loyal to the proprietors, he was on the change of government appointed a member of the king's council for South Carolina, serving as such during 1721–37. He was in the Tuscarora and Yemassee wars, and was commissioner of Indian affairs in 1721. When Oglethorpe arrived to settle Georgia, in 1733, he was appointed to assist him in the work of colonization, and on Feb. 9, 1733, "Mr. Oglethorpe and Col. Bull marked out the town" of Savannah. Upon the death of Gov. Middleton, Sept. 7, 1737, Col. Bull became president of the council, and on Gov. Broughton's death, Nov. 22nd, the government devolved upon him, a regular governor not having been appointed by the crown, since the death of Gov. Johnson. In 1738, a commission was issued to Col. Samuel Horsey, but shortly afterward he died suddenly without leaving England. On June 3rd of the same year Bull was appointed lieutenant-governor, and as such administered the province with ability, tact, and courage, till 1743, when a new governor arrived. In his time the province suffered from a series of disasters, such as yellow fever, smallpox, destructive fires, and crop-destroying droughts, but despite these he made his administration one of the most successful and popular in the history of the province. In 1739, occurred the first insurrection of negro slaves, who already outnumbered the whites; but it was suppressed before it assumed large proportions. Gov. Bull aided Oglethorpe with supplies and reinforcements for the latter's expedition to Florida in 1741, and by his influence kept the Indians quiet. Beside the estates received from his father, he obtained large grants in the province, and settled the fine Sheldon estate. He was married to Mary, daughter of Richard Quintyne, and had five children, of whom his second son, William Bull, subsequently administered the province for many years. He continued as lieutenant-governor till his death, which took place at Sheldon, S. C., Mar. 21, 1755.

GLEN, James, colonial governor of South Carolina, was born at Linlithgow, Scotland, in 1701. He was educated at the University of Leyden, and on returning home, held several political offices. In December, 1738, he was commissioned governor of South Carolina, but holding at that time the post of inspector of seigniories in Scotland, did not arrive in the province till Dec. 19, 1743. He was a man of considerable knowledge and ability, courteous and polite, and exceedingly fond of military parade and ostentation. He entertained friendly relations with the Cherokee Indians, and in the fall of 1753 visited their country and concluded a treaty by which an immense extent of their territory was ceded to the king. Fort Prince George was erected at Keowee on the newly acquired tract, and from that time the English began to settle the upper part of South Carolina, inaugurating a new era of prosperity for the province and largely contributing to its interest and safety. During his administration the principles of constitutional government were advanced by drawing the line more sharply between its legislative, executive, and judicial branches, and by formally separating and defining the respective functions and limitations of each. A notable event was the introduction of indigo culture by Eliza Lucas, afterward the wife of Chief Justice Charles Pinckney. About 1744, she received some indigo seeds from her father and successfully experimented with them. Gov. Glen administered the colony till June, 1756, when he was superseded by W. H. Lyttleton. In 1761, he published in London, "A Description of South Carolina."

LYTTLETON, William Henry, colonial governor of South Carolina, was born in England, Dec. 24, 1724, son of Sir Thomas Lyttleton. He was educated at Eton College and St. Mary Hall, Oxford, and in 1748, was elected a member of parliament, but being appointed governor of South Carolina, vacated his seat in February, 1755, and in the following summer sailed for his new post. On the way the ship that carried him was captured by the French, then at war with England, and owing to his detention for some time in Brest as a prisoner, he did not arrive in Charleston until June 1, 1756. His prudent administration of four years proved so satisfactory to the colonists that his departure was generally regretted. His first act was to dispose of the Acadians, who, being driven from Nova Scotia by the English government, arrived in large numbers in Charleston, and made themselves troublesome to the population; the governor provided for their distribution in small parties among the several parishes that were to care for their maintenance, but the Acadians gradually left the country. He succeeded in appeasing the traditional controversy between the council and the commons, and quieted, for a time at least, the Cherokees, who, at the instigation of the French, renewed their depredations and murders among the unprotected settlers. The treaty concluded with them, however, proved of short duration, and soon afterward the Indians massacred a whole settlement of about fifty persons. Lyttleton had no opportunity of taking action in the matter, as by that time he had received a commission as governor of Jamaica, and sailed for his new province Apr. 4, 1760, leaving the affairs of the colony in charge of Lieut.-Gov. Bull. He remained in Jamaica till 1766, when he was sent as ambassador to Portugal, and in 1771, was recalled to England. He filled there several high offices, and in 1776 was raised to the peerage of Ireland as Baron Westcote, while in 1794 he was created a peer of Great Britain with the title of Lord Lyttleton, Baron of Frankley. He died at Hayley, Eng., Sept. 14, 1808.

BULL, William, colonial governor of South Carolina, was born at Ashley Hall, S. C., Sept. 24, 1710, son of William Bull, who was governor of the colony during 1737–43. After a preparatory education at home, he went to Europe and studied under the famous physician, Boerhaave, of Leyden, being the first American graduated there in medicine. On returning to Carolina he was commissioned justice of the peace, and was elected to the commons for Berkeley county, serving during 1736–49. He was captain in Oglethorpe's expedition against St. Augustine; was assistant judge, 1740–49; speaker of the commons in 1745; commissioner under the Church act, and brigadier-general of the provincial forces, 1751–59. He was appointed a member of the council for South Carolina, Dec. 15, 1749, and on May 20, 1751, was made commissioner to treat with the Six Nations. Having considerable knowledge of Indian affairs, he strongly advised Gov. Lyttleton against war with the Cherokees, but accompanied him on the expedition. In 1759, he was appointed lieutenant-governor, which office he filled for sixteen consecutive years. On Lyttleton's departure he assumed the government of the province, Apr. 16, 1760, and having organized forces, checked the incursions of the Cherokees and forced their submission. He was governor until Dec. 22, 1761, and during 1764–66, 1768–71, and 1773–75. He was one of the ablest and most popular administrators the province ever had, and took a leading part in the stirring events that preceded the revolution. A staunch supporter of the royal authority, his position was most difficult in those troublesome times, but he adhered to the line of duty so strictly that he was honored and loved by all classes. His name was excluded from the Confiscation act, and the influence he had exerted was so great that it has been said that he might have prevented the revolution in South Carolina, had the British government given him full commission with plenary powers. Although unmolested by the revolutionary authorities, he left the province for England in 1782, with the British troops, spending the remainder of his life in voluntary exile. A praiseworthy fact, illustrating his relations with his extreme political opponents, is that by his will, executed in London in 1790, Christopher Gadsden and Rawlins Lowndes were appointed executors of his estate. Gov. Bull was married, Aug. 17, 1746, to Hannah, daughter of Othneal Beal. They had no issue. He died in London, July 4, 1791.

POWNAL, Thomas, was appointed in 1760 to succeed W. H. Lyttleton as governor of South Carolina, but did not come to America, the affairs of the colony being conducted in his absence by Lieut.-Gov. William Bull. (For biography, see vol. VII, p. 375.)

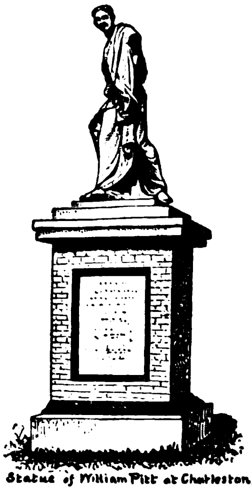
BOONE, Thomas, colonial governor of New Jersey and South Carolina. He was a resident of South Carolina, and owned an estate in that province, but little is definitely known of his history, outside of his gubernatorial career. In 1759, he was appointed governor of New Jersey, and arrived there on May 10, 1760, but was transferred as governor of South Carolina in April of the following year. He seems to have made many warm friends during his brief career in New Jersey, rather from his genial manners and apparent honesty of purpose than his bearing and ability as a chief magistrate. His reputation preceeding him, he was received with honors on his arrival in Charleston, S. C., Dec. 22, 1761. But he was soon considered "arbitrary and imperious" and gained the ill will of the colonists by "taking upon himself to be the sole judge of elections." He claimed exclusive right to administer the oath, and assumed the power to reject members whom the house had declared to be regularly elected. Thereupon the members of the commons, led by Laurens, Gadsden, Lynch, Pinckney, and the Rutledges, refused to hold any intercourse with him. This painful controversy over the elective franchise was not settled when Boone sailed for England in May, 1764, and the administration devolved upon Lieut.-Gov. Bull. Notwithstanding the time wasted in disputes, the colony during his government received a large addition to its population. The peace with the French and Spanish, secured by the treaty of Paris, in November, 1762, made the upper country purchased by Glen from the Cherokees safe for settlement, and immigrants began to pour in from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and even Europe.

MONTAGU, Lord Charles Greville, royal governor of South Carolina, was born in England, May 29, 1741, the second son of Robert, third duke of Manchester. He was a knight of the shire of Huntington, and was at one time governor of Jamaica. In 1766, he was appointed governor of South Carolina, and arriving there on June 17th, was received by the people with demonstrations of loyalty, the obnoxious Stamp Act having just been repealed. The cordiality of their relations was not much disturbed during the earlier part of his administration. On May 23, 1768, the governor embarked on a trip for the North and visited Philadelphia and Boston, the affairs of the colony being in the meantime conducted by Lieut.-Gov. William Bull. Having returned to his post, Oct. 30, 1768, he devoted his attention to the disturbed condition of the newly settled upper country, where, owing to the absence of regular courts of justice, an association of "regulators" was formed by the inhabitants with the object of summarily dealing with offenders. An effort was made to suppress the "regulators," and ultimately a circuit court law was passed and courts of justice established at Ninety-six, Orangeburg, and Camden. On July 29, 1769, Montagu embarked for England to recover his shattered health, and the government of the province again devolved upon Bull. He returned to the colony, Sept. 15, 1771, and immediately became embroiled in disputes with the commons over the non-importation agreement, tax-bills, quartering of troops, and other questions which agitated the minds of the American colonists during the ante-revolutionary period. Finally worn out with the hopeless struggle with the representatives of the people, who firmly resisted all attempts at infringement upon what they regarded as their constitutional rights and privileges, the governor resigned his office, and sailed for England, Mar. 11, 1773, the administration for the fifth time devolving upon William Bull. In 1780, Lord Montagu entered the service of the British army in America, where he obtained leave to raise a regiment from rebels taken prisoners. He died in England, in January, 1784.

CAMPBELL, Lord William, last royal governor of South Carolina, was the third brother of the duke of Argyll. Having entered the British navy he became a captain, Aug. 20, 1762. Two years later he was elected a member of parliament, and during 1766–73, was governor of Nova Scotia. In 1774, he was commissioned to succeed Lord Montagu as governor of South Carolina and arriving there, June 18, 1775, at once entered upon his duties. He was no stranger in the province, having been married, in 1763, to Sarah Zard, a young lady from one of the oldest and richest families in South Carolina. He professed great attachment for the people, and was received with due courtesy, although at the time of his arrival the royal government had already been virtually superseded by the provincial congress. It was soon discovered however that he maintained a correspondence with friends in the back country and the border settlements with a view to fomenting insurrectionary movements against the popular cause. This aroused the indignation of the patriots, whose attitude became more and more threatening, and the military stores being secured by them, Gov. Campbell, in September, 1775, found himself compelled to take refuge on board the British sloop of war "Tamaro." He threatened Charleston with this vessel until forced by the guns of Fort Johnson to retreat. He then sailed for Jamaica, and in the following year joined Sir Peter Parker in the latter's attempt to subjugate the southern provinces. He was given command of the lower deck of Parker's flagship, the "Bristol," and during the attack on Fort Moultrie, June 28, 1776, received a wound in his side, which was not at first reported as serious, but from the effects of which he ultimately died, Sept. 5, 1778.

RUTLEDGE, John, president (1776–78) and first governor (1779–82) of the state of South Carolina. See vol. I, p. 21.

LOWNDES, Rawlins, statesman and president of South Carolina (1778–79), was born at St. Kitts, British West Indies, in January, 1721, son of Charles and Ruth (Rawlins) Lowndes. His parents having settled in Charleston, S. C., in 1730, he was educated there, and at the age of fourteen began reading law with Provost-Marshal Robert Hall. In 1742, he was appointed provost-marshal to succeed Mr. Hall, who had died two years previously, and filled this office till 1752, when he commenced the practice of law in Charleston. Soon afterward he was elected a member of the South Carolina legislature, and subsequently became speaker of the house and justice of the quorum. Early in 1766, he was appointed by the crown as associate judge. He delivered the opinion of the majority of the court in favor of the legality of public proceedings without the employment of stamped paper, and refused to enforce its use in his court. He was the author of the resolution passed the same year in the South Carolina assembly, for the erection in Charleston of a statue of William Pitt, in acknowledgment of the services he rendered the colonies by sustaining their constitutional rights, and especially by causing the repeal of the Stamp Act. On the outbreak of the revolution, although opposed to aggressive measures, he joined the patriotic party. He was elected a member of the provincial congress of South Carolina, of the committee of safety appointed in 1775, and also of the committee of eleven which drafted a Constitution for the province in 1776. The provincial congress of South Carolina passed a declaration of independence of the British crown, Mar. 26, 1776, and Lowndes became a member of the legislative council created by the new Constitution. In February, 1778, he was chosen to succeed John Rutledge as president of the state, and continued in office till March, 1779, when he declined an election as governor. He was subsequently a member of the South Carolina senate, and upon the declaration of peace in 1783, was elected to the assembly, serving until the seat of government was removed from Charleston to Columbia in 1790. He strenuously opposed the United States Constitution, when submitted to the states for adoption in January, 1788, objecting chiefly to the restrictions on slavery, to the clause giving congress power to regulate commerce, and to the centralization of power in the Federal government. He contended that these provisions would give a dangerous superiority to the North, and would prove fatal to the liberties of the states by reducing them to the condition of mere corporations. Lowndes was married first, Aug. 15, 1748, to Amarinthia Elliott, of Rantoules, Stone River; second, Dec. 23, 1751, to Mary Cartwright, of Charleston, S. C.; and third, about 1780, to Sarah Jones, of Georgia. His son Thomas, by his second wife, was a prominent merchant and a member of the 7th and 8th congresses. Another son, William, by his third wife, served five times in congress, and became a renowned statesman. Pres. Lowndes died at his home in Charleston, S. C., Aug. 24, 1800.



Statue of William Pitt at Charleston.

MATHEWS, John, statesman, jurist, and second state governor of South Carolina (1782–83), was born in South Carolina in 1744. He passed the Middle Temple as a barrister in 1764; returned to South Carolina and was elected to the commons house of assembly in March, 1772; was an active leader of the revolutionary party in South Carolina, and was appointed by the convention of June, 1774, a member of the "general committee" of ninety-nine, which was practically the governing power in South Carolina from June, 1774, to June, 1775. He was a member of the first provincial congress of South Carolina, which met in January, 1775, and also of the second provincial congress, which met Nov. 1, 1775, and when the latter congress, on Mar. 26, 1776, declared South Carolina free and independent of Great Britain and set up an independent government, he was elected one of the three assistant judges of the court of general sessions and common pleas; was elected a member of the house of representatives established under the new Constitution, in October, 1776, and when the house met in December following he was chosen speaker. He was re-elected in November, 1778, and was chosen by the legislature, on Feb. 20, 1779, one of the five delegates to the continental congress. He was re-elected to congress, Feb. 1, 1780, and after the defeat of Gates in South Carolina in that year, when it was proposed to purchase peace and independence by sacrificing the Carolinas and Georgia, Mathews so vehemently opposed the suggestion as to defeat it before it took shape in congress. In January, 1782, he was elected governor of South Carolina to succeed John Rutledge, and filled the executive chair till February, 1783. Soon after entering upon his duties he was involved in a controversy with Gen. Greene, caused by the deplorable condition of the American soldiery at the end of the war. The southern army, thrown for its support entirely upon South Carolina, soon exhausted the resources of the province, and being unable to obtain further supplies, proceeded to collect food at the point of the bayonet. Being resisted by the inhabitants, the troops nearly mutinied, leaving the state defenseless, but the danger was averted by the firm conduct of Gov. Mathews. During his term the assembly proceeded to re-establish all the branches of civil government, while laws were passed for the confiscation of the estates of tories and for banishing those who were active friends of the British. But these stringent enactments were afterward modified or repealed by the terms of the British evacuation of Charleston, which took place on Dec. 14, 1782. Upon retiring from the gubernatorial chair, Gov. Mathews was elected to the privy council and filled this position until he resigned in May, 1784, being succeeded by Thomas Gadsden. He was elected by the legislature in March, 1784, one of the three judges of the court of chancery; was returned to the house of representatives in November, 1784; was made one of the three judges of the court of equity upon the reorganization of the judiciary system of South Carolina in February, 1791, and resigned in November, 1797. He died, Oct. 26, 1802.

GUERARD, Benjamin, third governor of South Carolina (1783–85). His grandfather, John Guerard, was a French Huguenot of noble extraction, who, in 1685, after the repeal of the Edict of Nantes, went to London and thence to Charleston, S. C., where he settled and became a merchant. His son John, the father of Benjamin, was married to a daughter of Chief Justice Charles Hill. Benjamin Guerard obtained a commission to practice law at the South Carolina bar, Jan. 9, 1761. On the outbreak of the revolutionary war, he identified himself with the patriots, and soon rose to prominence in their counsels. After the capture of Charleston by the British, he was made a prisoner and taken to Philadelphia. Many of his comrades were destitute, not a few actually wanting bread, and in this plight Guerard displayed a generosity which was never forgotten by his fellow-prisoners. Possessing extensive property, he offered to pledge it as security for a sum to be exclusively appropriated to their maintenance. Although failing in this undertaking, his conduct contributed to the success of his subsequent public career. He was chosen a member of the privy council under Gov. Mathews, and, with Edward Rutledge acted as commissioner to negotiate with the British an agreement to prevent plunder at their evacuation of Charleston. On Feb. 4, 1783, he was elected governor of the state, continuing in the office till 1785. During his administration Charlestown was incorporated under its present name (Charleston), the town of Stateburg was founded by Gen. Sumter, and cotton was first cultivated in the state for export though on a limited scale. Gov. Guerard was married first, in November, 1766, to Sarah, daughter of Col. Thomas and Mary (Bull) Middleton; and secondly, to a Miss Kenyon, granddaughter of Benjamin Godin. He died in Charleston, S. C., in January, 1789.

MOULTRIE, William, fourth and eighth governor of South Carolina (1785–87, 1794–96). See vol. I, p. 96.

PINCKNEY, Thomas, fifth governor of South Carolina (1787–89), was born in Charleston, S. C., Oct. 23, 1750, son of Charles and Elizabeth (Lucas) Pinckney, and grandson of Thomas Pinckney, the founder of the family in America, who emigrated from Lincolnshire, Eng., to Charleston in 1692. His father was a lawyer, and served as chief justice of the colony, 1752–53. In 1744, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of George Lucas, lieutenant-colonel in the English army, and governor of the island of Antigua. Before her marriage, she had charge of her father's estate near Charleston, and introduced indigo from the West Indies, which soon became a remunerative crop; this was the first successfully raised in America, and the cultivation was encouraged by the English government. She was said to be clever, energetic, and well educated. After her marriage, she imported cocoons, and succeeded in raising silk worms. When she went to England in 1753, with her husband, she carried a quantity of the silk, which she had woven into brocade; it was pronounced by the weavers "equal to the best Lyons silk." Her descendants still possess a dress made from a piece of it. Thomas Pinckney accompanied his parents to England, and was educated at Westminster and Oxford. He also studied law in the Inner Temple, was admitted as a barrister, and returning to Charleston, was admitted to the bar in 1774. On June 7, 1775, he was made first lieutenant of one of the regiments raised in South Carolina, and later rose to the rank of major. He became aid to Gen. Lincoln when he took command of the Southern

Thomas Pinckney

army, Dec. 7, 1778; acted in that capacity to Count D'Estaing at the siege of Savannah, and was the only officer who brought off his command in order, Oct. 9, 1779. He was intrusted with the most exposed parts of the works in the defense of Charleston; was aid to Gates at the battle of Camden, Aug. 16, 1780; was there wounded and left for dead on the field; was captured and sent as a prisoner of war to Philadelphia. He was elected governor of the state by the legislature on Feb. 20, 1787, served for two years, and engaged in restoring South Carolina after the ravages of war. During his administration, the Installment Law was passed, and the last installment was made payable, Mar. 25, 1793; this was the final effort on the part of the state to interfere between debtor and creditor. In 1789, he declined the office of U. S. district judge for South Carolina. He was a member of the legislature of 1791, and drew the act to establish a court of equity. On Jan. 16, 1792, he was appointed by Washington minister to England. While abroad he was employed on a special mission in Spain and negotiated the treaty of San Lorenzo (signed Oct. 27, 1795), by which the free navigation of the Mississippi was obtained, and the demarcation line of 31° N. established as the boundary between the Spanish possessions in North America and the United States. He was recalled at his own request, and returned to Charleston in 1796, after declining the mission to France. He served in the 6th congress, 1799–1801, but when the Federalist party lost power retired to private life. When the war of 1812 broke out he was appointed a major-general and given charge of the 6th military district, which extended from Virginia to Louisiana. He was a trained soldier, having spent a year in the study of military science in Caen, France, besides having an experience of eight years in the continental army. There was, however, little opportunity for Gen. Pinckney to distinguish himself. While he was in the field, Jackson defeated the Creeks, and under Gen. Pinckney's advice, the department was divided and Jackson put in command of the southwest division. After the war he resigned his commission and retired to private life. He succeeded his brother, Charles Cotesworth, as fourth president-general of the Cincinnati. He was married first, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Motte and Rebecca Brewton, celebrated for their patriotism during the revolution. She bore him two sons and two daughters; second, to Mrs. Middleton (nee Motte). Gen. Pinckney died in Charleston, S. C., Nov. 2. 1828.

PINCKNEY, Charles, sixth, ninth, and fourteenth governor of South Carolina (1789–92; 1796–98; 1806–08), was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1758, son of Charles and Frances (Brewton) Pinckney, and second cousin of Thomas Pinckney, who preceded him in the gubernatorial chair. His father was a lawyer and one of the most prominent patriots in South Carolina during the revolution; he was president of the South Carolina convention of January, 1775; president of the senate in 1779, and of the council in 1780. The son was educated in Charleston under Dr. Oliphant, became highly accomplished as a classical scholar, and studied law with his father. He entered with zeal into the cause of the patriots; became a member of the legislature in 1779; was captured on the fall of Charleston on May 12, 1780, and went a prisoner to St. Augustine. Here he was detained with others on board the prison ship, and with Gen. John Barnwell was appointed by his fellow-sufferers to protest against this action. In 1785, he became a member of the continental congress. In 1786, he joined Monroe in that body in opposing the relinquishment of the Mississippi, and was also appointed by congress a member of the committee sent to New Jersey to urge the legislature of that state to comply with the requisitions of congress which she had refused to do. Pinckney made the address to the legislature, and the committee accomplished its purpose. He was a member of the convention of 1787, and presented to that body on May 29th a plan for a constitution drawn by himself, of which no authentic record remains, for the paper furnished by Mr. Pinckney later in life and printed in "Elliot's Debates," is in no sense a copy of the instrument laid before the convention, but is, as internal evidence and "Madison's Notes" prove, a copy, with slight alterations, from the report of the committee to draft a Federal Constitution. In 1788, he was a member of the South Carolina convention, by which the Federal Constitution was ratified. He became governor in 1789; was president of the convention of 1790, which adopted a new Constitution for the state, and was re-elected governor in 1791, without opposition, serving until 1792. During his administration, the public records were removed from Charleston to Columbia, the new capital; the first session of the assembly met there in January, 1790, and on June 3rd of the same year the new Constitution of the state was ratified. This period was also marked by a rapid increase in the population of the state, especially in the upper country, new settlers coming from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina, and many of the British traders and banished Tories returning to reoccupy their old places. In 1790, when the census of the United States was taken, the population of South Carolina was nearly 250,000, of whom 140,178 were whites. In 1795, Pinckney opposed Jay's treaty. In 1796, he was elected governor for the third time, defeating Gen. Andrew Pickens. He served until 1798, and in that year was elected to the U. S. senate, again defeating Gen. Pickens, and serving from Dec. 4, 1798, until his resignation in 1801. In 1800, he was an active promoter of the election of Jefferson, publishing a series of addresses in his favor under the signature of "A Republican," and another series denouncing the Alien and Sedition Laws. In this campaign he was opposed to his cousin, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, who was a candidate for vice-president on the ticket with Adams. In 1802, he became U. S. minister to Spain, and negotiated the treaty by which Spain released all claim to Louisiana, which France had transferred to the United States. On his return in 1806, he was elected to the state legislature, and by that body was again elected governor. He served until 1808, and during this term the right of suffrage was accorded by the legislature to all white citizens, without requiring a property qualification. He was elected to the legislature in 1810 and 1812; retired from political life in 1814, but was again elected to congress from the Charleston district in spite of Federalist sentiment, and served through the 15th congress (1817–19). In 1820, he made an able speech against the Missouri Compromise. This was the last act of his public life. He published about this time a pamphlet in which he advocated the

election of Monroe against Crawford, and also an extensive account of his travels through France, Spain, Italy, and Germany. He commenced life as a Republican and champion of states rights, and was the founder of the old Republican party in South Carolina; was instrumental in removing civil and political disabilities from the Jews; and was, as governor, the first to recommend the establishment of free schools. Allen, the biographer, says of him: "He possessed amenity of manners, great colloquial powers, and fervid eloquence." Andrew Jackson was a lifelong friend and admirer of Pinckney in spite of political differences. Gov. Pinckney was married to a daughter of Henry Laurens, and had two daughters, one of whom was married to Robert Y. Hayne; the other to David Ramsay, while a son, Henry Laurens Pinckney, was speaker of the South Carolina house of representatives, and a member of congress. He died in Charleston, Oct. 19, 1824.

VANDERHORST, Arnoldus, seventh governor of South Carolina (1792–94), was born in Christ Church parish, S. C., Mar. 21, 1748, son of Arnoldus and Elizabeth (Simons) Vanderhorst. He served in the revolution under Francis Marion, attaining the rank of colonel. In 1782, he was a senator from his native parish, in the famous Jacksonborough legislature, and in 1783, was elected a member of the privy council of the state. He was intendant of Charleston in 1785 and 1791, and in the latter year made the address of welcome to Pres. Washington, on the occasion of his visit to that city. In 1792, Vanderhorst was chosen to succeed Charles Pinckney as governor of the state. He filled the executive chair for two years, during which the law was passed abolishing the old British statute, the right of primogeniture, and an equal distribution was granted of the property of intestates. In 1792, Charleston was visited by yellow fever, which held sway for nearly four months, and carried off many victims. On Mar. 25, 1793, the Installment Law expired with the last payment, and in the same year the Santee canal, uniting the Santee with the Cooper river, was begun. Gov. Vanderhorst was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and a commissioner of the Charleston Orphan Asylum, founded in 1792. He was married, Mar. 5, 1771, to Elizabeth Raver, daughter of William and Sarah (Stanyarne) Raver. He died in Charleston, S. C., Jan. 29, 1815.

RUTLEDGE, Edward, tenth governor of South Carolina (1798–1800), and signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Charleston, S. C., Nov. 23, 1749. He was the youngest son of Dr. John Rutledge, who emigrated from Ireland about 1735. He was educated in Charleston, and studied law with his brother, John Rutledge, who was the first state governor. He was entered as a student of law in 1769, in the Middle Temple, London, returned to Charleston as a barrister in 1773, and began practice. In September, 1774, he was elected to the continental congress in Philadelphia, along with his brother John, Henry Middleton, Christopher Gadsden, and Thomas Lynch, and was one of the youngest members of that body, remaining for three years. He served on the first board of war from June 12, 1776, which provided for the defense of the country. On Sept. 11, 1776, with Franklin and John Adams, under the direction of congress, he had an interview with Lord Howe on Staten Island concerning his proposition for peace, in which he maintained that nothing short of independence would satisfy the United States. He was again a member of the continental congress in 1779, but fever prevented his attending. He served also in the local militia and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Charleston battalion of artillery. He commanded an artillery company in 1779, when the British were defeated and driven from Port Royal island. He also took part in the siege of Charleston, became a prisoner of war at the time it was surrendered by Gen. Lincoln, May 12, 1780, and with many other prisoners was transferred to St. Augustine, Fla. Here he was kept for eleven months, and on his exchange was delivered 800 miles from home and friends. About September, 1781, he proposed to Washington a combined French and American attack on Charleston. On returning to the state he was elected a member of the general assembly which met at Jacksonborough on Jan. 18, 1782, because Charleston was in the hands of the British, and which is memorable for its harsh treatment of the Tories. He served also on the privy council of the state; returned to Charleston, Dec. 14, 1782, and devoted himself to the practice of law. He favored the adoption of the Federal Constitution; was a member of the constitutional convention of 1790; of the legislature during 1782–98, and in that of 1791, which O'Neall calls the "organic legislature," drew the act which abolished primogeniture and gave an equitable distribution of the real estate of intestates, Feb. 14, 1791. He opposed the reopening of the African slave trade, and no measure of importance was adopted by the legislature without his taking part in it, while many originated with himself. He was an orator of great power. May 24, 1791, he declined the seat on the supreme bench of the United States which had just been made vacant by his brother John, who resigned to become chief justice of South Carolina. The place was offered at the same time to Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, but was declined by both men on the ground that they could be of more service to the general government in the South Carolina legislature. In December, 1798, Rutledge was elected governor of South Carolina. During his administration yellow fever again visited Charleston; the legislature established the office of comptroller, and the state was newly divided into districts, counties, and parishes. By his first wife, the daughter of Henry Middleton, he had a daughter, and a son, Henry Middleton Rutledge, who removed to Tennessee. He died in Charleston, while in office, Jan. 23, 1800.

Edward Rutledge

DRAYTON, John, eleventh and fifteenth governor of South Carolina, (1800–02; 1808–10), was born in Charleston, June 22, 1767, son of William Henry and Dorothy (Golightly) Drayton. His grandfather, Thomas Drayton, came from the Barbadoes in 1671, in company with Sir John Yeamans, whither he and his parents had gone from Northamptonshire, England. He settled on the Cape Fear river, North Carolina, whence, about the year 1680, he removed to South Carolina. John Drayton attended a Charleston grammar school until he was ten years of age, when he accompanied his father, who had been elected a delegate to congress, to Little York, Pa. There he was placed at school while congress remained in session, and afterward he entered the grammar school at Princeton, N. J. In August, 1779, he was admitted to the College of New Jersey (Princeton), but his father's death occurring soon after, he was compelled to return to South Carolina. In 1783, he entered a grammar school in Charleston, and remained there for a year, when he began the study of law in the office of Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, a schoolmate and friend of his father. He was admitted to the bar of South Carolina at the age of twenty-one, and practiced his profession until 1794, when he retired from the practice of law to engage in rice planting. At the age of twenty-two, he received his first advance in public life, when he was elected one of the wardens of Charleston. In 1790, he was elected one of the thirty members who represented Charleston in the convention at Columbia. For many years after this he was chosen one of the fifteen representatives from Charleston to the state house of representatives. He also served Charleston for several years as one of the two senators in the state senate. On Dec. 6, 1798, he was elected by the legislature lieutenant-governor of South Carolina, and in January, 1800, Gov. Rutledge having died, Mr. Drayton assumed the duties of the state executive. In December, 1800, on the expiration of his term as lieutenant-governor, he was elected governor for the ensuing two years. He recommended the establishment of a college at Columbia, and on Dec. 18, 1801, an act was passed by the legislature establishing "The South Carolina College." On account of his services in its establishment, this institution conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. During this administration the county courts were abolished, district courts established in their place, and the Santee canal was finished (1801). When his term as governor expired he was chosen by the citizens of Charleston one of their senators in the legislature, which office he held until Dec. 10, 1808, when he was again made governor for the ensuing two years. When his second term closed, he declined a re-election to the legislature. On May 7, 1821, he was appointed and commissioned by Pres. Madison judge of the district of South Carolina, and continued in the performance of this office with firmness, patriotism, and industry, until his death. Gov. Drayton was the author of several works: "Letters Written During a Tour Through the Northern and Eastern States" (1794); "A View of South Carolina" (500 copies, 1802); and "Memoirs of the American Revolution," containing a memoir of his father (2 vols., 1821); "A View of South Carolina" was translated and favorably reviewed in England, Hanover, and Switzerland, and in 1804, the Royal Society of Sciences of Gottingen conferred upon him a diploma admitting him to membership. Gov. Drayton was married, Oct. 6, 1794, to Hester Rose, only daughter of Philip Tidyman, of Charleston, S. C., by whom he had six daughters and one son. He died at Charleston, S. C., Nov. 27, 1822.

RICHARDSON, James Burchill, twelfth governor of South Carolina (1802–04). He was the son of Gen. Richard Richardson, who in 1775 commanded the "Snow" campaign against the Indians and loyalists, and who became a wealthy planter. In 1802, he was elected governor of the state, and he filled this office till 1804. During his administration vaccination was first introduced into South Carolina by Dr. Ramsey. It was also marked by a notable increase in the cultivation of cotton.

HAMILTON, Paul, secretary of the navy and thirteenth governor of South Carolina (1804–06). See vol. V, p. 373.

MIDDLETON, Henry, diplomat and sixteenth governor of South Carolina (1810–12), was born in London, Eng., Sept. 28, 1770, eldest son of Arthur and Mary (Izard) Middleton. His father (q. v.) was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was educated in England by a private tutor. He traveled in Europe and was in France during the revolution of 1792. On his father's early death (Jan. 1, 1787), he inherited Middleton Place, on the Ashley river, near Charleston, also estates at Newport, R. I., and a large fortune. He was a leader in the society of Newport and maintained a baronial hospitality at his seat in South Carolina. In 1801–10, he was a representative and senator in the state legislature, and on Dec. 8, 1810, was elected governor of South Carolina. In 1811, an act establishing free schools in each district and parish was drawn up by Hon. Stephen Elliott, of Charleston, was recommended by the governor in his message of Nov. 26th, and passed both houses of the legislature almost unanimously. This marked the beginning of the free school system of the state. He was a member of the 14th and 15th congresses (1815–19), and in 1820, was appointed by Pres. Monroe minister to Russia, which post he held till 1830. During his diplomatic service he became acquainted with all the most distinguished men of Europe, and his polished and popular manners won him many intimate friends. On returning to his native state, he became a leader of the Union party, and as a member of the convention of 1832 did much to limit the spread of the doctrine of nullification. This was his last public service. Gov. Middleton was married at Bath, Eng., Nov. 13, 1794, to Mary Helen, daughter of Capt. Julius Hering, of Heybridge Hall, Eng. They had six sons and four daughters. His eldest son, Arthur, born Oct. 20, 1795, was a graduate of Harvard in 1814, was for eight years U. S. secretary of legation at Rome, and chargé d'affaires to Spain in 1836, and died in Naples, Italy, June 9, 1853. Henry, the second son, was a writer on political economy. John Izard, the fourth son, legislator, signed the ordinance of secession in 1860, as did his brother, William. Edward, the sixth son, entered the United States navy, remained in it during the civil war, and in 1876 was made rear admiral. Gov. Middleton died in Charleston, S. C., June 14, 1846, and was accorded a public funeral with military honors.

ALSTON, Joseph, seventeenth governor of South Carolina (1812–14), was born near Charleston, S. C., in 1778, son of William and Mary (Ashe) Alston. His father (1756–1839), was an aid to Gen. Francis Marion, during the revolutionary war, and subsequently a successful planter and large slaveowner. After studying law under Edward Rutledge, the son engaged in the practice of his profession and in planting, for several years. He was a member of the state legislature, in which he was distinguished for his extensive information, and for his eloquence, as well as for the important and correct decisions which he made while chairman of the house. On Dec. 10, 1812, he was elected governor of the state, and served for one term. The war with Great Britain occurring during his administration, he adopted a series of salutary measures for putting the state in a condition for defense, raised fortifications in and around Charleston, and manned with troops such places along the coast as were more accessible for the landing of an enemy. Owing to this activity the state was not invaded, and apart from the usual unfavorable effects of war upon commerce, it suffered little from its influence. Among other events that took place within this administration, the establishment of a state bank in Charleston and the survey and fixing of the boundary line between the two Carolinas are of importance. Gov. Alston was married in New York city, Feb. 2, 1801, to Theodosia, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Aaron Burr, and for that reason was suspected, but unjustly, of complicity in his father-in-law's treasonable projects. In June, 1812, their only child, Aaron Burr, aged eleven, died; on Dec. 29th, Mrs. Alston embarked at Charleston on the ship Patriot, intending to visit her father, who had recently returned to New York city, but the vessel was never seen or heard of again. Gov. Alston, overwhelmed with grief at her loss, survived her but a few years, dying in Charleston, S. C., Sept. 10, 1816.

WILLIAMS, David Rogerson, eighteenth governor of South Carolina (1814–16), was born at Robbins Neck, Darlington co., S. C., Mar. 12, 1776, son of David and Anne (Rogerson) Williams, and descendant of Robert Williams, who came to this country in 1718, and settled in Darlington county. Anne Rogerson, a native of England, while visiting friends in Charleston, became acquainted with David Williams, and was married to him in that city. Their son was graduated at Brown University, Providence, R. I.; in 1706, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Providence, but in 1797 returned to South Carolina, and to the care of a plantation on the Pee Dee river, inherited from his father. During 1805–09, he was a member of congress, and again during 1811–13. He was one of the eight brigadier-generals appointed by Pres. Madison at the beginning of the war of 1812, and served as such until Apr. 6, 1814. As chairman of the committee on military affairs, he was intrusted with the defenses of the sea-coast, especially of Beaufort and Port Royal. Early in December, 1814, he was elected governor, which office he filled for two years. After the war he resumed the practice of law, was for several years assistant editor of the Charleston "Courier," and established cotton, shoe, and hat factories near Sandy hill, S. C. He was the first planter in the state to construct levees along rivers. Mr. Williams was married first, in Providence, R. I., in 1796, to Sarah, daughter of Nicholas Power, by whom he had two sons, one of whom died in infancy; second, in Darlington county, S. C., to Elizabeth Witherspoon. He was killed by accident at a new bridge over Lynch's creek, South Carolina, Nov. 17, 1830.

PICKENS, Andrew, nineteenth governor of South Carolina (1816–18), was born at Edgefield, S. C., Nov. 13, 1779, son of Andrew and Rebecca (Calhoun) Pickens. His father (q. v.) was a famous general in the revolutionary war and his mother was a daughter of Ezekiel Calhoun and a cousin of John C. Calhoun. He was a student at the College of New Jersey. During the war of 1812, he was a colonel commanding the 10th regiment United States regulars, on the Canadian frontier, and was afterward appointed to the command of one of the two regiments raised by the state for the defense of Charleston in 1814. He fought at the battle of Lundy's Lane, July 24, 1814. In 1816 he was elected governor of South Carolina, and held this office till 1818. During his term of office the legislature seriously addressed itself to the business of internal improvement, by liberally appropriating money; it was much doubted, however, whether this was always expended wisely. Among the more important events in the state during his administration was a severe epidemic of yellow fever, which devastated Charleston in the summer of 1817. He was a presidential elector from the third district of North Carolina in 1813. In 1820 he received a commission from congress with full power and authority to hold conferences and make treaties with the Creek tribe of Indians in the state of Georgia. On removing to Alabama in 1819 he engaged in cotton planting and was appointed president of the state bank by the legislature. He was married Apr. 19, 1804, to Susan Smith, daughter of Francis and Susannah (Wilkinson) Wilkinson, and had one son, Francis Wilkinson Pickens, who was also governor of South Carolina, and one daughter who married James M. Calhoun. His second wife was Mary Willing Nelson, who died in 1839, without issue. He died at Pontotock, Miss., July 1, 1838.

GEDDES, John, twentieth governor of South Carolina (1818–20), was born in Charleston, S. C., Dec. 25, 1777, son of Henry Geddes a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, but of Scotch origin. Henry Geddes emigrated to South Carolina in 1773, and settled in Charleston, where he was a merchant. Of his eleven children born in this country, John was the second. The latter was graduated at the College of Charleston about 1795, and was admitted to the bar, Oct. 3, 1797. His connection with the mercantile class, his popular manners, and the fact that he was a Republican in politics, brought him the support of the masses and he rapidly rose to distinction. He was soon elected to the house of representatives of South Carolina, and in 1810 and 1812, was speaker of that body. In 1814, and in 1816, he was again a candidate for the same office but was defeated by Thomas Bennett, afterward governor. Mr. Geddes was elected governor on the Republican ticket, Dec. 8, 1818. During his administration Pres. Monroe visited Charleston and was entertained with a hospitality so lavish that it was considered extraordinary even in South Carolina. He was intendant or mayor of Charleston in 1824–25, and even his enemies confessed that the office had never been more acceptably filled. His interest in military affairs was strong and after he left the governor's chair he served as general of militia, and as a major-general. He was married in Charleston, May 30, 1798, to Harriet Chalmers, daughter of a wealthy mechanic of that city. She bore him two sons and a daughter. He died in Charleston, Mar. 4, 1828.

BENNETT, Thomas, twenty-first governor of South Carolina (1820–22), was a native of Charleston, S. C. He was graduated at the College of Charleston, and afterward became a mechanic and large proprietor. His administration was marked by an unsuccessful insurrection among the negro population of the state. The scheme was devised by one Denmark Vesey, a mulatto, from the island of St. Domingo. His plans were marked by considerable judgment and intelligence, and he succeeded in finding a number of adherents among the negroes. Through the loyalty of some native slaves, however, the plot was discovered, and the design defeated without bloodshed. The principal negroes concerned were tried before a court constituted for the purpose, and thirty-five of the chief conspirators, among them, Denmark Vesey, were hanged, while four white men, foreigners, who were indicted as privy to, and participators in, the conspiracy, were sentenced to fine and imprisonment.

WILSON, John Lyde, twenty-second governor of South Carolina (1822–24), was born in Marlborough district, S. C., May 24, 1784. He received a good academic education; studied law with Judge Chase of Baltimore, and was admitted to the bar in Columbia in 1807. He settled in Georgetown; was elected a member of the lower house of the legislature in 1808, was re-elected from the same district from time to time, and also represented it in the state senate. In 1822, he was elected president of the senate, and during the course of the session was elected governor. He remained in office two years, his administration being marked by the incorporation of the Medical College of South Carolina in 1823. He had, in 1822, previous to his election as governor, published a severe review of the court of appeals, and a harsh criticism of Chancellor Watie's decree in a certain case, and this attack is believed to have contributed to the overthrow of the court of appeals in equity in 1824. He was again a member of the state senate in 1827–28, was a member of the nullification convention of 1832, and in the session of 1832–33, advocated the most violent measures that were proposed. He was engaged in several duels, and in 1838 published "The Code of Honor," a treatise on duelling, which he affirmed to be a means of saving life. He was also the author of a "Speech on the Codification of the Laws of the State" (1827); and "Cupid and Psyche: a Mythological Tale from the 'Golden Ass' of Apuleius" (1842). He was a man of fine intellect; his speeches showed great system and care, and in extemporaneous speaking he had the art of putting his thoughts into the best possible order. He was twice married; his first wife being a daughter of Col. William Alston, and a sister of Gov. Joseph Alston, and his second wife a Miss Eden, of New York. Gov. Wilson died in Charleston, Feb. 12, 1849.

MANNING, Richard Irvine, twenty-third governor of South Carolina (1824–26), was born in Clarendon county, S. C., May 1, 1789, son of Laurence and Susannah (Richardson) Manning. His father served in the revolutionary war, first as a private in a regiment known as "congress' own;" afterward in the corps of Lighthorse Harry Lee, and showed especial gallantry at the battle of Eutaw Springs, and at Fort Watson on the Santeé. Gov. Manning's mother was the daughter of Gen. Richard Richardson, also of the patriot army, and a sister of James B. Richardson, governor in 1802–04. He was graduated at South Carolina College in 1881, and intended to become a planter but volunteered as soon as the war with England began, and as captain of a company, was assigned to the defense of Charleston, which was then threatened by the British. After the war he turned his attention to planting. Later he was a representative in the state legislature, and by that body was elected governor on Dec. 3, 1824. During his administration the courts of the state were remodeled, and Gen. Lafayette visited Charleston and was entertained by the executive. While the nullification quarrel was in progress he was nominated for congress as a Union candidate from the Charleston district in 1826, but was defeated. He then served as a member of the state senate, 1827–34, and joining the Democratic party was elected in the latter year as a Union Democrat to congress, where he served until his death, being succeeded by his brother-in-law, John Peter Richardson. He was married at Hickory hill, Clarendon co., S. C., to Elizabeth Peyre, daughter of John Peter Richardson, by whom he had five sons and four daughters. The eldest son, John Laurence, was governor of the state in 1852–54. Gov. Manning died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 1, 1836.

TAYLOR, John, twenty-fourth governor of South Carolina (1826–28), was born on his father's plantation, near where Columbia, S. C., now stands, May 4, 1770, son of Thomas and Anne (Wyche) Taylor, and descendant of James Taylor, of Carlisle, England, who emigrated to Virginia about 1660. His father was a colonel of Gen. Sumter's brigade in the revolutionary war and had a share in the defeat of Maj. Wemyss at Fish Dam, Nov. 8, 1780. Col. Taylor, who lived to be called "the patriarch of Columbia," dying in 1833, at the age of ninety, was at all times a leader in his section, and was noted for his benevolence and strict sense of justice. His wife who died in 1834, at the age of eighty-five, was a native of Mecklenburg county, Va. James Madison, whose mother was also a Taylor, was a warm personal and political friend as well as kinsman of John Taylor. Zachary Taylor was also a friend, and a relative by blood. John Taylor was educated at Columbia, S. C., at Mount Zion College, Winnsboro, then in charge of Rev. Thomas H. McCall, and at Princeton College, where he was graduated in 1790, dividing the first honor with William Johnson of Charleston, S. C., later a judge of the United States supreme court. He studied law with Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, was admitted to the bar, June 1, 1793, and practiced for a few years at Columbia, but devoted himself more particularly to planting. He served for several years as representative and senator in the state legislature; was presidental elector in 1797; a representative in congress, 1807–09 and 1817–21; and on Dec. 19, 1810, was chosen a U. S. senator to supply the vacancy left by the resignation of Thomas Sumter, and served until his resignation in 1816. He was again chosen a member of the senate of South Carolina in 1822, and was renominated in 1826, but was defeated by Col. Wade Hampton. In December, 1826, he was chosen governor by the legislature and served for two years. He was a strict constructionist; was opposed to internal improvements and similar measures, and during his administration encouraged the hostility of South Carolina to the tariff laws, which were denounced as usurpations of the rights of the state by the legislature in resolutions adopted Dec. 12, 1827. During the same period the commissioners of free schools reported the establishment of 892 schools within the state, in which about 9,000 pupils received free instruction. Gov. Taylor was a trustee of South Carolina College in 1806, 1809, 1813–17 and 1821, an elder in the Presbyterian church, a director of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C., and was the first intendant (mayor) of Columbia. At one time he was a receiver of public moneys for the state of Mississippi. Gov. Taylor was married at Camden, S. C., Mar. 17, 1793, to Sarah Cantey, daughter of John and Sarah (Cantey) Chesnut. Nine children lived to maturity. James Hunt,

The Old Powder Magazine. Charleston.

Rebecca Ann, Thomas, John Chesnut, Harriet Chesnut, William Jesse, George, Sarah Cantey, and Alexander Ross. He died at Columbia, S. C., Apr. 16, 1832.

MILLER, Stephen Decatur, senator and twenty-fifth governor of South Carolina (1828–30), was born in the Waxhaw settlement, Lancaster co., S. C., in May, 1787, son of William and Margaret (White) Miller. His ancestors were Scotch-Irish and had been stanch Whigs in the revolution. He began his classical studies under Rev. Mr. Conser, and was graduated at South Carolina College in 1808. He studied law in the office of John S. Richardson in Sumter and was admitted to the bar in Columbia in 1811. He began practice in Sumter district, succeeded to the work of his former preceptor, and in 1816, also succeeded him in congress, as Judge Richardson then declined that office. Miller served through the 15th congress, and while there became the friend and follower of William H. Crawford and opposed Mr. Calhoun's doctrines on states' rights. He then resumed the practice of law in Sumter, Kershaw, and Lancaster districts; became a state senator from Sumter in 1822, served for three terms, and as chairman of the judiciary committee originated important changes, especially in the criminal law of the state; in 1828, was elected governor, and in this capacity aided in arousing the people on the subject of nullification so that on Dec. 19, 1828, the legislature passed further resolutions against the tariff laws and entered a protest. In 1830, Miller was elected to the United States senate, where he opposed most of the measures of Pres. Jackson, but ill health forced him to resign his seat in the senate after two years. He was a member of the nullification convention of 1832, and also of the special session called to rescind the ordinance in 1833. In the latter body arose the contest over allegiance; the nullifiers claimed that this was due to the state of South Carolina alone, while the Union party claimed that the only allegiance known in the United States was the obedience due to the Constitutions of the United States and of the state and the governments thereby constituted. Miller went into the nullification caucus, and when the definition of allegiance as finally passed was proposed, he moved to strike it out on the ground that the nullification party was charged with a secret intent to destroy the Union, and if the measure passed as proposed, it would prove the charge true. His motion failed by a small vote. Gov. Miller was twice married: first in 1815, to Miss Dick, of Sumter county, and had three sons, only one of whom reached manhood; second, in May, 1821, to Mary Boykin, of Kershaw. He left one son and three daughters, one of whom became the wife of Sen. James Chestnut Jr. In 1835, Gov. Miller removed to Mississipp and took with him a large number of slaves t cultivate his plantation. He died in Raymond Miss., Mar. 8, 1838.

HAMILTON, James, Jr., twenty-sixth governor of South Carolina (1830–32), was born in Charleston, S. C., May 8, 1786, son of James and Elizabeth (Lynch) Hamilton. His father served in the war of the revolution as a major in Gen. Wayne's brigade. His mother was a sister of Thomas Lynch, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The son received a liberal education, studied law, and settled in Charleston. He enlisted for service in the war of 1812, became a major, and was assigned with his regiment to service on the Canadian frontier. He returned to law practice after the war was over: was mayor of Charleston, 1822–24; represented the Charleston district in the legislature for several terms, and was a member of congress in 1822–29. He began his political life as a warm supporter of Gen. Jackson, became the earnest advocate of states' rights and free trade, and took active steps to organize the nullification party in the state. He originated the nullification clubs which were established in every district, and which carried the elections in two-thirds of them. Calhoun was the author of nullification in South Carolina, but Hamilton made it a success. He declined Jackson's offer of the war portfolio, and also the appointment as minister to Mexico. He became governor of the state in 1830, and as such, the official head of the nullification party. He favored resistance to the tariff acts, and in consideration of the action of congress on July 14, 1832, on the tariff, Hamilton called the legislature in extra session on Oct. 22nd. On Oct. 26th, it passed a bill to call a convention to consider the state of affairs. In accord with this act the nullification convention met in Columbia, Nov. 19, 1832, and remained in session until the 24th; it had 162 members, of whom 136 were nullifiers. Hamilton was chosen its president, and the legislature was required to pass such acts as were necessary to carry into execution the purposes of the convention. The limit of time for action was Feb. 1, 1833. In the meantime, Hamilton went out of office on Dec. 13, 1832, and was succeeded as governor by Robert Y. Hayne. The latter appointed Hamilton brigadier-general of the troops raised to enforce the nullification act, and to resist the collection of tariff duties. The work of arming the state and drilling volunteers went steadily on, but as the efforts of the friends of the state in congress promised to meet with success, the nullification ordinance was practically suspended by a public meeting on Jan. 21, 1833, and formally repealed on Mar. 15, 1833, by the nullification convention, which had met in its second session on Mar. 11th. In 1850 he went to Texas and invested heavily in lands. He was for many years the commercial and diplomatic agent of Texas in Europe, and as such took an active part in securing the recognition of the republic by England and France. While engaged in this service he became involved in pecuniary embarrassments which consumed all his private fortune. He was one of the founders of the "Southern Quarterly Review," and of the Bank of Charleston. He took much interest in internal improvements, in the building of railroads, and in manufactures. A county in Texas and its county seat are named in his honor. He was drowned off the Texan coast on Nov. 15, 1857, in a collision between the Galveston and Opelousas, steamships, being a passenger on the latter.

James Hamilton

HAYNE, Robert Young, statesman and twenty-seventh governor of South Carolina (1832–34), was born in St. Paul's parish, Colleton district, S. C., Nov. 10, 1791. He was a grandnephew of Col. Isaac Hayne, the revolutionary patriot, executed at Charleston, S. C., by the English Lord Rawdon's orders, Aug. 4, 1781. With but a limited education, acquired in Charleston, he studied law with Langdon Cheves, was admitted to the bar, Nov. 2, 1812, and when Mr. Cheves was chosen to the United States congress, succeeded to his large practice. During the war of 1812, he served in the 3rd South Carolina regiment, and in October, 1814, was chosen to the state legislature, and greatly distinguished himself as a debater. In 1818, he became its speaker, and in December of the same year was elected attorney-general of South Carolina. He filled this office till December, 1822, when he was chosen to the United States senate, where he served as chairman of the standing committee on naval affairs. In the tariff discussions which arose in that body, he was the uncompromising opponent of any policy of protection to American industry, advancing the doctrine that the United States congress had no constitutional power to impose duties on imports for the protection of domestic manufactures. In 1832, a resolution was offered in the senate by Henry Clay, which declared the expediency of repealing at once the United States duty on any and all imported articles that did not come into competition with American manufactures. Hayne submitted an amendment that all existing duties should be so reduced as simply to afford the revenue necessary to defray the actual expenses of the government. The amendment was defeated and Mr. Clay's resolution was adopted. This led, by its connections, to the famous debate in the senate in January, 1830, between Mr. Hayne and Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, Sen. S. A. Foote, of Connecticut, having offered a resolution concerning the sale of the public lands, which was its immediate occasion. But the true issues of this debate involved organic principles of the Constitution, such as the authority of the general government and the rights of the separate states. Mr. Hayne who is described by a contemporary as an adroit and able speaker, "lucid, logical, with a well-balanced mind, graceful, and impassioned," made an argument which the state-rights party while conceding all that was claimed for his formidable opponent, declared to have been quite irrefutable in its logic and clearness. In 1832, he was a member of the convention at Columbia, S. C., convoked by the South Carolina legislature for the purpose of reviewing the obnoxious tariff acts. Mr. Hayne was chairman of the committee to which the subject had been referred. Their labors resulted in the celebrated ordinance of nullification, which forbade the citizens of South Carolina to obey the Federal authority in all matters involved in those tariff acts. The next month Hayne was chosen governor. On Dec. 10th, Pres. Andrew Jackson issued his proclamation denouncing the proceedings in South Carolina, and commanding the obedience of her citizens to the acts of congress, which he threatened to enforce with the aid of Federal troops. But Gov. Hayne stood firm, and after issuing a counter-proclamation, prepared for armed resistance. Civil war seemed imminent, but the crisis was finally averted by Clay's compromise act, passed by congress, which adjusted the revenue and lowered the import duties on certain articles of necessity and convenience. The representatives of South Carolina declaring themselves satisfied with the new tariff, another South Carolina state convention repealed the ordinance of nullification, Gov. Hayne presiding over its deliberations. Upon retiring from the executive office in December, 1834, he was elected mayor of Charleston, S. C., and served for about two years, and in 1836, became president of the Cincinnati & Charleston railroad. He published papers in the "Southern Review" on the improvement of the United States navy, and in vindication of his granduncle, Col. Isaac Hayne. Gov. Hayne was married: first, to a daughter of Gov. Charles Pinckney, and after her death, about 1820, to a daughter of Col. William Alston. He died while attending a railroad convention at Asheville, N. C., Sept. 24, 1839.

Rob. Y. Hayne

Geo. McDuffie

McDUFFIE, George, twenty-eighth governor of South Carolina (1834–36), was born in Columbia county, Ga., Aug. 10, 1790, son of John and Jane McDuffie. His parents came to this country from Scotland soon after the revolutionary war and settled about thirty miles from Augusta, Ga. There John McDuffie, who was more intelligent and better educated than his neighbors, exerted considerable influence in the community. The son attended the district school until he was twelve years old, when he was employed in the village store. In 1804, he was engaged as a clerk by Calhoun & Wilson, of Augusta, and was received into the family of James Calhoun, the senior partner and a brother of John C. Calhoun. The promising lad attracted the attention of William Calhoun, another brother, who offered to educate him at Dr. Moses Waddell's school in Willington, S. C., near which Mr. Calhoun lived. George began to study at Willington Academy in 1810, living with his benefactor, and soon distanced his classmates. In December, 1811, he entered the junior class of South Carolina College, where he was graduated with the highest honors in 1813. Taking up the study of law, he was admitted to the bar in May, 1814. Toward the close of the year he became the partner of Col. Eldred Simkins, at Edgefield, S. C., and it was not long before his practice extended to all the courts of the western district. In 1818, he was elected to the South Carolina legislature. At about this period he engaged in a political controversy with Col. William Cumming, resulting in two duels in 1822, in one of which he received a wound from which he never fully recovered. In 1821, he was elected to congress. There he took a prominent part in all public questions, and in debate was distinguished for readiness, eloquence, and power. Perhaps the most famous of his speeches, which were always extemporaneous, were those in denunciation of the protective policy which he declared unconstitutional. Mr. McDuffie advocated the expediency of changing the Constitution so as to establish uniformity in the mode of electing representatives, and also in the system of choosing presidential electors, and as chairman of this committee prepared an elaborate report in January, 1825. He opposed congressional appropriations for internal improvements, argued against the proposed Panama congress, and was an ardent champion of nullification. As chairman of the ways and means committee during the administration of John Quincy Adams, he endeavored to maintain the United States Bank, and prepared a report vindicating that institution. He was also author of the address to the people of the United States issued by the South Carolina convention of 1832. In 1834, he resigned after an eloquent speech denouncing the administration, and in the same year, he was elected governor of South Carolina, which office he held for the term of two years. In 1835, he was chiefly instrumental in reorganizing the College of South Carolina, and was president of its board of trustees. In December, 1842, he was elected to the United States senate in place of William C. Preston, resigned, and took a leading part in passing the subtreasury bill, in the annexation of Texas, and in passing the tariff of 1846. He resigned in that year on account of failing health. His early political writings collected in a volume called "The Crisis" were opposed to his views in later life. Judge O'Neall, a contemporary lawyer and classmate, said that McDuffie, "with a head as clear as a sunbeam, with a heart as pure as honesty itself, and with a purpose as firm as a rock, never spoke unaccompanied with a passionate conviction of right, which made his arguments as irresistible as the rushing flood of his own Savannah." On another occasion while McDuffie was a member of the legislature, after he had made one of his splendid speeches, the question of the college came up, and the venerable Judge Huger rose and said in his peculiarly slow and emphatic style: "Mr. Speaker, if the South Carolina College had done nothing sir, but produce that man, she would have amply repaid the state for every dollar that the state has ever expended or ever will expend upon her." McDuffie county in Georgia was named in his honor. He was married in 1829 to Mary, daughter of Col. Richard Singleton, and great-granddaughter of Gen. Richard Richardson. Their only daughter, Mary, became the wife of Gen. Wade Hampton. Gov. McDuffie died at Cherry hill, Sumter district, S. C., Mar. 11, 1851.

BUTLER, Pierce Mason, twenty-ninth governor of South Carolina (1836–38), was born in Edgefield district, S. C., Apr. 11, 1798. His father, William Butler, served under Gen. Lincoln in the war of the revolution, became by service a brigadier-general in the army, and later a major-general of militia. The son received a military education and entered the army in 1819. He rose to the rank of captain of infantry, but in 1829 resigned his commission and took up his residence in Columbia where he became president of the Columbia Bank. He filled this position for six or seven years; then became lieutenant-colonel of a South Carolina volunteer regiment and served through the Seminole war in Florida. In 1836, he was elected governor, and served for two years. During his administration, the era of railroad building in South Carolina began, and a charter was granted to the Great Western railroad, which was to connect Charleston with Ohio, Kentucky, and the valley of the Mississippi, and to which South Carolina made large appropriations. After his term expired, he was made agent among the Cherokees in Indian Territory, and was entrusted with a special mission to the Comanches, but resigned this work in 1846, to enter the army in the war against Mexico. He organized the body of volunteers, known as the "Palmetto" regiment, of which he was elected colonel, and led it with valor in the battle of Cerro Gordo. At the battle of Churubusco he was wounded in the leg, but still insisted in leading his men in a particularly bold and dangerous charge on the Mexican lines until he was shot through the head, and instantly killed, Aug. 20, 1847. Gov. Butler was a brother of Hon. A. P. Butler, who was a judge in South Carolina and U. S. senator.

NOBLE, Patrick, thirtieth governor of South Carolina (1838–40), was born in Abbeville district, S. C., in 1787, son of Alexander and Catherine (Calhoun) Noble. His grandfather, John Noble, a Scotch-Irishman from Donegal, emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1733, thence to Augusta county, Va., and thence to Abbeville district. His mother, the daughter of Patrick Calhoun, also from Donegal, was a sister of John Ewing Calhoun. Patrick Noble was educated at Dr. Moses Waddell's Classical School, Willington, S. C., and at the College of New Jersey, Princeton, where he was graduated in 1806. Returning to his native state he studied law under his cousin, John C. Calhoun; was admitted to the bar at Abbeville in 1809, and there practiced in association with Calhoun until the latter was elected to congress in 1810. Noble was elected to the state legislature in 1812, and was re-elected until 1824, being speaker of the house, 1818–24; in the latter year he was an unsuccessful candidate for the senate. He was a state senator during 1832–36, and was speaker of that body in 1833. In 1836, he was chosen president of the senate in place of Henry Deas and continued to serve in that capacity until December, 1838, when he was chosen governor on the Democratic ticket, having made himself generally popular by his advocacy of states rights. During his administration, a great state agricultural convention was held in 1839, at Columbia, which led to the forming of district or county agricultural societies, a movement which has no doubt largely contributed to the state's supremacy in the cultivation of rice and cotton. In a general order issued shortly after his death by his successor in office the following paragraph occurs: "Of his eminent virtues as a man — his mild and forbearing rule as chief magistrate — looking with deep respect to the execution of the laws, and at the same time mingling executive clemency with the rigid severity of the law — it is unnecessary to speak: of the general fidelity and self-devotedness with which he discharged all the duties of the elevated and sacred trust confided to him; they are fully and gratefully appreciated by the intelligent people he so long and efficiently served." He was married in 1816, to Elizabeth Bonneau, granddaughter of Gen. Andrew Pickens, and left five sons and two daughters. Gov. Noble died in office, Apr. 7, 1840, and the administration devolved upon Lieut.-Gov. Barnabas Relat Henagan (1798–1855).

RICHARDSON, John Peter, 2nd, thirty-first governor of South Carolina (1840–42), was born at Hickory hill, the family residence, Clarendon co., S. C., Apr. 14, 1801, son of John Peter and Floride Bonneau Peyre Richardson, grandson of

Gen. Richard Charles Richardson, who conducted a strong campaign in middle South Carolina during the revolutionary war, and having rejected the overtures of Tarleton was detained in the prisonship lying off John's island, and died a martyr to the cause of liberty, and great-grandson of Richard C. and —— (Burchell) Richardson, the first of the family in America. His uncle, James B. Richardson, was governor of South Carolina in 1802–04. At the age of fifteen, John Peter Richardson entered South Carolina College, for which he had been prepared by Dr. Moses Waddell at Willington, S. C. He was graduated in 1819, and then devoted himself to agriculture and to study until 1824, when he was elected to the legislature from Clarendon county, succeeding Richard I. Manning. Here, when the state became divided on the nullification question, he developed his talent as a speaker and his sagacity as a counselor. In the convention of the people, he again represented Clarendon county, and was one of the minority opposed to the acts passed by that body. He adopted the views of the Union party and was one of its acknowledged leaders. In 1834, he was sent to the state senate, and in the debate on the Test Oath Bill crossed swords with Gov. Hamilton, the recognized head of the nullification party. The result of the debate was a compromise which ended the strife into which the state had been plunged. In 1836, he was elected to congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of ex-Gov. Manning, but was compelled to retire from that body on account of ill-health in 1839. During this period a warm confidence and friendship existed between himself and John C. Calhoun, who frequently said of him that he knew few who were his equal in political sagacity and knowledge of men and no one who was a more reliable or a wiser counselor in public affairs. In 1840, as a peace and reconciliation measure, he was elected governor by a large majority over J. H. Hammond, who was afterward elected on the expiration of Gov. Richardson's term. The most important act of his administration was the founding of the two military schools, the Arsenal at Columbia, and the Citadel at Charleston, which were consolidated under the general name of the South Carolina Military Academy, and which is now represented by the Citadel Academy in Charleston. These schools grew immediately out of two companies of troops sustained by the state to guard its magazines and armories which had been supplied at a cost of more than $400,000 during the excitement of 1832, the companies costing the state $24,000 a year. Gov. Richardson on his own responsibility dismissed the troops and instituted a system of instruction, including a military feature, initiating pupils obtained on the recommendation of the commissioners of the poor for the several districts. He then presented his report to the legislature for its sanction. He retired to private life in 1842, but in 1850 was chosen by the legislature to represent the state in the proposed Southern congress as recommended by the Nashville convention, and soon after was elected to the convention called to decide on the course the state was to pursue in the then dangerous crisis. He took a leading part in the debates, contending for the right of secession and separate state action. In May, 1851, another convention consisting of 400 members assembled, and Richardson was unanimously chosen to preside over it. This body decided on resistance to the Wilmot Proviso but the crisis passed. Gov. Richardson was a member of the secession convention in 1860, and spoke and voted with the majority. He was married at Elmswood, Clarendon co., 1827, to Juliana Augusta Manning, daughter of Charles Richardson and Elizabeth Eveligh by whom he had three sons and two daughters. His son, John Peter, was governor of the state in 1886–90. Gov. Richardson died at Fulton, Clarendon co., S. C., Jan. 24, 1864.

HAMMOND, James Henry, U. S. senator and thirty-second governor of South Carolina (1842–44), was born at Columbia, S. C., Nov. 15, 1807, son of Elisha and Catherine Fox (Spann) Hammond, grandson of Ebenezer and Deborah (Terry) Hammond, great-grandson of Elisha and Elizabeth (Haskell) Hammond, great-great-grandson of Benjamin and Elizabeth Hunniwell Hammond, and great-great-great-grandson of Benjamin Hammond, of England, who came to Boston with his widowed mother in 1634, and in 1650 married Mary Vincent. Hammond was graduated at South Carolina College in 1825; was admitted to the bar in 1828, and began practice at Columbia. In addition he undertook the editing of the "Southern Times," in 1830, a newspaper devoted to states rights and nullification. During the nullification excitement he was on the staff of Gov. Hamilton, and served in a similar capacity under the latter's successor, Gov. Hayne. In 1831, Mr. Hammond was married and took up his residence at Silver Bluff on the Savannah river. Here, for nearly twenty years, he led the life of a planter, devoted to his family, and scarcely less so to his slaves. In 1834, Mr. Hammond was elected to congress, and served from Dec. 7, 1835, until Feb. 16, 1836, when his health having failed, he resigned and spent nearly two years in Europe, after which he returned to his agricultural pursuits. While in congress he delivered a speech on the slavery question, and demanding that congress reject petitions for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, declared that unless attacks on slavery ceased the Union would be dissolved. Deeply interested in the militia of the state, he became general of brigade in 1841. He was elected governor of South Carolina in 1842. His administration was marked by its rigid economy. He asked that the appropriations for arms which he left unexpended be withdrawn, as the state probably had more munitions of war than it would ever require. He proposed plans for the immediate liquidation of the state debt, although her bonds stood higher in the English market than those of any other state save one; he advised steps looking to a practical approximation of universal free trade; he systematized the first agricultural survey of the state; consolidated the two state arsenals at Charleston and Columbia into a military academy, organized after the model of West Point; urged that every dollar that could be spared from the wants of the state be expended on education, especially in the establishment in each district of an academy of high grade, and recommended a reduction and consolidation of state offices. He pardoned one John L. Brown, who had been tried and condemned under colonial law for abducting a negro slave, and received numerous letters condemning his course, to which he replied in letters contrasting the actual condition of American

J. H. Hammond

slaves with that of a large part of the English laboring population, as the fullest argument in defense of Southern slavery. They attracted wide attention in Europe. These, with essays on the same subject, were published in book form with the title "The Pro-Slavery Argument" (Charleston, 1853). He attended the first session of the Southern states convention at Nashville, Tenn., in 1850. In November, 1857, without his knowledge, he was elected to the United States senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Andrew Pickens Butler, and served from Dec. 7 until Nov. 11, 1860. His first speech was on Mar. 4, 1858, in reply to one on the previous day by William H. Seward on the admission of Kansas. In this he remarked that "in all social systems there must be a class to do the menial duties and perform the drudgery of life. That is, a class requiring a low order of intellect and but little skill. Such a class .... constitutes the very mudsills of society and of political government." Continuing, he said that a similar class existed at the North, for it was found everywhere, but that he would not characterize them as slaves. In the same report Mr. Hammond declared "We (the South) have kept the government conservative to the great purposes of the Constitution. We have placed it and kept it upon the Constitution, and that has been the cause of your peace and prosperity," and again, "You dare not make war on cotton. No power on earth makes war upon it. Cotton is King!" His remark about mudsills was misinterpreted by Northern newspapers, as a slur upon the working class of the North, and the nickname of "Mudsill Hammond" was frequently applied to him. Sen. Hammond did not return to Washington to the session of 1860–61, but awaited at home the action of the state convention, and when it passed the ordinance of secession (which he had advised against), telegraphed his resignation. He was too infirm to take an active part in the war, but in July, 1861, went to Richmond to lay before the administration a plan to maintain the financial stability of the Confederacy, by prohibiting the private export of cotton, paying for it in Confederate bonds and holding it at home and abroad as a basis of credit. He was married in 1831 to Catherine E., daughter of Christopher Fitzsimons and younger sister of the wife of Col. Wade Hampton. He died at his home, Redcliffe, Beech Island, S. C., Nov. 13, 1864.

AIKEN, William, thirty-third governor of South Carolina (1844–46), was born at Charleston, S. C., Jan. 12, 1806, son of William and Henrietta (Wyatt) Aiken, and grandson of Peter Wyatt, who emigrated from Shropshire, Eng., to Charleston about 1760. He was educated at the Hurlburt School and at the South Carolina College, being graduated at the latter in 1825. He engaged in raising rice on Johossee island, near Charleston, in 1828, and became one of the most successful rice planters in the state. He was a member of the state legislature in 1838, 1840, and 1842. During 1844–46, he was governor of South Carolina. He was a representative in congress from that state during 1851–57, and was one of the candidates for the speakership of the national house of representatives immediately following the passing of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He was defeated by Nathaniel P. Banks, by only three votes, after a memorable contest in which 133 ballots were taken. Although a Democrat, he was thoroughly opposed to secession. When the civil war broke out, he would neither side with his state, nor take an active part against her, and when he was invited by the Federal government to be present at the raising of the national flag over Fort Sumter after the surrender, he declined the invitation. Shortly afterward he was arrested by order of the secretary of war, and was sent to Washington under guard. Upon his arrival, he went at once to see Pres. Johnson, who promptly ordered his release. They had been intimate friends when both were members of congress. Gov. Aiken was appointed by Hon. George Peabody one of the original trustees of the Peabody fund. He was noted for his liberality and benevolence and culture as a scholar. In February, 1831, he was married to Harriet, daughter of Thomas Lowndes, of Charleston, S. C. They had one daughter, Henrietta A., who became the wife of a Mr. Rhett. Gov. Aiken died at his summer home at Flat Rock, N. C., Sept. 7, 1887. Aiken county and its county seat were named in his honor.

JOHNSON, David, jurist and thirty-fourth governor of South Carolina (1846–48), was born in Louisa county, Va., Oct. 3, 1782, son of Christopher and Elizabeth (Dabney) Johnson. His father, who was a Virginian by birth, removed in 1789, with his family and slaves, to South Carolina, and settled in Spartanburg county, where he became a Baptist preacher. The son attended a classical school in York county, and subsequently studied law under Judge Abraham Nott, who eventually admitted him to partnership. After serving as ordinary and commisioner, he was a member of the legislature in 1812, and solicitor of the middle circuit, Union district, in 1812–15. In the latter year he became circuit judge. This position he held until 1824, when he was elected judge of the state court of appeals. While presiding over that court the nullification agitation of 1832 began, and with Judge O'Neal, constituting a majority of the court, he decided that the law passed by the state legislature was unconstitutional. The legislature, which was powerless to impeach him, removed him from the bench in 1835, by making him chancellor of the state. He held this office until 1846, when he was elected governor by a unanimous vote of the legislature as an emphatic indorsement of a long and faithful public service. He organized and dispatched the Palmetto regiment under Col. Pierce Mason Butler for service in the Mexican war. Gov. Johnson commanded the love and respect of all who knew him. Gov. Manning, of South Carolina, said of him that "his mind was like his person, grand in every way." He was married in Newberry county, S. C., to Barbara, daughter of Benjamin Herndon, by whom he had five sons and three daughters. He died at Limestone Springs, S. C., Jan. 7, 1855.

David Johnson

SEABROOK, Whitemarsh Benjamin, thirty-fifth governor of South Carolina (1848–50), was born on Edisto island, S. C., June 30, 1792, son of Benjamin Whitemarsh and Mary (Wilkinson) Seabrook, the latter a native of St. Paul's parish, Colleton co. His earliest ancestor in this country was Capt. Robert Seabrook, of Somerset, Eng., who emigrated to South Carolina about 1682, and was prominent in the affairs of the colony, helping in 1706, with his company, to defend Charleston against a formidable attack made by the French and Spanish. Whitemarsh Seabrook was graduated at the College of New

Jersey, Princeton; subsequently studied law and was admitted to the bar; but did not practice for any length of time, devoting his attention to his large cotton planting interests on Edisto island. He represented his section of the state in the legislature for years, and in 1848, was elected governor. He was president of the State Agricultural Society for many years, and during his incumbency he wrote the "History of the Cotton Plant," a work translated into several foreign languages, and now used as a text-book in Clemson College, the agricultural and industrial college of the state. He was a man of simple tastes and domestic habits, and was a communicant in the Protestant Episcopal church. He was married in St. Paul's parish, S. C., to Margaret, daughter of Gov. Paul and Mary (Wilkinson) Hamilton, by whom he had three sons and four daughters. Gov. Seabrook died in St. Luke's parish, Beaufort co., S. C., in April, 1855.

MEANS, John Hugh, thirty-sixth governor of South Carolina (1850–52), was born in Fairfield district, S. C., Aug. 18, 1812, son of Thomas and Sarah (Milling) Means, and of Scotch-Irish descent. He was prepared at Mount Zion College, Winnsboro, and was graduated at the South Carolina College in 1832. He settled in Fairfield district near his birthplace, where he engaged in planting, and to this occupation he remained faithful all his life. His brother David was a member of the nullification convention, and Gov. Means became, at an early age, a convert to Calhoun's doctrine of secession. He advocated the development of the military strength of the state by the organization of the militia and by military education, and became a brigadier-general of the South Carolina militia. At the close of the Mexican war, when the newly acquired territory seemed about to be absorbed by the free soilers, many extreme Southern men felt that the only remedy was secession. He was one of the leaders in advocating separate state action. The meeting of the Nashville convention in 1850 fanned the flame, and acts were passed by the South Carolina legislature calling a state convention and providing for the election of delegates to another Southern congress. He was elected governor by the legislature, Dec. 13, 1850, and was inaugurated Dec. 16th, serving two years. During his administration acts were passed appropriating $350,000 for the purpose of arming the state, putting it in a condition of defense, and re-establishing brigade encampments for mobilizing the militia. Gov. Means called the militia into camp, reviewed them, and thus aroused the military spirit. The party in favor of separate state action was sanguine of success in the coming election, and Gov. Means canvassed the state, mistaking his own popularity for the popularity of his cause. The contest was bitter, and resulted in an overwhelming victory for the conservatives. The convention met on Apr. 26, 1852, and like that of 1832, elected the governor of the state (Means) its president. As the people had declared against separate state action, the government contented itself with asserting the right of secession, but declared it inopportune at that time. Gov. Means was not again in public life, after his term expired, until 1860, when he represented Fairfield district in the secession convention. He then organized a regiment of infantry for service, and as colonel of the 17th South Carolina regiment did some gallant fighting. He was killed by the fragment of a shell at the battle of Second Manassas, Va., Aug. 29–30, 1862. He was married on Jan. 24, 1833, to Sarah Rebecca, daughter of Robert Stark, of Columbia, S. C. She bore him one daughter, Emma (who died unmarried), and one son, Robert Stark Means, who, as major of the 17th South Carolina volunteer infantry, Confederate States army, was desperately wounded at South Mountain, Md., in the fighting of Sept. 14–16, 1862; and being left on the field, became a prisoner in the hands of the Federal soldiers. For gallantry in this action, he was made lieutenant-colonel. Being disabled by his wounds, he did not return to active service again, but served on post duty until Gen. Lee surrendered, at which time, though still unfit for duty, he joined Gen. Johnston and surrendered with the latter's forces.

John Hugh Means

MANNING, John Laurence, thirty-seventh governor of South Carolina (1852–54), was born at Hickory Hill, the family estate in Clarendon county, S. C., Jan. 29, 1816, son of Richard Irvine and Elizabeth Peyre (Richardson) Manning. His earliest ancestor in America was William Richardson, who settled at Jamestown, Va., in the 17th century. From him the line of descent runs through his son, Richard, who was married to Elizabeth Cantey, and their daughter, Susannah, who was married to Laurence Manning and who was the grandmother of Gov. Manning. His father was governor of South Carolina in 1824–26. The son was tutored at home by Rev. John White Chanler and afterward attended Hatfield Academy at Camden, S. C. In 1833, he entered Princeton, but in his senior year was recalled by the death of his father. In 1837, he was graduated at South Carolina College. He first followed the occupation of a planter in South Carolina, and afterward gave himself to the interests of his large sugar estates in Louisiana, where his works were among the first and most progressive on the Mississippi river. Entering political life early in his career, he served for several terms in the assembly and senate of the South Carolina legislature, and when but thirty years of age was nominated for governor. So close was the contest that he was defeated by only one vote against him. In 1852, however, he was elected governor of South Carolina by an overwhelming majority. During his term of office he especially devoted himself to advancing the cause of education, and the scholarships he established in the South Carolina College have educated some of the most useful public men of his state, while from his ample means he aided many young men to acquire educations. A notable event of his administration was the celebrated case of Blackledge and Motley, to whom, for the murder of a fugitive slave, unsparing justice was dealt in spite of powerful influence and strong appeals for executive clemency. Gov. Manning was a delegate to the convention that nominated Buchanan for president, and was one of the committee appointed to inform the latter of his nomination. He was tendered the diplomatic office to St. Petersburg by Pres. Buchanan, but for private reasons declined the honor. Although originally opposed to secession, when the issue came he signed the ordinance, and during the war served on the staff of Gen. Beauregard. In 1865, he was elected to the United States senate, but with other Southern senators was not allowed to take his seat. After the changes in state government in 1876, he was state senator for one term, and then retired to his home, Millford, in Clarendon county. Toward the close of his life he removed to the home of his daughter and her husband, David Rogerson Williams, at Camden, S. C. Manning was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and in 1848 delivered before that and the '76 Association an address which was published at the request of the two societies. He was married first, in 1838, to Susan Frances Hampton, of Columbia, S. C., who died, leaving three children; second, at Warner Hall, Gloucester co., Va., in 1848, to Sally Bland, daughter of Colin Clarke and great-granddaughter of Richard Bland, the "Cato of the revolution;" she died in 1885, leaving two children. Gov. Manning died at Camden, S. C., Oct. 29, 1889.

ADAMS, James Hopkins, thirty-eighth governor of South Carolina (1854–56), was born in Richland county, S. C., Mar. 15, 1812, son of Harry and Mary Howell Hart (Goodwin) Adams, whose families were originally from Virginia. He was fitted for college at Partridge's Preparatory School, famous in its day, and was graduated at Yale in 1831. After his graduation he became a planter, but took at once an active part in public affairs, being a member of the famous convention of South Carolina which passed the nullification act of 1832. Physically, Gov. Adams was a man of generous proportions, and endowed by nature with a commanding presence. Mentally, though not professedly a scholar, few men were more familiar with current history. He was a close debater, with a quickness of apprehension and a force of exposition seldom seen. In the heat of an exciting canvass he was in his element, and, at all times ready and effective, he was often impressively eloquent. His first important service was as brigadier of cavalry which branch of the militia he brought to most excellent condition. In the legislature of South Carolina, as representative from Richland county, he served a large part of his life. His administration as governor, successful as to other matters, was chiefly marked by his widely known argument and message on the reopening of the slave trade with Africa. He advocated this radical measure on humanitarian grounds, and as a means of rooting out the atrocities known to exist in connection with the illicit traffic in slaves, and though a large majority differed from his views on that subject, yet all admitted his earnestness and ability in support of his position. Immediately succeeding his term as governor, he was a candidate for the United States senate, but failed of election. He retired to private life, but the great struggle between the states was near, and he could not resist the call of duty. He was a member of that body which passed the Ordinance of Secession, formally declaring the withdrawal of South Carolina from the Union. In 1860, he, with James L. Orr and Robert Barnwell, were sent as peace commissioners to intercede with Pres. Buchanan. This was his last public service. He was married, Apr. 10, 1832, to Jane Margaret, daughter of Samuel and Jane Scott, and had by her eleven children. Gov. Adams died at Live Oak, his country residence in Richland county, July 13, 1861.

ALLSTON, Robert Francis Withers, thirty-ninth governor of South Carolina (1856–58), was born at Waccamaw, Georgetown co., S. C., Apr. 21, 1801, son of Benjamin and Charlotte Ann (Allston) Allston, and grandson of William Allston, who was aid to Gen. Marion during the revolution. After receiving a preparatory education in the local schools, he entered West Point Military Academy in 1817, and was graduated there in 1821, as brevet second lieutenant in the 3rd artillery. From Aug. 8, 1821, to Feb. 1, 1822, he served on the coast survey under Lieut.-Col. Kearney, assisting in the survey of the harbors of Plymouth and Provincetown, Mass., and the entrance of Mobile bay. Compelled by private affairs to resign his commission in 1822, he engaged in rice planting on his family estate, Chicora Wood, on the Pee Dee river, reclaiming a wild territory by a system of canals and embankments. During 1823–27, he was surveyor-general of South Carolina; was a member of the lower house of the state legislature in 1828–30, and was elected to the state senate in 1832. He continued to serve in the latter body by re-elections, becoming its president in 1850, and retaining this position until he was elected governor of South Carolina in 1856. During 1831–38 he served as adjutant-general of the state; was trustee of the South Carolina College in 1841–64; was president of the Waccamaw Indigo Society in 1858–61, and president of the All Saints Agricultural Society in 1859–61. The cause of education was always a chief object of interest to him, and he greatly improved the condition of public schools in his state, emphasizing, while he was governor, the importance of local taxation to supplement the state appropriation for their support. Rice culture is also much indebted to him for the introduction of more scientific methods of cultivation and better varieties of seed. In 1855, he sent to the Paris exposition samples of rice, which gained a silver medal there, and in 1856, a gold medal for their perfect condition, after being kept for a year. He became one of the most prosperous planters of the state, and though he had begun with but 300 acres, he finally cultivated 1,500, 1,200 acres of which were planted in rice. He was also interested in blooded live stock, and imported a number of the finest sheep, cattle, and horses to improve the native breeds. Gov. Allston published a "Memoir on Rice" (1843); "Report on Free Schools" (1847), and "Sea Coast Crops" (1854). He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; St. Cecelia's Society; South Carolina Historical Society, and several agricultural societies. In 1832, he was married in Charleston, S. C., to Adele, daughter of William Petigru, and sister of the Hon. James Lewis Petigru. They had nine children, five of whom reached maturity. Gov. Allston died at Chicora Wood, near Georgetown, S. C., Apr. 7, 1864.

GIST, William Henry, fortieth governor of South Carolina (1858–60), was born in Charleston, S. C., Aug. 20, 1809, son of Francis Fincher Gist. His first American ancestor, Christopher Gist or Guest, emigrated from England, and settled in Maryland on the south side of the Patapsco river in 1682, but in 1691, removed to Baltimore county. He married Edith Cromwell, of the Oliver Cromwell family, and their son Richard became the presiding magistrate of Baltimore in 1736. The latter was married to Zipperah Murray, and had a son named Christopher, who served as Washington's guide on the expedition of 1753, to ascertain the number of the French forces, and whose journal formed the foundation for all historical accounts of the trip. It is said that he saved Washington's life while crossing the Allegheny river. He married Sarah Howard, whose father took an active part in quelling Monmouth's rebellion in England. Their son William, who was an officer in the British army, married Sarah Fincher, and was Gov. Gist's grandfather. The latter removed with his parents to Union county, about 1819, was educated at the South Carolina College, and became the foremost lawyer in that part of South Carolina. He took an active interest in politics, and served as a member of the state senate during 1852–56. He was elected governor of South Carolina in 1858. Gov. Gist was a consistent follower of Calhoun, a firm believer in the doctrine of state sovereignty, and threw all his influence on the side of secession. One of his last executive acts was the signing of the ordinance of secession, Dec. 20, 1860. He was married first, in 1828, to Louisa Bowen, of Laurens, S. C., a daughter of George and Tabitha Bowen; second, to Mary, daughter of Reuben Rice. He had twelve children. One of his sons, William, was killed in the civil war. Gov. Gist died at Rose hill, S. C., in September, 1874.

PICKENS, Francis Wilkinson, forty-first governor of South Carolina (1860–62), was born at Togadoo, St. Paul's parish, Pendleton (now Oconee) co., S. C., Apr. 7, 1805. His father was the son of Andrew and Susan Smith (Wilkinson) Pickens, governor of South Carolina in 1816–18. He was educated at Franklin College, now the University of Georgia, and at the South Carolina College, which he left in 1827, his senior year. In 1829, he was admitted to the bar, and opened an office at Edgefield. He was a member of the state legislature in 1832, and during 1835–43, served in the United States house of representatives, where he took high rank as a ready debater and eloquent speaker. He served on important committees, and in the report on the relations between the Federal and state governments, defended with vigor the doctrine of states rights. In 1836, he made a speech in congress denying the right of that body to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia without the consent of Virginia and Maryland. In 1844, he was elected to the state senate. He was a delegate to the Nashville convention of 1850–51, in which Southern rights, secession, and similar matters were discussed, and to the Democratic national convention in 1856, when James Buchanan was nominated for president. In 1858, Pres. Buchanan appointed him U. S. minister to Russia. He returned to the United States at the close of that administration, and was elected governor of South Carolina, taking his seat in 1860, just before the outbreak of the war. He took, from necessity, a conspicuous part in the secession movement and in the preparation of South Carolina for war; gave the order to fire upon the Star of the West, and demanded from Maj. Anderson the surrender of Fort Sumter. He served for two years, and was succeeded by Milledge L. Bonham; he then retired to his plantation. He was three times married, but left only daughters. His youngest daughter, Rebecca Calhoun Pickens, was married to Hon. John E. Bacon, of South Carolina. He died in Edgefield, S. C., Jan. 25, 1869.

F. W. Pickens

BONHAM, Milledge Luke, soldier and forty-second governor of South Carolina (1862–64), was born in Saluda county, S. C., Dec. 25, 1813, son of James and Sophie (Smith) Bonham, and grandson of Absolom Bonham, and of Jacob Smith, a partisan captain in the revolutionary war. He received the rudiments of his education in the old field schools of the neighborhood, and his academic training at Edgefield and Abbeville, until fitted for college, when he entered the South Carolina College, at which he was graduated in 1834, with the second honor of the class. He then devoted himself to the study of law at Edgefield Court House, and whilst thus engaged, volunteered for the Seminole or Florida war, in the company commanded by Capt. (afterward Gen.) James Jones. During this war he was appointed brigadier-major (or adjutant-general) of the South Carolina brigade, which was commanded by Gen. Bull. He was admitted to the bar in 1837, settled at Edgefield Court House and began practice. He was elected to the legislature of the state as a member of the house from Edgefield district, and was captain of the famous cavalry troop still in existence as the Edgefield hussars. At the outbreak of the war with Mexico he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 12th regiment, United States army, and was subsequently made its colonel. After the cessation of hostilities, he was appointed military governor of one of the provinces of Mexico, and remained in command thereof for about one year. When he returned from Mexico he was elected solicitor, or prosecuting attorney, for the southern circuit, South Carolina, and served during 1848–57, when he was elected to the United States congress, to succeed Hon. Preston S. Brooks. He was a member of the 36th congress when South Carolina seceded from the Union. He retired with the other representatives of the state, and was appointed major-general in command of the provisional army of South Carolina. He was made brigadier-general in the Confederate army on Apr. 23, 1861, and commanded his brigades at the battles of Blackburn's ford and Manassas. Owing to an issue with the president, he resigned from the army, and was elected a representative in the first Confederate congress, serving until he was elected governor of his state in 1862. On the expiration of his term of office he returned to the army, being reappointed with the rank of brigadier-general on Feb. 20, 1865, his brigade consisting of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd South Carolina cavalry regiments, with Col. William Trenholm's battalion of South Carolina cavalry, and with this command he surrendered with Johnston's army at Greensboro, N. C. After the war he returned to Edgefield and resumed the practice of the law, and the superintendence of his planting operations. In 1868, he was a delegate to the national Democratic convention, which was held in New York state, but he took no active part in politics until the memorable campaign of 1876, led by Gen.

M. L. Bonham

Wade Hampton for the redemption of the state from carpet-bag rule. In 1878, he was appointed railroad commissioner for the state, and when the commission was increased to three members, he was made chairman thereof, holding this position till his death, which occurred at White Sulphur Springs, Va., Aug. 27, 1890.

MAGRATH, Andrew Gordon, forty-third governor of South Carolina (1864–65), was born in Charleston, S. C., Feb. 8, 1813, son of John and Maria (Gordon) Magrath, of Scotch-Irish descent. His father took part in the Irish rebellion of 1798 and was arrested, but having escaped, fled to this country and settled in Charleston, where he engaged in business as a merchant. The son, after receiving a preliminary education at Bishop England's school, entered the South Carolina College and was graduated there in 1831. His legal studies were begun with Hon. James L. Petigru and continued under Judge Story at the law school of Harvard University. In 1835, he was admitted to the South Carolina bar and began the practice of his profession in Charleston. He was elected to the state legislature in 1840, and was re-elected in 1842, during his service in that body becoming distinguished as a debater. In 1850, when separate state action was advocated by a large party in the South, he was conspicuous among those who opposed and defeated it, and in 1852, he was a member of the convention called for further consideration of that question. In 1856, he was elected a delegate from the state-at-large to the national Democratic convention at Cincinnati, but, upon being appointed by Pres. Pierce U. S. judge of South Carolina, resigned before the convention met. During his tenure of that office he raised the United States court of his state to a position of high distinction. Upon the election of Pres. Lincoln, Judge Magrath made himself the leader of the secession movement by a speech from the bench, during which he resigned his post and divested himself of the robes of office. It was upon this occasion that he used the words, later inscribed on banners and quoted everywhere in the South: "The time for deliberation has passed; the time for action has come!" He was at once elected a delegate to the South Carolina convention, which, on Dec. 20, 1860, passed the first ordinance of secession. While still a member of that body he was selected by Gov. Pickens as secretary of state. As soon as the Confederate government was organized, Judge Magrath was appointed by Pres. Davis Confederate states judge for South Carolina, which position he held until November, 1864, when he was elected governor by the legislature. He was inaugurated in Columbia on Dec. 20th, when Federal troops were besieging the city. During his administration the state passed through a period of deep depression. Its treasury was bankrupt and the people were impoverished and discouraged. Columbia, its capital, was sacked and left in ashes by the Federal army, but prior to Gen. Sherman's occupation of that city the more important state archives were removed and the remainder destroyed. Upon the fall of the Confederacy in April, 1865, Gov. Magrath was arrested by order of the United States government and, with Gov. Allison of Florida, Gov. Clark of Mississippi, and other prominent Confederates, was confined as a prisoner of state in Fort Pulaski, but was released on parole late in December, 1865. He was the last of South Carolina's governors elected by her legislature under the Constitution of 1700. After the war he resumed the practice of law in Charleston, soon re-establishing himself among the leading lawyers of the state. He was eminent in all the departments of his profession, both in theory and practice, while as an advocate he was distinguished for his command of language and his capacity for historic and literary illustration. He was married first Mar. 18, 1843, to Emma C. Mikell, of Edisto Island, S. C., who had nine children, and second in 1865 to Mary E. Cord, of Columbia, S. C. Gov. Magrath died in Charleston, S. C., Apr. 9, 1893.

A. G. Magrath

PERRY, Benjamin Franklin, provisional governor of South Carolina (1865), was born in Pickens county, S. C., Nov. 20, 1805, of English ancestry. His father and maternal grandfather were both revolutionary soldiers. He worked on his father's farm and attended school alternately until at the age of sixteen he was sent to a school at Asheville, N. C. He learned the Latin grammar in one week, and prepared to enter South Carolina College. He read law in Greenville and Columbia, was admitted to the bar in Columbia, and began practice in Greenville in 1827. Early displaying an inclination for politics, he was a delegate to the Union convention in 1832, and in the same year became the editor of the "Mountaineer," a Union paper. He was elected a delegate in 1832 to a convention called to nullify the tariff acts of congress, and in 1833 to a convention called for the purpose of considering the promise made by Clay and Calhoun. In 1834, he was the Union candidate for congress in the congressional district of Mr. Calhoun, whose influence was used against him; he was defeated by a majority of sixty votes only in 7,000 by his popular opponent, Warren R. Davis. He was elected state representative in 1836, and served as such until he was elected state senator in 1844. In 1845, he was made a trustee of South Carolina College and was continuously re-elected up to the time of the war. He was defeated for congress in 1846 by the Whig vote and Mr. Calhoun's influence. In 1848, he was a Cass presidential elector-at-large; in 1850, editor of the "Southern Patriot," the only Union paper in the state; delegate to the state convention of 1852, and delegate to the historic national Democratic convention at Charleston in 1860. On account of his Unionism, he was defeated for the state secession convention in 1860, but to make amends the people immediately elected him to the legislature, without his leaving his office to electioneer. In the famous Charleston convention he boldly declared his Union views amid a storm of hisses. When his state acted he loyally joined her, good naturedly saying "she was going to the devil and he would go with her," and gave true support to the South. In the fury of a turbulence rarely equalled, he held the respect of all parties. He was made a Confederate commissioner in 1862, Confederate States district attorney in 1863, and Confederate States district judge in 1864. After the war, in

B. F. Perry

1865, he was appointed by Pres. Johnson provisional governor of South Carolina; was elected U. S. senator in 1866, but was denied his seat by congress; was delegate to the Philadelphia peace convention in 1866; delegate to the Seymour national Democratic convention, New York, in 1868, and to the Tilden convention, St. Louis, in 1876. He advocated the Louisville & Cincinnati railroad, was the father of the Greenville & Columbia railroad, and without fee secured legally to Greenville the Baptist Female College. As a legislator he abolished the parish system, making the basis of representation equal in the upper and lower chamber, and gave the election of president and governor to the people. He established the penitentiary, selected the site for the state capitol at Columbia, S. C., untied the law and equity courts, and divorced the banks from the state. He was the author of "Reminiscences of Public Men" (1883), and left in manuscript several sketches of American statesmen, which his wife has edited, enlarged, and published under the title, "Sketches of Eminent American Statesmen, with Speeches and Letters from Gov. Perry, Prefaced by an Outline of the Author's Life," with an introduction by Wade Hampton (1887). He was married in 1837, to Elizabeth Frances McCall, niece of Robert Y. Hayne, governor and U. S. senator. They had nine children; four survive him, Mrs. William Beattie, Hon. William H. Perry, Dr. H. M. Perry, and Benjamin F. Perry. He died at his home "Sans Souci," Greenville, S. C., Dec. 3, 1886.

ORR, James Lawrence, statesman and forty-fourth governor of South Carolina (1866–68), was born at Craytonville, Anderson co., S. C., May 12, 1822, son of Christopher and Martha (McCann) Orr. His paternal great-grandfather came to this country from Ireland in 1730, and after residing for a time in Pennsylvania removed to Wake county, N. C. His grandfather, Jehu Orr, was a soldier in the revolutionary war. James Lawrence attended the schools of his native place until he attained his eighteenth year, when he entered the University of Virginia. He remained there about two years, and afterward began the study of law. In May, 1843, he was admitted to practice, and opened an office in Anderson, at the same time establishing there a paper, which he called the "Anderson Gazette," and which he conducted for one year. In 1844 he was elected by the Democratic party to the legislature, where he served two terms. In that body he denounced nullification, advocated a general reform of the free school system, and earnestly supported a measure for giving to the people instead of the legislature the election of presidential electors. In 1848, he was chosen to congress, and was reelected until 1858, when he declined to serve longer. In congress he was soon accorded a prominent position among able Southern statesmen. He opposed the annexation of Utah and New Mexico, and the admission of California into the Union, and resisted all compromise measures except the Fugitive Slave Law. He was a devoted friend of the Union, but deprecated the agitation of the slavery question. While a member of the 33rd congress, he was appointed chairman of the committee on Indian affairs. As a member of the Southern rights convention, held in May, 1851, at Charleston, S. C., he opposed the policy while maintaining the right of secession, and it was largely due to his efforts that the secession ordinance framed on that occasion failed. When the Anti-Catholic, Know-Nothing movement swept the country in 1854, he was, with Stephen A. Douglas, the first prominent man in the United States to take a strong stand against it, and in a Democratic meeting held on July 4th of that year in Philadelphia made a brilliant and fearless assault on the party, preventing many public men from joining its ranks. On the assembling of the 35th congress in December, 1857, Mr. Orr was chosen speaker of the house over whose deliberations he presided with acknowledged fairness and ability. He earnestly opposed the withdrawal of South Carolina from the Union, but finding secession triumphant, cast his lot with his native state, and faithfully worked for the Southern cause. He was appointed one of the three Confederate commissioners that visited Washington in December, 1860, to treat with the government for the surrender of the United States forts in Charleston harbor, which he subsequently commanded for several months, and on his return raised one of the first Southern rifle regiments. In 1861, he was elected a member of the Confederate senate. He remained in Richmond in the discharge of his duties until the close of the war. He was the first governor elected under the Constitution, when South Carolina was rehabilitated under Johnson's plan of reconstruction, and served in that office during 1866–68, bringing some degree of order out of the chaos that followed upon the overthrow of the Confederate and state authority. He urged upon the people the necessity of giving to the negroes a qualified suffrage in order to forestall a universal suffrage act by congress, which otherwise he was convinced would be passed. This advice brought down upon him a storm of abuse, which disclosed so clearly the temper of the majority in South Carolina, that the Howard amendment was at once passed by congress and also a supplementary act placing the ten Southern states under military control. Gov. Orr, by his conciliatory course, succeeded in largely mitigating the rigor of military government, which under him rarely interfered with the civil administration. Soon after retiring from the executive chair, he was elected by the legislature judge of the 8th circuit of South Carolina, and in this capacity rendered a decision which, being universally adopted by the juries, went far in its effects to save the people of the state from absolute bankruptcy and financial ruin; namely, that the debts contracted during the war should be scaled to the basis of the existing wealth of the country, and that the note or the bond held by the creditor should share *pro rata* in the depreciation of the property held by the debtor, inasmuch as it was caused not by his own act, but by the calamities of war, and acts of the government. He retained his judgeship till December, 1872, when Pres. Grant appointed him minister to Russia. The climate proved too rigorous for his constitution, and he only lived two months after the presentation of his credentials. He was married in November, 1843, to Mary Jane, daughter of Dr. Samuel Marshall, of Abbeville district, S. C. He died in St. Petersburg, May 5, 1873.

James L. Orr

SCOTT, Robert Kingston, forty-fifth governor of South Carolina (1868–72), was born in Armstrong county, Pa., July 8, 1826. Robert Scott, his grandfather, was born in the north of Ireland, where his ancestors took refuge after the battle of Culloden in 1746, wherein the Clan Buccleuch, to which they belonged, was put to flight. Before the American revolutionary war he came to America and at the age of seventeen entered the colonial army. Throughout the campaign he served with credit and on the termination of the war settled at Shamokin, Northumberland co., Pa., where he died. John Scott, the father of Robert Kingston Scott, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and at its close removed to Armstrong county. The son received the best elementary instruction the common schools afforded. At the age of sixteen he went to Ohio, attended Central College for a time, and after studying medicine at the Starling Medical College in 1850, emigrated to California. He engaged first in mining and then in the practice of medicine, but after a prospecting tour in Mexico and South America returned to Ohio in 1851, and settled in Henry county, where he commenced the practice of medicine. Later his investments in land began to make profitable returns and enabled him gradually to withdraw from the active duties of his profession. In 1857–61, he engaged in merchandizing. At the breaking out of the civil war, Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, appointed Dr. Scott major, with instructions to organize the famous 68th regiment of Ohio volunteers. He took part in the reduction of Fort Donelson, the two days' battle at Pittsburg Landing, and the siege of Corinth, and in July, 1862, was promoted to the rank of colonel. On Oct. 3rd, he was assigned to a brigade, and after joining Gen. Hurlbut took part in the battle of Hatchie river with Gen. Price's army; he received honorable mention for gallant conduct, and was made brigade commander. On the reorganization of the army, the 68th became a part of the 17th corps. Col. Scott commanded the advance of Gen. Logan's division on the march into Mississippi, and was in action at Port Hudson, Raymond, Jackson, and Champion Hills. During the investment of Atlanta, he was taken prisoner but escaped; he was recaptured and taken to Charleston where he was exchanged on Sept. 24, 1864. He immediately resumed the command of his brigade, and accompanied Gen. Sherman in his march to the sea. In December, 1865, Col. Scott was ordered to report to Gen. Howard for duty, and on Jan. 2, 1866, received from that officer instructions to relieve Gen. Rufus Saxton, then assistant commissioner of the fieldman's bureau in South Carolina. Previous to his assignment to duty in that state, he was brevetted major-general for good conduct as an officer. He arrived in Charleston on Jan. 19th, and found that almost the entire population was in a state of destitution. Through his tenacity and executive skill, order was re-established. In March, 1868, he was nominated by the Republican party of South Carolina as governor. He formally declined but being pressed by his friends was elected by a majority of 46,000. In 1870, he was re-elected by a majority of 34,000 votes. He entered upon his duties under circumstances which required the exercise of profound judgment, patience, and moral courage, and although contending against great odds, gradually succeeded in establishing a policy which was recognized and supported by the best citizens of the state. In 1871, with other state officials, he was charged with a fraudulent overissue of state bonds but justified his course in a message to the legislature and thus defeated a resolution of impeachment. About the same time much excitement was caused by the "Ku-Klux" outrages, but Gov. Scott promptly suppressed them with the aid of United States troops. From 1872–77, he was in the real-estate business in Columbia, S. C., and afterward followed the same business at Napoleon, O. He died at Napoleon, O., Aug. 13, 1900.

MOSES, Franklin J., forty-sixth governor of South Carolina (1872–74), was born at Sumter, S. C., about 1838. His father was a wealthy lawyer and planter and gave him a careful education. In 1861, he was the private secretary of Gov. Francis W. Pickens, of South Carolina, and in this position became prominent and influential in state politics. During the later years of the civil war, he served as a conscript officer in the Confederate service, and by his official course alienated many of his former friends. In 1866, he allied himself with the Republican leaders who then controlled the affairs of South Carolina, and being politic, magnetic, and forceful, soon became the head of the party. He was made associate judge of the Sumter district, but grossly abused and used for private gain the trust reposed in him. In 1867, he was elected adjutant-inspector-general of the state, and a member of the state legislature, in which body he became the undisputed leader of the colored members. He secured large appropriations of the state funds which he scattered in a reckless and criminal manner among his favorites. In 1872, he was elected governor of South Carolina, and held the office until 1874. His corrupt acts as governor continued open and flagrant, and he retired to private life totally discredited and without friends. His career thereafter was steadily downward. His wife secured a divorce from him and he became a harmless wanderer. He has been frequently imprisoned for obtaining money under false pretences and by theft; served short terms in the penitentiary of New York state, and in 1885, was sentenced to the Massachusetts state prison at Charlestown for a term of three years for swindling. He was, however, pardoned in 1887 by Gov. Ames, on the representation that he had not long to live.

CHAMBERLAIN, Daniel Henry, jurist and forty-seventh governor of South Carolina (1874–76), was born in West Brookfield, Worcester co., Mass., June 23, 1835, son of Eli and Achsah (Forbes) Chamberlain, and descendant of William Chamberlain, who settled in Billerica, Mass., in 1765. His early life was passed in work on his father's farm and in attendance in the common schools of his native town. In 1849–50, he spent a few months at the academy at Amherst, Mass., and in 1854, passed part of a year at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., teaching school each winter during 1852–56. He then entered the High School in Worcester, Mass., where, in 1857, he completed his preparation for college; but being without the money to go on, he remained a year as teacher in the same school, and 1859, entered Yale College, being graduated three years later with the highest honors in oratory and English composition. Upon the completion of his college course he entered the Harvard Law School, but remained there only till the fall of 1863, when he could no longer resist the duty of entering the army. He received a lieutenant's commission in the 5th Massachusetts cavalry, a regiment of colored volunteers, and served until the close of the civil war. In the fall of 1867, he was chosen

D.H.Chamberlain

a member of the constitutional convention called under the Reconstruction Acts, and took his seat in that body in January, 1868. He was a member of its judiciary committee and an influential member in all its deliberations. He so acquitted himself in these duties that all the friends of the new Constitution desired him to be one of the state officers who were to establish in practical operation the new organization of government. The office of attorney-general, being in the line of his chosen profession, was the only one he would consent to take, and to this he was chosen, holding it for four years continuously. He was elected governor of South Carolina, and served from Dec. 1, 1874, until April, 1877. In the election of 1876, although he had been ardently supported by the Democratic party of the state from the moment of his advent as governor, the same party on the alleged ground of his obnoxious associates and supporters, bitterly and violently opposed his re-election. The result of the election was contested and Gov. Chamberlain held his office until a month after the inauguration of Pres. Hayes, whereupon, after the removal of the troops which had been stationed at Columbia for the support of the governor, he withdrew and abandoned the office. Removing to New York city, Gov. Chamberlain resumed the practice of his profession until 1899. On the foundation of the law school of Cornell University he became nonresident professor of American constitutional law. He has been a frequent contributor to leading periodicals, such as the "North American Review," "Harvard Law Review," "Yale Law Journal," "New Englander," "Yale Review," "American Law Review," and "American Historical Review." His miscellaneous writings and addresses include "Relation of Federal and State Judiciary," "Constitutional History as Seen in American Law," "Tariff Aspects with Some Special Reference to Wages," "Limitations of Freedom," "Imperialism," and many more on similar topics. He received the degree of LL.B. from Harvard, 1864; M.A. from Yale, 1867; and LL.D. from South Carolina University, 1872. Mr. Chamberlain is a member of the American Social Science Association, National Civil Service League, American Archæological Institute, and of several other scientific and social associations. He was married at Washington, D. C., Dec. 16, 1869, to Alice, daughter of George W. Ingersoll, of Bangor, Me.

HAMPTON, Wade, soldier and forty-eighth governor of South Carolina (1876–78), was born in Charleston, S. C., Mar. 28, 1818, son of Col. Wade and Ann (Fitzsimons) Hampton, and grandson of Gen. Wade Hampton, of revolutionary fame. His mother's ancestry can be traced back for five hundred years to one of the first primates of Ireland, while his father was of English descent. The son was graduated at South Carolina University in 1836, and afterward studied law for a time, but without the intention of practicing his profession. His early manhood was largely devoted to his plantation interests. Later he was elected a member of the South Carolina legislature, but on account of his unpopular political opinions, did not serve long in that capacity. His speech against reopening the slave trade was characterized by the New York "Tribune" as a "masterpiece of logic, directed by the noblest sentiments of the Christian and the patriot." When the civil war broke out he enlisted as a private, but subsequently raised the "Hampton Legion," which he commanded with distinguished gallantry to the close of the war. At Bull Run, 600 of his men held Warrenton road against Col. Keyes' corps; while for his services at the battle of Seven Pines, where his legion suffered severely and he himself was wounded, he was raised to the rank of brigadier-general of cavalry. In September, 1862, he was engaged in the battle of Antietam, and in the following month took part in the raid into Pennsylvania. He fought with splendid bravery at the battle of Gettysburg, receiving three wounds, and was appointed major-general, dating from August, 1863. In June, 1864, by giving Sheridan's forces a severe check at Trevellian Station, he probably saved Lynchburg. In twenty-three days he captured over 3,000 prisoners and much material of war, with a loss of 700 men. He was assigned to Lee's cavalry in August, with the rank of lieutenant-general, and in September attacked the rear of the Federal army, securing 400 prisoners, besides 2,486 beeves. It was about this time that his son lost his life in battle. Being transferred to South Carolina, he commanded the cavalry forming the rear guard of the Confederate army, and attempted to arrest Gen. Sherman's advance northward. After the destruction of Columbia by fire, each of the generals accused the other of willfully burning the city, and a spirited correspondence ensued, establishing the fact that it was not ordered by either Sherman or Hampton, but was caused by the large accumulation of cotton and other inflammable substances, which it was deemed advisable to destroy before the city was evacuated. At the close of hostilities, Gen. Hampton retired to his estate and engaged in cotton planting. During the reconstruction period, he favored a conciliatory policy, and in 1866 referred to the negro as follows: "As a slave he was faithful to us; as a free man let us treat him as a friend. Deal with him frankly, justly, kindly, and my word for it, he will reciprocate your kindness, clinging to his old home, as his own country and his former master." His views were not then favorably received by Southerners. The ballot had been placed in the hands of the recently liberated negroes, whom slavery had not fitted to exercise this privilege, and who, in South Carolina, outnumbered the whites by nearly 400,000. For a time the negroes were in a majority in the legislature. Affairs continued in a more or less demoralized condition until the election of Gen. Hampton as governor in 1876. His election was disputed by his opponent, Daniel H. Chamberlain, and two governments were organized, but Mr. Chamberlain finally withdrew his claim. The period during which Gov. Hampton directed the fortunes of the state was one of the most critical in her history; and it required great tact and wisdom to steer between the dangers of negro domination and carpet-bag rule. In 1878, he was re-elected governor, but being sent in that year to the United States senate, his term was filled by Lieut.-Gov. W. D. Simpson. He was a member of the senate till 1890, and while in that body his course was that of a conservative Democrat, advocating a sound currency and resisting all inflation. He served on the committees on epidemic diseases, fisheries, and military affairs, and as chairman of the committee on coast defenses. In 1893, he was appointed U. S. commissioner of Pacific railroads by Pres. Cleveland, and

Wade Hampton

was retained in this office by Pres. McKinley until the fall of 1897, when he was succeeded by Gen. James Longstreet. A historian says of him: "Gen. Hampton's services to the state as general, governor, senator, and more recently as her most distinguished private citizen, are comparable only to those of John Rutledge or Charles C. Pinckney in the days following the revolution." He was married first, to Margaret, youngest daughter of Gen. Francis Preston; and second, to a daughter of Gov. McDuffie, of South Carolina. He died in Columbia, S. C., Apr. 11, 1902.

SIMPSON, William Dunlap, jurist and forty-ninth governor of South Carolina (1878–80), was born at Belfast, Laurens district, S. C., Oct. 27, 1823, son of Dr. John Wells Simpson. He was graduated at South Carolina College with honor in 1844, being the youngest member of his class, and then entered the Harvard Law School, but finding the climate too rigorous, he returned to his native state and began the study of law at Laurens courthouse. He was admitted to the bar in 1845, began practice in partnership with Col. Henry C. Young, acquired reputation as a forcible speaker as well as an able lawyer, was several times a member of the general assembly, and once represented Laurens district in the state senate. When, in 1861, South Carolina passed an ordinance of secession he entered the army, was present at the siege of Fort Sumter, and then going to Virginia as aid to Gen. Bonham, participated in the first battle of Manassas, where he displayed great courage. In July, 1861, he was elected major of the 14th regiment, South Carolina volunteers, one of the five called by the state. In the spring of 1862, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and after serving on the coast of South Carolina, was, with the regiment, attached to Grigg's brigade in Virginia, taking part with conspicuous gallantry in the Peninsular and the Maryland campaigns. Later, Gen. Bonham, who then represented the Laurens district in the Confederate congress, was elected governor, and Col. Simpson was chosen to succeed him (1863). He was re-elected to that body and remained a member until the war closed, when he returned to his home and to practice. In 1868, he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention, held in New York city, which nominated Seymour and Blair, and in the same year he was nominated for congress by the Democrats of the 4th district, defeating his Republican competitor, A. S. Wallace, by 4,800 plurality. Though duly commissioned by Gov. Scott, the house of representatives refused him his seat on the ground that he was disqualified by the fourteenth constitutional amendment, and admitted Wallace. In 1876, Col. Simpson, without his own knowledge, was nominated for the office of lieutenant-governor on the ticket with Wade Hampton, and accompanied the latter on an extended campaign, every county being visited. By virtue of this office he was president of the state senate, and acted in that capacity during the troublous times when Gov. Chamberlain attempted to hold the executive chair over into Hampton's term. Col. Simpson was re-elected lieutenant-governor in 1878, though it was understood that he was to be governor, it having been decided that Gov. Hampton was to be sent to the United States senate. Accordingly, on Hampton's election to the latter body, Col. Simpson became governor, having previously acted as such during the period of Gov. Hampton's disability from illness. His term of office expired in 1880. His controlling motive while governor was the advancement of the interests of the people. The passage of a Stock Law Act, and the reopening of South Carolina College were advised by him, both measures being opposed at the time, but eventually adopted. He was the mover in the scheme by which the college, in 1887, was developed into a university. On Dec. 18, 1879, he was elected chief justice of the supreme court of the state. He did not take his seat, however, until August, 1880, and being subsequently elected for a second term, served as chief justice until his death. He was married at Laurens, S. C., in 1846, to Jane E., daughter of Henry Young, his law partner. She survived him with three daughters and four sons: Henry Young Simpson, of the Laurens bar; William D. Simpson, Jr.; Ernest A. Simpson, of the Columbia bar, and Prof. John W. Simpson, of South Carolina College. Judge Simpson died at Columbia, S. C., Dec. 26, 1890.

JETER, Thomas Bothwell, lawyer and fiftieth governor of South Carolina (1880), was born in Union district, S. C., Oct. 13, 1827, son of Dr. John C. and Elizabeth (Gaulman) Jeter. He was graduated at the South Carolina College in 1846; was admitted to the bar in 1848, and until 1868, was associated in the practice of law at Union, with Andrew Wallace Thompson, to whose daughter, Ann Henderson, he was married, Feb. 4, 1857. In 1856, he was a member of the legislature, representing Union county. In January, 1861, he was made president of the Spartanburg & Union railroad, and still held the office when the road was sold in 1873. During 1872–82, he represented Union county in the senate, and then declined further election. In 1876, he was chosen president *pro tem.* of the senate. He held this office until Gov. Wade Hampton was elected to the United States senate. Lieut.-Gov. W. D. Simpson then became governor of the state, and Mr. Jeter lieutenant-governor. When Mr. Simpson was elected chief justice and took his seat on the bench in 1880, Mr. Jeter became governor *ex officio*, and performed the duties of the office until Nov. 30th of the same year, when Gen. Johnson Hagood was inaugurated. In 1882, he was appointed a member of the state railroad commission, just established by the legislature, and served in this capacity until his death, May 20, 1883.

HAGOOD, Johnson, soldier and fifty-first governor of South Carolina (1880–82), was born in Barnwell county, S. C., Feb. 21, 1829, son of Dr. James O. Hagood, a well-known physician, and grandson of Johnson Hagood, a prominent lawyer, who removed from Charleston to Barnwell county early in the nineteenth century. Young Hagood went to the Richmond Academy in Augusta, Ga., and at the age of fifteen was transferred to the Citadel in Charleston, the state military academy, where he was graduated with distinction in 1847. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1850; was then appointed deputy adjutant-general of militia, and was afterward elected commissioner in equity for Barnwell district. This office he held until 1861, when he resigned to enter the Confederate army, and raised the 1st South Carolina volunteers, of which he was elected colonel. He was advanced to the rank of brigadier-general in May, 1862; was present at the first battle of Manassas; took part in the operations around Charleston, and in the battle of Secessionville, was engaged in the defense of Charleston during Gen. Gilmore's siege, and aided in the defense of Fort Wagner and in the operations on James island. He was ordered to Petersburg, Va., in May, 1864, and at Walthall Junction, just beyond, with 1,500 of his own men and 1,100 of Johnson's Tennessee brigade, he met and repulsed five brigades of Gen. B. F. Butler's army. He took an active part in the operations around Petersburg, at one time serving in the trenches with his brigade for sixty-seven days without relief, during which period his men were reduced from 2,300 to 700 by casualties and disease. In August, while fighting on the Weldon road, he became the hero of a gallant exploit. In charging the enemy, about 200 of his command having become entangled in a re-entering angle were exposed to a severe cross-fire. A line of the enemy closed the angle, and a mounted officer, seizing the colors of the 11th regiment, ordered a surrender. Several officers were preparing to obey, when Gen. Hagood called upon his men to shoot the officer. In the excitement his command was not executed, and he himself, having reached the spot, demanded the colors of the officer giving him permission to return to his troops. The officer parleyed. Gen. Hagood demanded a direct answer, and receiving a negative, shot the officer from his horse. His orderly, J. D. Stoney, seized the colors, and the general mounting his adversary's horse, led his men from the terrific fire to which they had been exposed. The officer recovered, and some years after the war Gen. Hagood had the pleasure, by furnishing a statement of facts, of aiding in procuring him a pension. Gen. Beauregard, in reporting the affair to Gen. Lee, used terms most eulogistic of Gen. Hagood, and recommended him for early promotion. He was engaged near the close of 1864, around Wilmington, N. C., and at the battles of Kingston and Bentonville. His command surrendered with Gen. Johnston at Greensboro, N. C., having been reduced from 4,500 to 499 veterans, including himself and his staff. After the war, Gen. Hagood resumed the supervision of his planting interests, but was not permitted to lead a retired life. Under the carpet-bag rule that followed the war in the South, taxation became intolerable. In 1871, a convention of taxpayers, composed of the most intelligent men of the South, convened in Columbia to discuss measures of relief. Gen. Hagood was a member, being appointed on a committee to investigate the condition and management of the Bank of South Carolina. In 1876, Gen. Hagood was elected by the Democrats comptroller-general of the state. He was so successful in organizing and managing his department that he was re-elected in 1878. As a higher mark of appreciation, he was elected governor in 1880, and filled this office for two years. After the close of his administration, Gen. Hagood devoted himself to his plantation, to local enterprises, and to the development of his county. Taking an active interest in education, he was instrumental in establishing a graded school for the town. In 1869, he was elected the first president of the Agricultural and Mechanical Society. He was also president of the board of visitors of the South Carolina Military Academy, and for two terms chairman of the state board of agriculture. He strongly advocated the diversification of farming interests, and by his contributions to the agricultural press, as well as by his own success in grass and stock raising, accomplished much to that end. In 1854, Gen. Hagood was married to Eloise, daughter of Judge Andrew P. Butler, then U. S. senator. He died at Barnwell, S. C., Jan. 4, 1898.

Johnson Hagood

THOMPSON, Hugh Smith, fifty-second governor of South Carolina (1882-86), was born in Charleston, S. C., Jan. 24, 1836, son of Henry Tazewell and Agnes (Smith) Thompson. His family has been an illustrious one in Carolina. His grandfather, Waddy Thompson, Sr., was a distinguished jurist, and his uncle, Gen. Waddy Thompson, Jr., was an eminent lawyer, a congressman, and U. S. minister to Mexico. Hugh Smith Thompson was graduated at the South Carolina Military Academy in 1856, and in 1858 became a lieutenant professor of French in the Arsenal Military Academy, at Columbia, S. C. Later he was captain and professor of belles lettres in the Citadel Academy at Charleston. In the civil war he served bravely as captain of the battalion of state cadets in Charleston, and other parts of the state. After the war he took charge of the Columbia Male Academy until 1876, and was elected state superintendent of education in that year, in 1878, and 1880. He was elected governor in 1882, and re-elected in 1884, but resigned the executive chair, July 10, 1886, to take the place of assistant secretary of the United States treasury, tendered him by Pres. Cleveland. He acted as secretary of the treasury in the absence of his chief, and was appointed the Democratic member of the civil service commission by Pres. Cleveland, in February, 1889; the senate, however, did not act on the nomination, and he was re-appointed by Pres. Harrison, in May, 1889. He served on the commission until 1892, when he resigned to accept the position of comptroller of the New York Life Insurance Co., which he has since held, having removed to New York city. In every position, both state and national, Gov. Thompson has shown the highest qualities. He has been conscientious, energetic, and capable, displaying marked tact, courtesy, and administrative statesmanship. In the civil war his command was unusually notable. It fired the first gun of the war, Jan. 9, 1861, upon a Federal warship, the

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Star of the West; it participated gallantly in the dramatic operations in defense of Charleston, Fort Sumter, and the South Carolina coast, and was not disbanded until after the surrender of Johnston's army. His career as an educator has been equally valuable. He found the school system of South Carolina in bad repute and its funds misused, and put it on its feet by reforms to which his name is firmly linked. He freed it from debt, and against warm opposition established the important plan of supporting the schools by local taxes; and instituted summer normal schools, which trained the teachers and popularized the system. He took a signal part in the redemption of Carolina from carpet-bag rule. As chief magistrate of his state, he discharged his duties with rare ability, winning a second term without opposition. As the acting head of the treasury, the most important department of the government, he bore his great responsibilities masterfully, when in the financial public uneasiness in 1887, the power of the government was invoked to prevent a money depression from running into disaster. Handling his great trust consummately, and impressing the public leaders strongly, he won universal respect and influence. In 1858, he was married to Elizabeth A., daughter of Thomas B. Clarkson, of Columbia, S. C. They have seven children.

SHEPPARD, John Calhoun, fifty-third governor of South Carolina (1886), was born in Edgefield county, S. C., July 5, 1850, son of James and Sarah Louisa (Mobley) Sheppard. His preparatory education was obtained chiefly at Bethany Academy, in Edgefield county, and his collegiate training at Furman University, Greenville, S. C. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1871. Soon afterward he entered into partnership with Le Roy F. Youmans, and had a lucrative practice. Three years later Mr. Youmans removed to Columbia, and Mr. Sheppard continued his practice alone for a year, when he was joined by his brother Orlando. In 1876, Mr. Sheppard was elected to the legislature, and in the following year was chosen speaker of the house, being the youngest man that ever held that position, except Henry Clay. He was re-elected in 1878, and 1880, at the same time being elected speaker. In 1882, he was elected lieutenant-governor, and in 1884, was re-elected. During that official term the governor, Hugh S. Thompson, was appointed in July, 1886, assistant secretary of the treasury under Pres. Cleveland, and Mr. Sheppard became governor for the unexpired term. He filled the office with credit to himself and the state, showing in all his public career distinguished ability and a spirit of proper conservatism. At the expiration of his term he returned to Edgefield and resumed the practice of law. With his accurate knowledge of law, strong and well-modulated voice, and graceful manner, he never fails to hold the attention of a jury. In 1892, Mr. Sheppard was chosen by the Conservative Democratic convention as their candidate for governor, to oppose Gov. Tillman, the "Reform Candidate." The campaign was one of great excitement and bitterness, and though defeated, Sheppard won admiration by his clear, upright, and manly fight. In 1895, he was elected by the people of Edgefield as a member of the constitutional convention, and this without any canvass of the county. In 1898, he was elected to the state senate to fill an unexpired term of two years, and in 1900, was re-elected for the full term of four years. As a citizen he has taken an active concern in all that tends to promote the welfare of his own town and state. He is president of one of the prosperous banks of Edgefield, and has been as successful as a financier as in other departments. In all his relations as a public man and a private citizen, he has sustained an unblemished reputation and richly deserved the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens. In 1879, Mr. Sheppard was married to Helen, daughter of Judge W. H. Wallace.

RICHARDSON, John Peter, fifty-fourth governor of South Carolina (1886–90), was born in Clarendon county, S. C., Sept. 25, 1831, son of John Peter and Juliana Augusta Manning (Richardson) Richardson. His father was governor of South Carolina in 1840–42. After receiving his preparatory education under private tutors he entered South Carolina College, where he was graduated in 1849. In 1856, he was elected to the state legislature and again in 1860. In 1862, he joined the Confederate army, and was stationed at Mobile and various points in Alabama and Mississippi, serving on the staff of Gen. James Cautey, until Lee's surrender. At the close of the war, his ample property being gone, he devoted himself to agriculture in the hope of retrieving his fortune. In 1865, he was elected to represent Clarendon county in the convention called by Pres. Johnson to form a provisional government for the state. He was elected a member of the legislature chosen under the Constitution framed by that convention, and later was elected senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of ex-Gov. John L. Manning, who had been elected to the United States senate. He took a prominent part in the political revolution of 1876, which led to the election of Gen. Wade Hampton as governor, was again a member of the legislature in 1878, and two years later became state treasurer, holding this office till his election as governor in 1886. He was re-elected in 1888, and during both terms performed the duties of chief magistrate ably and faithfully. He was noted for the fluency and charming style of his speeches, but not being a debater or an effective stump speaker, he was retired from public activity when the Tillman movement of 1890 developed. He died at Columbia, S. C., July 6, 1899.

TILLMAN, Benjamin Ryan, fifty-fifth governor of South Carolina (1890–94), was born in Edgefield county, S. C., Aug. 11, 1847, son of Benjamin R. and Sophia (Hancock) Tillman. He was educated at an "old field" school, and at Bethany Academy till the age of seventeen, when he discontinued his studies for the purpose of joining the Confederate army, but was prevented by a severe and prolonged illness, which resulted in the loss of an eye, and kept him an invalid for two years. In 1867, he went to Florida, but returned in 1868, and devoted himself to farming. He served as captain of the "Edgefield hussars," a militia company, during 1884–90, and was for a time chairman of the Democratic organization of his county; but, except such occasional service, he took no active part in politics. Gradually, however, his attention was directed to the depressed condition of the farming interests in his state, and he began to study the larger questions connected therewith. In August, 1885, he made his first public address before a farmers'

society at Bennettsville, in which the causes of agricultural depression were set forth with great boldness and force, and the reform of the board of agriculture, together with the establishment of an experimental farm and of Farmers' Institutes, were urged as measures of relief. This gave rise to a controversy which very soon degenerated into a war of denunciation against the innovator, who was contemptuously styled the "Agricultural Moses." Tillman answered his critics in the Charleston "News and Courier" in a series of letters, which were widely read and aroused profound interest among the farmers and even among people usually indifferent to politics. In April, 1886, a speech delivered by him before a great farmers' convention in Columbia, inaugurated the "farmers' movement" in South Carolina, which afterward grew to such magnitude. A platform was adopted by this convention demanding the foundation of an industrial school for women, and of a separate agricultural college, which later became the principal subject of agitation, and took the first place in Tillman's efforts. In 1887, he secured from Thomas G. Clemson the modification and final draft of his will, which resulted in the erection of the Clemson Agricultural College at Fort Hill, the home of John C. Calhoun. In 1888, Tillman, though not a candidate, took a brief part in the canvass for governor at the request of the Farmers' Association, and secured the election of a legislature which by a narrow vote accepted the Clemson bequest. Meanwhile the Farmers' Alliance was organized, and under Tillman's leadership entered upon the struggle against the undemocratic methods and measures of an oligarchy which had successfully maintained itself since the overthrow of the Republican domination by Gen. Wade Hampton. In January, 1890, the famous "shell manifesto" was issued, calling a convention of the reformers to meet in March. On its assembling Tillman, amid great enthusiasm, was "suggested" for governor, subject, however, to the regular Democratic convention. The canvass for the nomination was one of the most remarkable ever held in the South, and was accompanied by almost unexampled bitterness of public feeling. Opposed by two distinguished citizens, Gen. Bratton and Atty.-Gen. Earle, as well as by the most influential newspapers, Tillman, untried in public affairs and without previous training in debate, sustained himself with singular nerve and skill, invariably commanding the attention of his audiences. The tide of popular enthusiasm in his favor was so great that he was nominated by a vote of 269 to 40, in the Democratic convention held in September. A month before the election another effort was made to defeat him in the final contest, and an opposition ticket was nominated, headed by the distinguished Judge A. C. Haskell, of Columbia, in the hope that this movement would meet with sufficient support from the colored vote. But it ended in complete failure, and Tillman was elected by a great majority, with a legislature strongly in his favor. His administration proved so satisfactory to his fellow-citizens that he was re-elected in 1892, again over powerful opposition, and with a legislature still more decidedly than before pledged to his support. As chief executive he was instrumental in promulgating the Dispensary Law for the control of the sale of liquor by the state, and in founding the Winthrop Normal and Industrial College for Women at Rock Hill. This institution is, together with the Clemson Agricultural College, the largest of its kind in the South. To his efforts was also largely due the increase of the school tax from two to three mills, and the calling of the South Carolina constitutional convention of 1895, in which he served as chairman of the committee on suffrage that framed the article providing for an educational and property qualification for voting, thus eliminating the negro vote. After retiring from the governorship he was elected U. S. senator, over Gen. Butler, for the term beginning Mar. 4, 1895, and was subsequently re-elected for another term, expiring in 1907. On entering the senate he made his first speech in severe denunciation of Pres. Cleveland, which was widely read and excited much adverse criticism on account of its virulence. Mr. Tillman was one of the leaders in securing the insertion of advance positions in the Democratic platform of 1896. He was married in 1868, to Sallie, daughter of Samuel C. Starke, of Elbert county, Ga. They have five children.

EVANS, John Gary, fifty-sixth governor of South Carolina (1894-96), was born in Abbeville county, S. C., Oct. 15, 1863, son of Gen. Nathan George and Ann Victoria (Gary) Evans. His father was a graduate of West Point, and while serving at the battle of Wichita, he captured the only Indian flag ever known to have been used in battle. During the civil war he distinguished himself as a brigadier-general in the Confederate army. The earliest American ancestor, Nathaniel Evans, emigrated from Wales to Philadelphia in 1716, but settled in Marion county, S. C. His son Nathan was married to Mary Lucas; their son Nathan was married to Edith Godbold, and their son Thomas, who was married to Jane Beverly Daniel, was the paternal grandfather of John Gary Evans. The latter was prepared for college in the Cokesbury Conference School, and in 1879, entered Union College (Schenectady, N. Y.), where he was elected president of his class during the junior year. Just before he was to be graduated, however, he entered the law office of an uncle, Maj. William T. Gary, at Augusta, Ga. He was admitted to the bar in 1886, and in 1887, began to practice at Aiken, S. C. In the following year he was elected to the state legislature; was re-elected in 1890; succeeded in repealing the existing Civil Rights Law, and in securing a constitutional convention; and in 1892, was elected to the state senate, where he actively supported the Dispensary Law, as the best solution of the liquor question. In 1894, he was elected governor of South Carolina, and during his term he served as president of the constitutional convention, which his bill in the legislature had secured; vigorously defended the new Constitution, which disfranchised the ignorant negroes and placed the state under the control of intelligent, property-owning citizens. Among other measures passed under his administration, the inauguration of a new system of county government, provisions against trusts and combinations, and an act requiring foreign railroad corporations doing business in the state to become domestic corporations, are the most important. In 1896, he was barely defeated for U. S. senator by Judge Joseph H. Earle. Upon the outbreak of the war with Spain, he offered his services to Pres. McKinley in any capacity, and was commissioned major, acting as inspector-general on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Keifer. Later he served on the staff of Maj.-Gen. William Ludlow, governor of the department of Havana, where he assisted in organizing the civil government and instituted the first American court. At the end of his term of enlistment he resumed the practice of law, removing to Spartanburg, S. C., where he has since been engaged. He is a member of the Spartan City and Elk Clubs of that place; the Commercial Club of Augusta, Ga., and the Waterbury

Club, of Waterbury, Conn. Gov. Evans was married at Waterbury, Conn., Dec. 15, 1897, to Emily Mansfield, daughter of Hon. David Scott and Abbe (Cameron) Plume, of Waterbury.

Truly Yours— W. H. Ellerbe

ELLERBE, William Haselden, fifty-seventh governor of South Carolina (1896–99), was born at Marion, S. C., Apr. 7, 1862, son of Capt. William Shackelford and Sarah Elizabeth (Haselden) Ellerbe. He was sixth in descent from Thomas Ellerbe, an Englishman, who emigrated to Virginia, and thence, in 1736, to South Carolina, buying a plantation on the upper Pee Dee, and being the first in that region to own slaves. Capt. Ellerbe fought under Marion and Col. Hicks in the revolutionary war, and at its close he returned to his plantation, the best managed in the country. After attending Pine Hill Academy, Marion, and Wofford College, Spartanburg, William Ellerbe entered Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., but on account of ill health was obliged to leave before graduation, and in 1883, began farming with his father, whose progressiveness he rivalled. Ability and persistency were followed by success, and he added to the acres which eventually he inherited, until at his death he was one of the largest landholders in the county. In 1890, he made his first appearance in politics, becoming the candidate of the reformers for the comptroller-generalship. His competitor, Stokes, led on the first ballot, but on the solicitation of a Columbia newspaper, four of the Richland delegation changed their votes before the result was announced, and Mr. Ellerbe was nominated by a small majority. In 1892 he was re-elected. In 1894 he was an unsuccessful candidate for governor on the reform ticket, failing probably because the primary had not been an open one; but in 1896, again came forward as a candidate, and defeated Harrison and Whitman, receiving about 58,000 majority. No one since Gov. Richardson's time had so large a following of all classes at the outset, but no executive in the history of the state occupied so embarrassing a position. "When the fierce fire of faction had just began to smoulder, his was the unthankful task and the unpleasant effort of trying to quench the smoking embers." His aim was to obliterate factional lines; to bring into relationships of friendship, men who had once fought side by side, but were now estranged from each other, and in a large measure, he was successful. But his efforts to award offices impartially made him unpopular with the extreme reformers and the extreme conservatives; the people at large, however, believed him to be actuated by the noblest principles, and in spite of unprecedented opposition he was re-elected in 1898. In his second inaugural address, he declared that he should neither attempt to condone the mistakes he had made, nor to shift their responsibility on others, and repeated what he had said two years before: "I assume this office untrammeled by a single promise inconsistent with the welfare of the people." The Spanish war made his situation once more embarrassing, for the applicants for commissions in the army were numerous, and those who failed to receive appointments promptly allied themselves with his opponents. "In making his selection, Gov. Ellerbe rose to the sublimest height of patriotism, and selected those whom he thought best fitted for the respective positions, irrespective of political factions." Though broken by disease when he first assumed office, he worked on, sustained by a strong will and the thought that great issues depended upon him. The strain of his last political campaign aggravated his malady, weakness of the lungs, but he kept at his post until he was removed to his old home, where, though confined to his room, he continued to conduct the business of state. At the time of his death he was a member of the Washington Street Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married at Marlboro, S. C., June 29, 1887, to Henrietta, daughter of Henry J. Rogers, of Brownsville, who survived him, with their five sons and one daughter. At the memorial service held at the state capitol, political opponents as well as friends bore witness to his nobility of character and to his patriotism. "There never beat in the breast of any man," said Sen. Appelt, "a heart more loyal to the interest of his state." He died at Marion, S. C., June 2, 1899.

Miles B. McSweeney

McSWEENEY, Miles Benjamin, fifty-eighth governor of South Carolina (1899–1902), was born at Charleston, S. C., Apr. 18, 1855, son of Miles and Mary McSweeney. Left fatherless at the age of four, he began earning his living as a newsboy, and later was a clerk in a book store and attended an evening school; in 1867, became a printer's apprentice. A few years afterward Washington and Lee University offered a scholarship to the Typographical Union of Charleston, to be awarded to the most deserving of the young men employed in the printing offices of that city; and young McSweeney received the appointment, but in a short time was obliged to leave because he could not pay for his board and clothing. Returning to his trade, he became corresponding secretary and later president of Columbia Typographical Union. In 1877, he removed to Ninety-six, Abbeville co., and with a capital of $65, bought a second-hand press and outfit, on the installment plan, and began the publication of the "Guardian." In a year's time he was owner of his plant, and had made his newspaper generally known in the state. In 1879, he discontinued it, and removing to Hampton county, settled at Hampton, and on August 22nd, began the publication of the "Hampton County Guardian," a weekly journal which is still under his management, and exerts a great influence throughout the state. Both by his newspaper and by direct effort he has done much to advance the prosperity of Hampton. He served for five terms as intendant, and during that period was influential in securing a loan to build a public schoolhouse and saw every dollar of indebtedness paid. He contributed liberally to the fund for building a house of worship for the Methodist church, of which he is a member, and in like manner aided the Baptists in erecting a new edifice, and personally solicited subscriptions in Augusta and Charleston. Mr. McSweeney has been prominent in politics for many years. He was a delegate to the St. Louis convention in 1888, voting for Cleveland; to the convention at Chicago in 1896, when he voted for Bryan, and to the convention at Kansas City in 1900, when he again cast his vote for Bryan. In 1894, after serving for ten years as chairman of the county Democratic committee, he was elected to the legislature. Having been on the staffs of Gen. Stokes and Gen. Moore, holding the rank of major and lieutenant-colonel respectively, he was well fitted to act as chairman of the committee on military, to which position he was chosen. In 1896, he was elected lieutenant-governor by a large majority, and as president of the senate, presided with great acceptability. He was re-elected in 1898 without opposition, and on the death of Gov. Ellerbe in June, 1899, he became acting governor, and at the election of 1900, was chosen over four opponents for the full term. On entering the campaign in 1900, as a candidate for renomination, he published a review of his work as governor, and a statement of the principles on which he stood; claiming that he had conducted the affairs of his office on business principles and free from politics; had done his part in restoring good feeling among the people, and in promoting the prosperity of the state. He favored the liberal and hearty support of common schools, and of higher institutions of learning, and favored the dispensary system as the best solution of the liquor question yet devised. Gov. McSweeney was for several years a trustee of South Carolina College, and a member of the board of visitors of the Citadel and by virtue of his office was chairman of both boards. He was a member of the state Democratic committee for a number of years, was president of the South Carolina State Press Association for eight years, and holds high offices in the Knights of Honor and Knights of Pythias.

BELL, William Allen, educator, was born in Clinton county, Ind., Jan. 30, 1833, son of Nathaniel and Nancy (Endicott) Bell. He was a student at Antioch College under Horace Mann, its first president and was graduated in 1860. He immediately began teaching school in Indianapolis, became principal of the high school in 1865 and editor and publisher of the "Indiana School Journal," published in Indianapolis. He was elected president of Antioch College in 1899 and held the office until 1902 when he resigned and was succeeded by Stephen F. Weston, now dean of the college. Prof. Bell returned to Indianapolis, where he still lives.

JOHNSON, Horace Chauncey, artist, was born at Oxford, Conn., Feb. 1, 1820, son of Almon and Luetta (Jordan) Johnson, and a descendant of Peter Johnson, who emigrated from England and settled in Fairfield, Conn., about 1650. He received his early education at a preparatory school in Cheshire, Conn. He first studied art under Albert H. Emmons at Hartford, and later entered the antique school of the National Academy of Design in New York city. In 1856 he went to Europe, spending two or three years in Italy and residing mostly in Rome, where he studied under Ferraro. He was also a pupil in the English life school and of William Page. On returning to the United States Johnson settled at Waterbury, Conn., where he pursued his profession, painting chiefly portraits. The best known among his productions are "Roman Mother" (1857), "Roman Peasants on the Campagna" and "Grape Gatherers of Gensano" (1858), "Italian Kitchen" and "Betrothal of Joseph and Mary" (1865), "Italian Girls at the Fountain" and "Azrael" (1885), "Rebecca at the Well" (1886). He was married, Sept. 7, 1852, to Ellen, daughter of Andrew Welton of Waterbury, and he died in Waterbury, Dec. 3, 1890.

F. E. Wood

WOOD, Frederick Eugene, educator, was born at Liberty, Sullivan co., N. Y., Sept. 6, 1854, son of Isaiah and Elizabeth (Fayerweather) Wood, and a direct descendant of William Wood, who emigrated to America in 1633. The ancestral line runs through David, John and William Frederick, Mr. Wood's grandfather. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Liberty and at the Mongaup Academy, where he was graduated in 1874. He then began teaching in the public schools of his native county, and in 1876 was elected principal of the Liberty Normal Institute. Having acquired a knowledge of law and accounts, he organized in 1879 the Wood commercial schools of Williamsport and Scranton, Pa., which he conducted for seventeen years. During these years he was prominent in religious and social enterprises, and the Elm Park Sunday school of Scranton became famous through his administration. In 1894 he purchased a half interest in the Scranton "Daily Tribune" and was director and general manager for two years. In 1896 he disposed of his varied interests and removed to New York city, where he organized the Wood's New York School. This is now said to be the largest commercial school in the world. It comprises in reality four schools, two in Manhattan borough, one in Brooklyn and one in Newark, N. J. His brother, Stephen Isaiah, superintends the Newark branch; Frederick E. Wood, Jr., has charge of the Brooklyn branch, and another son, Samuel John Turner Wood, manages the branch on Seventh avenue, New York city. At the Fifth avenue school (New York) 1,000 students are accommodated. The Seventh avenue school is designed for those who seek a quiet, restful place; the departments are smaller and the instruction is practically private. Both day and night sessions are held in all branches, and the total annual attendance is over 6,000. Mr. Wood has amassed a large fortune through early operations in real estate, yet he has never relinquished the tools of his trade, and is as much of a teacher now as in the days of his first struggles. He has delivered a series of discourses, the most important of which are entitled, "Money," "A Good Start is Half the Race," and "Success Brightens and Cheers." He is tactful, energetic and cour-

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ageous, fertile in resource and has remarkable executive ability. On Apr. 26, 1876, he was married to Sarah Jane, daughter of Samuel J. Turner, of Jersey City, N. J., and has three children, Elizabeth Fayerweather (Mrs. H. M. Wolf), Frederick E. and Samuel J. T.

LONG, Daniel Albright, clergyman, was born near Graham, N. C., May 22, 1844, son of Jacob and Jane Stewart (Stockard) Long. His early life was spent on his father's farm, and his early education secured at Dr. Wilson's academy and under his brother, Rev. W. S. Long, D.D. After serving throughout the civil war in the Confederate army, he continued his education at the University of North Carolina, University of Vermont, and at Yale and Columbia universities. He was for ten years president of Graham (N. C.) College. In 1883 he was elected president of Antioch College, and served for sixteen years, which was more than twice as long as any other president had held the chair. Under him the institution met with constantly increasing success. He resigned in 1899 and removed to Graham, N. C., where he resides on the old plantation where he was born and reared. He was married to Mrs. A. B. Beech of Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 11, 1895. He has been president of the American Christian Convention of the United States and Canada eight years, and president of the Christian Publishing Association of the United States and Canada for the same length of time. He is regarded as one of the leading educators, scholars, orators and ministers of the state.

GILLESPIE, George Lewis, soldier and engineer, was born at Kingston, Roane co., Tenn., Oct. 7, 1841, son of George Lewis and Margaret Alice Gillespie. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., with the rank of second lieutenant of engineers, in 1862. He was appointed assistant engineer, army of the Potomac, and on Oct. 30, 1864, became chief engineer, army of the Shenandoah, and continued as such until the close of the war. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel Apr. 9, 1865, and accompanied Gen. Sheridan to New Orleans as his chief engineer, remaining with him while in command of the military division of the Southwest. In 1867 he was ordered North, and was engaged in Boston, Mass., and Portsmouth, N. H., in the construction of permanent fortifications and sundry river and harbor improvements until May, 1869, when he was appointed lighthouse engineer of the tenth lighthouse district. He was again assigned to Gen. Sheridan's staff, and spent four years surveying the battlefields of Winchester, Fisher's hill, Cedar creek, Dinwiddie Court house and Five forks, Va., to illustrate a report on Sheridan's campaigns in the Shenandoah valley and in front of Richmond. After fourteen months' absence abroad (1877–78) he was transferred to Oregon, where between August, 1878, and October, 1881, he was in charge of improvements of the Columbia river and the erection of lighthouses. During 1881–86 he was stationed in New York city in charge of river and harbor improvements, and during 1886–88 he was in charge of similar improvements on the Massachusetts coast. For several years thereafter he superintended the seacoast fortifications at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and Sandy Hook, N. J., being also assigned to the permanent board of engineers, United States army, located at New York city, and of the harbor line board for New York harbor and adjacent waters. In 1892 he completed the project for the improvement of the lower bay, New York, and in 1894 the gun-lift battery at Sandy hook, the first designed in this country for modern armament. He was a member of the boards which selected Galveston, Tex., and San Pedro, Cal., as deep-water harbors, was president of the Mississippi river commission (1895), was chairman of the board appointed to select range-finder stations in New York harbor (1896) and a member of the lighthouse board (1897). On Oct. 2, 1895, he was promoted colonel; on Feb. 11, 1897, was assigned as division engineer of the northeast division, United States army; was appointed brigadier-general, United States volunteers, May 27, 1898, and assigned to the command of the military department of the East at Governor's island, New York harbor, June 30, 1898. He was a member of the board of officers to visit Puerto Rico in 1900 to set apart from the late crown lands those needed for military and naval purposes. He was appointed brigadier-general and chief of engineers of the United States army, May 3, 1901, and a member of the Army War College in Washington and of the board of ordnance and fortification, of which latter he was appointed president on Aug. 8, 1903.

HARRISON, James Thomas, lawyer, was born near Pendleton, Anderson co., S. C., Nov. 30, 1811, son of Thomas and Mary (Earle) Harrison, grandson of James and Elizabeth (Hampton) Harrison, great-grandson of John and Sarah (Daniel) Harrison and descendant of Benjamin Harrison, the signer of the Declaration of Independence. His father, a lawyer, was a captain in the war of 1812 and later controller-general of South Carolina. The son was graduated at the University of South Carolina in 1829, studied law under James L. Pettigru of Charleston and practiced with Judge Ruff at Macon, Miss., in 1834–36, and thereafter at Columbus. Without his knowledge, the Mississippi convention of 1861 selected him as a delegate to the convention of the southern states held at Montgomery, where he advocated the adoption of the Confederate flag in a speech of remarkable force and eloquence. He served ably throughout the Confederate congress. After the war he was elected to the Federal congress, when the entire Mississippi delegation was refused admittance. On July 13, 1865, the Mississippi bar selected him as one of the defenders of Jefferson Davis in the treason trial which seemed imminent. He was married at Columbus, Miss., in 1840, to Regina, eldest daughter of Maj. Thomas Blewett, one of the wealthiest planters of the state; and he died in the same town May 22, 1879. As a special pleader he is said to have had no superior and scarcely an equal in the annals of the Mississippi bar.

PHILLIPS, Jesse J., jurist, was born in Montgomery county, Ill., May 22, 1837, son of Thomas and Jane (Roberts) Phillips, of English descent. He was educated at Hillsboro Academy, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. In the civil war he was colonel of the 9th Illinois infantry, known as the "Bloody Ninth," and he served in the defense of Paducah, Ky., in the battle of Shiloh, in various engagements along the Mississippi river, and in the siege and battles before Atlanta. While in command of a reconnoitering party of 600 at Rocky crossing, Miss., he was suddenly attacked by 2,000 Confederates under Gen. Ruggles, June 19, 1863, and a fierce battle ensued. He retreated in good order with a loss of only seven killed and twenty-eight wounded, the loss of the enemy being 135 killed and wounded. At the battle of Resaca he was shot in the ankle. The last year of the war he was chief of staff of Gen. Dodge. He was commissioned brevet colonel and brevetted brigadier-general for distinguished service. He resigned on Sept. 1, 1864, and returning to the practice of his profession at Hillsborough, he became one of the most able and popular lawyers of the state. He was elected circuit judge in 1879, to the supreme bench in 1893, and became chief justice of the state in 1897, his successor being Hon. Joseph N. Carter. Gen. Phillips was married, Apr. 6, 1864, to Virginia, daughter of Nicholas Davis, a prominent planter and citizen of Alabama, and he died in Hillsboro, Ill., Feb. 16, 1901.

ROUSSEAU, Richard Hilaire, lawyer and diplomat, was born in Lincoln county, Ky., Feb. 9, 1815, son of David and Katherine (Gaines) Rousseau, and grandson of James Rousseau, who married Lucy, the daughter of the first Benjamin Harrison. His earliest American ancestor was Hilaire Rousseau, who emigrated from France and settled in South Carolina. When reaching the age of maturity, he studied law at Lexington, Ky., was admitted to the bar in 1842, and practiced at Bloomfield, Ind. In 1849 he opened a law office in Louisville, Ky., in partnership with his brother, Lovell Harrison Rousseau, a famous general of both the Mexican and civil wars, under the name of Rousseau & Rousseau. He was successful from the first, and soon gained a wide and lucrative practice, with a reputation as one of the best criminal lawyers in the middle states. In later life he drifted into politics, and in 1866 was appointed U. S. minister to Honduras, by Pres. Johnson. He held this post until 1869. He was a man of exceptionally brilliant mind and large physique, black eyes and hair, and a robust and hardy constitution. He was married in November, 1839, to Mary, daughter of James I. Dozier, at one time a law partner of Felix Grundy, of Mississippi, and by this marriage had two daughters, Kate, who died in childhood, and Emma I., who married Thomas McLagan, of St. Louis, Mo. His wife died at the birth of the second daughter, and in 1845 Mr. Rousseau was married to Jane, daughter of John Nolan, who died in 1850, leaving two sons, Samuel and Lovell H. Rousseau. Richard H. Rousseau died at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 14, 1872.

MINER, Myrtilla, educator and philanthropist, was born in Brookfield, Madison co., N. Y., Mar. 4, 1815. She began teaching at the age of fifteen, and after service in Rochester and Providence, she was employed in a school for the education of planters' daughters in Whitesville, Wilkinson co., Miss. During her two years' stay there she became familiar with the evils of slavery, and determining to devote her life to the education of negroes, she went to Washington to found a normal school for colored girls. She began in 1851, in a hired room with a capital of $100, and six pupils, but within a month the number of pupils increased to forty. In 1853, she purchased an entire city square for $4,300, Harriet Beecher Stowe giving her $1,000 from the proceeds of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and other friends contributing. During 1857-59, the school was in charge of Emily Howland, while Miss Miner traveled to get money for a building. In 1861, she went to California for the improvement of her health, and during her absence congress passed an act incorporating her normal school (1863). In California she met with an accident, and she died on returning to Washington, D. C., Dec. 17, 1864. In 1877, the Miner Normal School was transferred to a building costing $37,000.

O'CONNELL, William Henry, third Roman Catholic bishop of Portland, was born in Lowell, Mass., Dec. 8, 1859. At the age of seventeen he entered the Ecclesiastical Seminary of St. Charles, in Ellicott City, Md., and after graduation went to Rome, Italy, where he completed his theological studies at the North American College. He was ordained priest by Cardinal Parocci, the vicar of Rome, and on Nov. 21, 1895, was appointed rector of the North American College. He was made domestic prelate, June 9, 1897, and on Apr. 22, 1901, was appointed bishop of Portland, Me. He was consecrated in the Church of St. John Lateran, Rome, May 19, 1901, and on his arrival in this country was installed in the cathedral of Portland, Me., July 4, 1901. The diocese over which Bishop O'Connell exercises jurisdiction now (1904) has a Catholic population of about 100,000 souls. It contains 97 churches, with 104 priests, 1 college, 5 female academies, 21 parochial schools, 3 schools for Indians, besides orphan asylums and hospitals.

LA SHELLE, Kirke, author and theatrical manager, was born at Wyoming, Ill., Sept. 23, 1862, son of James Ray and Sarah (Williams) La Shelle, and a grandson of John La Shelle, a prominent lawyer of Philadelphia. At the age of fourteen years he became a printer's apprentice in the office of the Wyoming "Post" and in 1878 he went to Chicago, where he engaged with the Chicago "Telegraph," but later identified himself with the Chicago "Morning News," where he was a foreman in the printing department. Having reached the highest position in the mechanical department, he sought a wider field as a reporter on the Chicago "Mail," developing special ability as a writer on stage affairs, and was later connected with the "Times," "News" and "Post," holding, during this period, all the different positions in the editorial field from reporter to managing editor. His duties as reporter and dramatic critic brought him in constant and close communication with actors and theatrical authors, and in 1891 he decided to enter the theatrical field. He was business manager of E. S. Willard, 1891-92, and business and general manager and director of the Bostonians, 1892-95. Resigning in 1895 he originated the Frank Daniels Comic Opera Co. and produced "The Wizard of the Nile," which was successful from the start. This was followed by "The Idol's Eye" (1897), "The Ameer" (1899), the libretto of which was written by Mr. La Shelle in collaboration with Frederic Ranken, and "Miss Simplicity" (1901). Mr. La Shelle next wrote an original light opera entitled "The Princess Chic" (1899), which proved extremely successful. In 1899 he produced Augustus Thomas's "Arizona," which took such a hold on the public that three companies were required to meet the demand. He is

Kirke La Shelle

also the producer of "The Bonnie Brier Bush," a strong drama written from Ian MacLaren's sketches of Scottish life. Mr. La Shelle's productions are always ambitious and his tastes lead him only in the direction of the high and worthy. He is a member of "The Lambs" and the New York Athletic clubs of New York city and of the Press Club of Chicago. Mr. La Shelle was married, in Chicago, June 15, 1893, to Mazie Elizabeth, daughter of William Henry and Mary Nodine. They have two children: Mazie Marcia and Kirke.

BOND, Holdsworth Wheeler, physician and surgeon, was born at Port Republic, Md., Sept. 29, 1867, son of Thomas Holdsworth and Adelaide (Briscoe) Bond, and a descendant of Dr. John Bond of the British navy, who emigrated to Calvert county, Md., in 1729. John married Anne Holdsworth and the line runs througl. their son Dr. John Bond, Jr., who was regimental surgeon under General Braddock in the French and Indian war (1755–63), who married Mrs. Mary Heigh (née Wheeler); their son Dr. John Thomas Bond, who married Sarah How Duke; their son Basil Duke, who married Mary Wheeler Brooke, and was the grandfather of Dr. Holdsworth Bond. The latter was educated at the Charlotte Hall Military Academy of Maryland and the Missouri Medical College. In 1890 he obtained his M.D. degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, St. Louis, Mo., where he established a private practice in 1892. During 1891–96 he was instructor of anatomy at Marion-Sims College of Medicine, and from that time has devoted himself exclusively to his private practice, making a specialty of gynecology. In 1903 he was elected a member of the St. Louis board of health for the term ending in 1907. He is consulting gynecologist to the City and Female hospitals of St. Louis, chairman of the executive committee of the City Hospital Alumni Medical Society and a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association, the American Medical Association and the Missouri Medical League. Dr. Bond was married June 1, 1899, to Isabelle, daughter of John Anderson Scudder, of St. Louis, and has one child, Mary Scudder Bond.

H. Wheeler Bond

MINIER, George Washington, clergyman, was born at Ulster, Bradford co., Pa., Oct. 8, 1813, son of John and Rachel (Brown) Minier, and grandson of Daniel Minier, a wealthy farmer of Bradford county, Pa., who served in the revolutionary war. His paternal great-grandfather came to America during the persecution of the French Huguenots. George W. Minier was educated in the common schools of his native county, and in the old academy of Athens, Pa. He taught school for a time, and after following various pursuits in Illinois, he resumed teaching at Magnolia, Putnam co., 1840–44, and in Tazewell county until 1847. For two years following he was principal of a female academy at Bloomington. He became a communicant of the church in 1841, and almost immediately began to preach the gospel, as a regular minister of the Disciples denomination. For fifty-one years he was active in agricultural work, during most of the time conducting a farm in Tazewell county, purchased in 1850. In 1867, with T. B. Blackstone, president of the Chicago & Alton railroad, he platted and located a village in Illinois, which was subsequently named Minier in his honor. He was a strong advocate of tree planting, and reserved a block for a park, which he personally set out in trees. For over twenty years he was a member of the American Peace Society, whose motto is: "Remove the causes and abolish the customs of war; live the conditions and promulgate the principles of peace." He was a charter member of the American Forestry Association, the objects of which are to promote "a business-like and conservative treatment of the forest resources of this continent and the advancement of educational, legislative and other measures tending toward this end;" this he served as president in 1886–88; he was a life director of the American Bible Union; and for many years was associated with the Illinois State Agricultural and Horticultural Societies. In 1872 he read before the Horticultural Society at Jacksonville, an important paper, which caused two sciences to be added to the common-school curriculum of Illinois. He was married at Princeton, Ill., Jan. 1, 1839, to Sarah, daughter of Jonathan and Eliza (Boring) Ireland. Mrs. Minier died in 1897, leaving six sons and four daughters. At the time of his death he was the oldest minister in the Christian denomination. He was a life-long worker in the cause of popular education, temperance, prison reform, and the enlargement of the sphere of woman's activity. He died in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 18, 1902.

GOSNOLD, Bartholomew, navigator, was a native of England. He was a friend of Sir Walter Raleigh and his colonization schemes, and did not lose faith because of Raleigh's failure. The long routes of the vessels by way of the West Indies seemed to him unnecessary and he advocated the feasibility of a more direct course across the Atlantic. The Earl of Southampton proposed that he lead an expedition for a settlement in the more northerly part of America, and he sailed from Falmouth, England, Mar. 25, 1602, in command of the Concord, with some twenty colonists, and after touching at the Azores and holding a westerly course toward Virginia, landed near York harbor, Me., May 14th. He thence proceeded south along the coast and on the following day discovered Cape Cod, so named by him from the extraordinary abundance of codfish. Gosnold and four of the party landed, sailed round the cape and "discovered many fair islands," one of which, abounding in strawberries, grapes, and other fruit, they called Martha's Vineyard; and to another, which they found to be extremely fertile, they gave the name of Elizabeth island (now known as Cuttyhunk). Here the colonists planted a settlement which was the first in New England and the second in America effected by Englishmen. A town on this island perpetuates his name. Gosnold soon afterward sailed for England, where he arrived on July 23d, bringing with him a cargo of "sassafras, cedar, furs, skins and other commodities as were thought convenient." The following year he seems to have spent in endeavoring to promote an expedition on a larger scale. In 1606 an association was formed for the colonization of Virginia, and a charter having been granted by King James I, on Apr. 10th of that year, 105 adventurers sailed on Dec. 19th following in three small vessels commanded respectively by Christopher Newport, Bartholomew Gosnold and John Ratcliffe. After a tedious voyage of about four months they reached the mouth of a river, which they named James river, after the king, and on its banks made the settlement of Jamestown in April, 1607. Dissensions, however, at once arose among their leaders, one of whom, the famous John Smith, was excluded from the council which had been appointed to administer the affairs of the colony. Soon afterward Newport returned to England with the ships, provisions fell short, and before the end of September fifty of the colonists died from various diseases, among them Bartholomew Gosnold, whose death occurred Aug. 22, 1607.

VAN DE WARKER, Edward Ely, physician, was born at West Troy, Albany co., N. Y., Nov. 27, 1841. He was educated at Troy University, and studied medicine at the Albany Medical College, where he was graduated in 1863. He became assistant surgeon in the 162nd regiment of New York volunteers, and in 1864 was promoted as surgeon. He was post surgeon at Winchester, Va., on the staff of Gen. Fessenden, and was medical director of the first provisional division of Georgia, serving on the staff of Gen. W. Dwight. After the war he engaged in private practice at Syracuse, N. Y., becoming surgeon to the Central New York Hospital, and senior surgeon to the Women's and Children's Hospital. He is a member of the Onondaga Medical Society; the Central New York Medical Society; the City Medical Society; the Syracuse Academy of Medicine, and the American Medical Association, and he was president of the American Gynecological Society in 1901.

BAIRD, Absalom, soldier, was born at Washington, Pa., Aug. 20, 1824, son of William and Nancy (Mitchell) Baird, grandson of Absalom and Susanna (Brown) Baird and great-grandson of John and Catherine (McLean) Baird. After being graduated at Washington College, at the age of seventeen, he studied law, but in 1845 entered the U. S. Military Academy at West Point and was graduated there four years afterward. He served in the Florida war as second lieutenant and was promoted first lieutenant, Dec. 24, 1853. He was then appointed assistant professor of mathematics at West Point, and remained in this position till 1859. At the outbreak of the civil war he became commander of the light battery for the defense of Washington in March, 1861, was brevetted captain and appointed assistant in the adjutant-general's department on May 11, and in July following was assigned as adjutant-general to Tyler's division, with which he participated in the defense of Washington, in the Manassas campaign and in the affairs at Blackburn's ford and at Bull run. He was promoted captain Aug. 3, 1861, and major Nov. 12, 1861, and served as chief of staff of the 4th army corps in the Peninsular campaign, engaging in the siege of Yorktown and the battle of Williamsburg. From May to September, 1862, he commanded a brigade of the army of the Ohio, being at the capture of Cumberland gap, and from October, 1862, to June, 1863, he commanded the 3d division of the army of Kentucky in the operations of Gen. Rosecrans in Tennessee. He received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel for gallantry in battle at Chickamauga and that of colonel after the battle of Chattanooga, where he commanded a division of the 14th army corps. He was brevetted brigadier-general for gallantry at the battle of Atlanta, Mar. 13, 1865, was made major-general of volunteers for services at Jonesboro and Resaca, in the Atlanta campaign, in pursuit of Hood's army, and in the capture of Savannah, and in September, 1865, was brevetted major-general in the regular army for service in the field during the entire war. After the war he served successively as inspector-general of the department of the lakes (1866–68), of the department of Dakota (1868–70) and of the division of the south (1870–72), and then as assistant inspector-general of the division of the Missouri till Sept. 22, 1885, when he was retired. Gen. Baird is a commander of the Legion of Honor.

OTIS, Harrison Gray, soldier and journalist, was born near Marietta, O., Feb. 10, 1837, son of Stephen and Sarah Dyar Otis, who were pioneer settlers of Ohio. His grandfather, John Otis, was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and his earliest American ancestor was James Otis, the revolutionary patriot and orator. At the age of fourteen he became a printer's apprentice. His only subsequent schooling was an academy term of five months at Lowell, O. (1856–57), and a commercial course at Granger's College, Columbus, where he was graduated in 1857. While a resident of Louisville, Ky., he was sent as a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1860 that nominated Lincoln for president. He served throughout the civil war, rising through all the intervening grades to that of lieutenant-colonel of volunteers by brevet, which was given him "for gallant and meritorious conduct during the war." During his forty-nine months of service in the field he took part in the early operations in western Virginia in 1861, in the campaign from Bull Run bridge to Antietam in 1862, in the pursuit of John Morgan the Confederate raider in 1863, in the campaigns in the Shenandoah valley under Hunter and Sheridan in 1864, and in the campaign up the same valley in 1865, to co-operate with the army of the Potomac in the final breaking up of the Confederate forces before Richmond. After his discharge from the army he joined his family at Marietta, and later became publisher of a small local paper there, which he conducted for eighteen months. At the session of the Ohio legislature, 1866–67, he was official reporter of the house. He then served in the government printing office, Washington, 1867–70, was Washington correspondent of the Ohio "State Journal" and had immediate charge of the "Grand Army Journal," the first Federal soldiers' paper established in Washington after the war. He served five years in the United States patent office, 1871–75; removed to California in 1876, and for four years conducted the Santa Barbara "Press." In March, 1879, he was appointed special agent of the treasury department at the seal islands of Alaska, where, as chief agent, he enforced the terms of the government lease to the Alaska Commercial Company during three years. In 1882 he became identified with the Los Angeles "Daily Times," purchasing a quarter interest and gradually increasing his holdings until he acquired control in 1886. Since then he has been editor and active manager, except when absent from the country in the military service, and he is president of the Times-Mirror Company, publishers of "The Times." As an editor he stands at the front among journalists of the West, a man of firm purpose, high aims and uncompromising honesty. He proffered his ser-

Harrison Gray Otis

vices in the war with Spain and Pres. McKinley commissioned him brigadier-general of volunteers, May 27, 1898. He served in the Philippines throughout the remainder of the war and during the Filipino insurrection. It was his brigade that constituted the principal force engaged in the assault upon and capture of Caloocan, Feb. 10, 1899, and which, on March 25th following, was ordered to "pierce the enemy's center" at the Tuliajan river, a movement which was successfully executed and for which Gen. Otis was subsequently brevetted major-general "for meritorious conduct." Its roll of killed and wounded from the outbreak of the civil war to the capture of Malolos numbered 285 officers and men. After the fall of Malolos he tendered his resignation and was honorably discharged on July 2, 1899. He was married in 1857 to Eliza A., daughter of Charles T. Wetherby, and has three daughters, Mrs. McPherron, Mrs. Chandler and Mrs. Booth, all of Los Angeles, Cal.

WHITMAN, Bernard Crosby, jurist, was born at Waltham, Mass., Oct. 25, 1827, son of Rev. Bernard and Elizabeth Haskell (Crosby) Whitman. He was fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., and afterward studied at Harvard where he was graduated in 1846. He then studied law at Portland, Me., and was admitted to the bar in 1849, but the same year, yielding to the excitement of the gold fever, he determined to go to California and reached San Francisco June 17, 1850. After a brief period of mining experience he commenced the practice of his profession at Benicia and soon took a leading place at the bar. He was sheriff of the county, city clerk of Benicia and a member of the California assembly in 1854, and two years later was the unsuccessful Know-Nothing candidate for congress. He removed to Virginia City, Nev., in February, 1864, and there continued the practice of his profession, taking a prominent part in most of the mining litigations on the Comstock lode. In 1868 he was appointed one of the justices of the supreme court of Nevada and filled the office of chief justice in 1873–74. He removed to San Francisco in 1882 and continued to practice until his death. He was married July 14, 1857, to Mary Elizabeth Church of Rough and Ready, Cal. He died in San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 5, 1885.

SCOTT, William, jurist, was born in Warrenton, Fauquier co., Va., June 7, 1804. He received his early education at the Fauquier Academy, and at the age of eighteen commenced the study of the law in his native town. He was admitted to the bar on reaching his majority and in the fall of 1826 he went to Missouri, settling in Franklin, Howard co., where he began practice. Although one of the best read lawyers of his time he was not very successful as a pleader by reason of his excitable temperament. Owing to his profound knowledge of the law, however, he was appointed judge of the ninth judicial circuit of Missouri about 1835. He displayed such ability on the bench that many prominent lawyers in the state expressed a strong desire to see him promoted to the supreme court, and he was accordingly appointed to that position in August, 841. He officiated till the early part of 1862 when by an act of the Missouri constitutional convention the offices of the judiciary were declared vacant. During 1854–62 he was chief justice of the state. Judge Scott had a high appreciation of justice and fair dealing, and notwithstanding the fact that he had no force as a speaker or elocutionist, was regarded as one of the most eminent jurists of the western bench. He was married in 1835 to Elizabeth J. Dixon of Cole county. He was in sympathy with the Confederacy but took no active part in the struggle, and died at his residence near Jefferson City, Mo., May 18, 1862.

SMITH, John Spear, politician, was born in Baltimore, Md., about 1790, son of Samuel Smith, the revolutionary soldier, and a grandson of John Smith, who emigrated from Strabane, Ireland, to America about 1759 and settled in Baltimore. At an early age he was appointed secretary of the United States legation at London, and in 1811 acted as chargé d'affaires there. He was volunteer aide de camp to his father in the defense of Baltimore in 1812–14, became a member of the Maryland internal improvement commission in 1825 and was a presidential elector in 1833. For a time he also filled the office of judge of the orphans' court. He was elected the first president of the Maryland Historical Society, formed in 1844, and was the author of several volumes of investigations on the commercial relations of the United States, which he prepared at the government's instance. He died in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 17, 1866.

HARRIS, Addison Clay, lawyer and U. S. minister, was born in Wayne county, Ind., Oct. 1, 1840, son of Branson L. and Martha (Young) Harris, of English descent. In 1860 he went to Indianapolis and entered the Northwestern Christian (now Butler) University, where he was graduated in 1862. He read Blackstone and Story while at home on the farm, and afterward studied law with Barbour & Howland in Indianapolis, attending lectures under Judge Perkins. He was admitted to the bar in 1865. From the beginning he eschewed all criminal business, and gave his attention to civil cases only. He has for many years been engaged in the more important litigation of the state. Gov. Hovey selected him to conduct the cases that arose during his administration, involving the questions of executive prerogative and local self-government. He was one of the counsel in the case which grew to great political importance over the adoption of the constitutional amendments. Some of them he wrote and proposed while a member of the state senate, especially that which limits the powers of cities and counties to create debts. His practice often calls him into the supreme court of the United States, and the reports of the state and Federal courts are replete with cases in which he has been engaged. In 1892–94 he was president of the Indiana Bar Association. In 1877–79 he was a member of the state senate, but he was defeated for congress in 1888. He was envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Austria-Hungary in 1899–1901. Mr. Harris is a member of the Indianapolis, Literary, Columbia, Commercial, and University clubs. He was married, May 14, 1868, to India, daughter of Henry Crago, of Connersville, Ind.

OPIE, Thomas, physician and surgeon, was born in Martinsburg, W. Va., about 1840, son of Hierome Lindsay and Nannie Stevenson (Lacke) Opie. He was educated in a school at Staunton, Va., and the University of Virginia. He studied medicine for one year in the same university and at twenty-one years of age was graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1861. He enlisted in the 25th Virginia infantry and later was appointed surgeon of the same regiment. He was transferred to Staunton, Va., where he had charge of all the divisions of Staunton Hospital until the close of the war. He then continued the practice of medicine at Baltimore, Md., and in 1872, with Doctors Edward Warren, Harvey L. Byrd and others, he organized the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, of which he was made professor of obstetrics and also dean of the faculty, a position he has since held. For many years he occupied the chair of gynecology alone. He has contributed to periodicals on the subjects of obstetrics and gynecology and is a member of the American Medical Association, Association of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, Medico-Chirurgical Association, Baltimore Medical Society, and the Baltimore Obstetrical and Gynaecological Society. He was married to Sallie, daughter of M. G. Harmon, of Staunton, Va., and has three daughters and two sons.

A. W. Soper

SOPER, Arthur William, railroad manager, was born at Rome, N. Y., July 16, 1838, eldest son of Albert and Esther (Farquharson) Soper, grandson of Philander and Jerusha (Martin) Soper, and a descendant of Henry Soper, who emigrated from Southampton, England, about 1660, settling at Huntington, L. I. He was educated at the Rome Academy, and in 1858 entered the railway service, beginning as clerk in the Rome freight office, and becoming in turn superintendent's clerk, conductor and assistant superintendent of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railway. In 1868 he went to St. Louis as assistant superintendent of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railway; was made general superintendent in 1872, and soon afterward general manager, a post he occupied ten years. In conjunction with George M. Pullman, Sen. Thomas C. Platt, Sidney Dillon, A. B. Hepburn and others, he organized the Pintsch Compressing Co. in 1887, and the Safety Car Heating and Lighting Co. in 1889, becoming president of both. The Pintsch gas light is a German invention, and was first adopted by the Imperial railway in 1880, but it was not successfully introduced into America until Mr. Soper did so in 1887. The gas is manufactured from petroleum, compressed, and then pumped into a tank on the car; it gives six times the illuminating power of compressed city gas, and its cost is equivalent to city gas at the rate of 85 cents per 1,000 feet. There are seventy compressing plants in America and 350 in the entire world; 20,000 cars carry the Pintsch system in America, and 120,000 in the world. The railroads of nearly every country use the gas, and many light ships and buoys are being equipped. A distinctly American invention is the Pintsch gas bell buoy, in which a bell is rung by the passage of gas from tank to burner. Mr. Soper was a founder and director of the Standard Coupler Co., one of the organizers of the Protective Tariff League, a director of the American Mutoscope Co., the Sackett Wall Board Co., the Citizens' Insurance Co., and the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Co., a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the New York Athletic, Union League, Lawyers', Engineers', City and Lotos clubs. He was married, Apr. 12, 1871, to Hettie, daughter of Samuel Wardwell, of Rome, N. Y., and died in New York city, Dec. 1, 1901, survived by one daughter.

LOGAN, Cornelius Ambrosius, actor and dramatist, was born in Baltimore, Md., May 4, 1806, of Irish parentage. He was educated for the priesthood at St. Mary's College, but went into business, and as supercargo for a shipping house made several trips to Europe. He next took up journalism, and was assistant editor of the Baltimore "Morning Chronicle," but removed to New York city, where, with William Leggett, he started a penny newspaper. This enterprise failing, he settled in Philadelphia as a dramatic critic. In July, 1835, he made his debut as an actor. Upon the death of Joseph Jefferson, Logan took his place in the Chestnut Street Theatre; but soon built a theatre of his own. In 1840 he removed to St. Louis, and there built a theatre, of which he was manager until his death. Lyman Beecher, at that time pastor of a Presbyterian church in Cincinnati, denounced the stage in a sermon, and Logan replied in a pamphlet that had wide circulation. Logan was the author of several successful plays, including "Yankee Land" (1834); "The Wag of Maine" (1835); "The Wool Dealer;" "Removing the Deposits," and "Astarte," an adaptation of Shelley's "The Cenci." He also wrote tales and poems which gained popularity in England as well as the United States. His daughter Eliza (1829–72) was an actress; another daughter, Celia (born 1839), became a successful journalist and playwright; his third daughter, Olive (born 1841), originally an actress, is a journalist, author and lecturer. His son Thomas A. (born 1829) attained distinction as a criminal lawyer of Cincinnati; another son, Cornelius Ambrose (born 1836), is a physician and a writer on medical and scientific subjects, and was twice U. S. minister to Chili, succeeding Joseph P. Root in 1873, and again during 1882–85, and was also minister to Guatemala during 1879–82. Cornelius A. Logan, the dramatist, died on the Ohio river, near Wheeling, W. Va., Feb. 23, 1853.

GIBSON, Robert Atkinson, sixth P. E. bishop of Virginia, was born in Petersburg, Va., July 9, 1846, son of Rev. Churchill J. and Lucy Fitzhugh (Atkinson) Gibson. He was graduated at the Hampden-Sidney College in 1867 and at the Virginia Theological Seminary in 1870. He was at once ordained a deacon and in 1871 was made a priest. In the interval when his studies were interrupted by the war he served for a year as a private in the Rockbridge battery of artillery, 1st Virginia regiment. After his ordination he spent two years as a missionary in southern Virginia building up churches which had suffered by the war and in organizing new ones. The arduous nature of the work told on his health and in 1872 he had to relinquish. He accepted the rectorship of St. James' Church, Richmond, Va., as an assistant to Rev. Dr. Joshua Peterkin, was pastor for nine years of Trinity Church, Parkersburg, W. Va., which Bishop Peterkin had made the see city of his new diocese of West Virginia and on Oct. 15, 1887, he became head of Christ Church, Cincinnati, O. In ten years service in Cincinnati he entirely freed the parish of debt and restored the church building at a cost of $43,000. He was consecrated on Nov. 3, 1897. The University of the South and also Kenyon College conferred the degree of D.D. upon him in 1897. In 1872 he married Susan Baldwin, daughter of the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, of Staunton, Va.

DOREMUS, Robert Ogden, inventor and chemist, was born in New York city, Jan. 11, 1824, son of Thomas Cornelius and Sarah Platt (Haines) Doremus. He was educated at Columbia College and the New York University, where he was graduated in 1842. He was the first private pupil of John W. Draper, the scientist, and was his assistant for seven years. He studied chemistry in Paris in 1847, paying special attention to electro-metallurgy, and visiting various chemical factories. Upon his return in the following year he established, with Dr. Charles T. Harris, a laboratory of analytical chemistry, for the purpose of making commercial analyses and for giving instruction in that branch of the science. In 1849 he was elected professor of chemistry in the New York College of Pharmacy, and at the same time he studied medicine under Dr. Abraham S. Cox and received the degree of M.D. from New York University in 1850. He was prominent among the founders of the New York Medical College in 1850, and at his own expense equipped for it the first analytical laboratory connected with any medical college of the United States. A similar laboratory was organized by him for the Long Island Hospital Medical College in 1859. He was elected professor of natural history in the New York Free Academy in 1851, which subsequently became the College of the City of New York. He remained in this institution over fifty years as professor of chemistry and physics and vice-president, retiring as professor emeritus in 1903. In 1861 he was appointed professor of chemistry and toxicology in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, a position he still retains, and in 1862 made an important visit to Paris, spending two years in perfecting and introducing a compressed granulated gunpowder for firearms. The cartridge which he patented dispensed with the serge envelope previously used in muzzle-loading cannon and thus avoided the necessity of sponging after firing. When, in 1865, the steamer Atlanta arrived in New York with an epidemic of cholera on board and a quick method of complete disinfection was needed, he prepared vessels for generating powerful chlorine gas which were placed between decks, and this process was again used against cholera in 1875 in the hospital wards of New York. The expert investigations of Dr. Doremus in the science of toxicology have effected a revolution in medical jurisprudence and have led to more thorough investigations in all poison cases. He established a special toxicological laboratory with a dissecting room and insisted on the use of pure reagents and new vessels for each case, beside ample time and remuneration to secure expert service. He secured the suppression of gases by the health board and the adoption of a more accurate lactometer than the senses. Several methods of extinguishing fires by chemical action have been patented by him, and a number of chemical industries established. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by New York University in 1872. He was fellow of the Academy of Sciences of New York and the American Geographical Society, and a member of the Union League Club and the St. Nicholas Society. Dr. Doremus was married to Estelle E., daughter of Capt. Hubbard Skidmore, and has seven sons and one daughter.

BRANTLY, Theodore, jurist, chief justice of Montana (1898), was born in Wilson county, Tenn., Feb. 12, 1851, son of Rev. Edwin Theodore and Eliza (Brown) Brantly. He was graduated at the Southwestern Presbyterian University, Clarksville, Tenn., in 1875, as the valedictorian of his class, and he then studied law at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., where he was graduated LL.B. in 1881. He practiced in Lebanon during 1881–83 in partnership with J. S. Gribble. He was professor of ancient languages at Lincoln University in Illinois, 1883–87, and at the College of Montana, at Deer Lodge, 1887–89. He then returned to the practice of law in Deer Lodge, and in 1892 was elected judge of the third judicial district, and was reelected in 1896. In 1898 he was elected chief justice of the Montana supreme court, and on Jan. 3, 1899, assumed the duties of the office. Judge Brantly was married at Tuscola, Ill., June 9, 1891, to Lois Reat, and has three children, Theodore Lee, Lois Brown and Neil Duncan Brantly.

Daniel Dorchester Jr.

DORCHESTER, Daniel, Jr., clergyman, was born at Dudley, Mass., Apr. 28, 1851, son of Daniel and Mary (Payson) Dorchester. His father was a clergyman and the author of "Problem of Religious Progress," and "Christianity in the United States." The son was graduated at the Wesleyan University in 1874, and later studied in the University of Berlin, Germany. He entered the Methodist ministry in 1875, and preached at Springfield, Vt.; Hopkinton, Boston, and Newton, Mass. He was professor of English literature in Boston University 1883–93, and after ministering to the Christ Methodist Episcopal Church, of Pittsburg, Pa., five years, he was transferred to the Lindell Avenue Church, of St. Louis, Mo., but in 1903 was called back to his former charge in Pittsburg, where he now resides. He has published "Hamlet" (1888), one of the publications of the New Shakespeare Society, London; "Tennyson" (1893), "Burns, Scott and Wordsworth" (1894), all of which show a natural aptitude for scholarly work, and are written in a style that is readable, interesting, perspicuous and picturesque. Possessing the true spirit of a scholar, he has never relinquished his researches, and has kept constantly in touch with the higher thought of both ancient and modern times. He has delivered many sermons and addresses at the various colleges and universities and has been several times invited to educational positions, but prefers the pastorate. Dr. Dorchester is a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity and the Masonic order. His D.D. was conferred by Wesleyan University in 1899, and that of Ph.D. was given by Boston University in 1886. In 1875 he was married at Montpelier, Vt., to Cleora E., daughter of Orange Clark, of Groton, Vt. They have two sons and two daughters living. One of the sons, the fifth Daniel in regular succession and the fourth in the Methodist ministry, is preaching at Swarthmore, Pa.

DOUGLAS, William Harris, merchant, was born in New York city, Dec. 5, 1853, son of Alfred and Rebecca Ann (Harris) Douglas, and a descendant of Deacon William Douglas, who came from Scotland to Gloucester, Mass., in 1640, and was one of the founders of New London, Conn., in 1660. His father was a prominent exporter of New York city and for many years president of the Columbia Fire Insurance Co., and his grandfather, Capt. Richard Douglas of New London, Conn., fought in the revolutionary war. He was educated in a private school at Ft. Washington, N. Y., in the Mt. Pleasant Military Academy at Sing Sing, N. Y., and the College of the City of New York. After a year in the employ of a New York flour merchant he became engaged in the exporting business. In 1881 he formed the exporting firm of Arkell & Douglas, New York, still in existence (1904). He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Produce, Consolidated and Petroleum exchanges, the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the New York Historical Society, the Colonial Club, the West Side Republican Club and the Republican Club of New York. He was elected to the 57th congress in 1900 and was re-elected in 1902, in both terms being the only Republican returned from Manhattan island. Mr. Douglas was married in New York city, Apr. 11, 1889, to Juliette H., daughter of John Wood Thorn, and has three children, Ruth Thorne, William Erskine and Jean Brundrett Douglas.

LOY, Matthias, educator, was born in Cumberland county, Pa., Mar. 17, 1828, son of Matthias and Christina (Reaver) Loy. His earliest American ancestor was his father, who came from Baden, in Germany, and settled in Harrisburg, Pa., in 1820. He was educated at the Harrisburg Academy and at the Theological Seminary at Columbus, O., where he was graduated in 1849. He was at once given a pastorate over the Evangelical Lutheran church at Delaware, O., where he remained until 1865, when he was appointed professor of theology at Capital University, Columbus, O. He still holds this chair (1904). In addition to this office he was president of the university from 1881 to 1891. He was editor of the "Lutheran Standard," published at Columbus, O., during 1864–91, and of the "Theological Magazine," 1881–88, and was president of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Ohio and other states in 1860–78, and again 1880–94, and did much toward making that the large and efficient body which it is recognized to be. He wrote of "Doctrine of Justification" (1869), "Essay on the Ministry" (1870), "Sermons on the Gospels" (1888), "Christian Prayer" (1890), "The Christian Church" (1898), a translation of the "Life and Deeds of Dr. Martin Luther," by Herman Fick (1878), and he edited a translation of Dr. Luther's "House Postils" and several other works of note, and has been and still is a frequent contributor to various periodicals. Prof. Loy was married Dec. 25, 1853, to Mary, daughter of Henry Willey, of Delaware, O. He received the degree of A.M. from Capital University in 1853 and D.D. from Muhlenberg College in 1885.

~~**HAWLEY, Thomas Porter,** jurist, was born~~ in Ripley county, Ind., July 18, 1830. He was educated at Versailles, Ind., and at the age of twenty-two emigrated to California, residing one year at Placerville, Eldorado co., and for the following fifteen years in Nevada City, Nevada county. There he was engaged in mining until 1855 when he went into the county clerk's office. Two years later he was admitted to the bar and at once secured a good legal business. In 1862 he was elected district attorney of Nevada county and served for two years. In 1868 he removed to Hamilton, White Pine co., Nev. He was elected by the Republican party a justice of the supreme court of the state in 1872, and being twice re-elected to the same position served until 1890, when he was appointed U. S. judge for the district of Nevada. During 1875–90 he was chief justice three times. Judge Hawley is a clear-headed, earnest and impressive advocate, and his decisions on the bench amply illustrate his legal learning, judicial character and unflinching impartiality. He was married Nov. 15, 1858, to Eudora, daughter of Col. John T. Murrell of Charleston, S. C.

PIM, Louis Tousard, physician, was born at Westchester, Pa., Mar. 9, 1828, son of Thomas Fisher and Harriet Caroline (Sellers) Pim, of Irish descent. He was educated at Kemper College, St. Louis, and the Missouri Medical College, where he was graduated in 1847. He took a post graduate course at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, at the same time engaging in hospital practice. He began the practice of his profession in St. Louis, and soon after was appointed chief physician to the Shawnee and Delaware Indians, a position he held at Westport, Mo., until 1850. He was assistant professor of surgery in the Missouri Medical College, 1858–61. At the beginning of the civil war he was surgeon of the 2nd regiment, Missouri state guard. He was subsequently medical examiner on the staff of Gen. Buckner. After the war he continued his practice in St. Louis until his death. He is said to be the first to discover the presence of germs in water. He was married Dec. 6, 1865, to Celeste, daughter of Honore Picotte of St. Louis, and had three sons: Dr. Louis T., Robert and Howard, and two daughters. He died in St. Louis, Mo., June 22, 1888.

L.T.Pim

BUCKLEY, James Monroe, clergyman and editor, was born at Rahway, N. J., Dec. 16, 1836, son of Rev. John and Abbie L. (Monroe) Buckley. His father was a minister of the gospel who had been baptized and educated in the Episcopal faith, but who became a Methodist on reaching manhood, and was a minister in that denomination until his death in 1842. On his mother's side Dr. Buckley comes of an old New Jersey family, and is a grandson of Judge Monroe, who died in 1867. He was fitted for college in Pennington seminary, New Jersey, and entered Wesleyan University in 1856, but his health failed, and he was obliged to give up the course. He entered the Methodist ministry in 1858, at Exeter, N. H., subsequently pursuing classical and theological studies under private tutors. His degrees of A.M., D.D. and LL.D., were received from Wesleyan University, and from Emory and Henry College, Virginia. His early ministry was in New Hampshire, but his strength as a preacher and his executive abilities became known in larger centers, and he gravitated to Detroit, Mich., and thence to Brooklyn, where he held the most important charges. He has been five times elected member of the quadrennial general conference, in which his voice always has had great weight, while his judgment has always been of great service to its debates. In 1880, Dr. Buckley was elected by the general conference editor of the "Christian Advocate," the leading Methodist journal in America, and has conducted it with marked success ever since. He has travelled through every country in Europe, and extensively in Asia and Africa, and has had a wide and varied experience in life and literature. He is an acute logician and a keen controversialist, possessed of an energetic manner and a fine sense of humor. His writings in the "Century" and elsewhere have attracted much attention.

C A Fagan

FAGAN, Charles Aloysius, lawyer, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., July 1, 1859, son of Thomas J. and Mary (McLaughlin) Fagan. His father was successively a pilot, steamboat captain and coal merchant. The son was educated at St. Mary's Academy, Ewalt College, and the Pittsburg Catholic College. After being graduated he became indictment clerk in the office of Maj. Montooth, district attorney of Allegheny county, and as such earned a reputation throughout the state as an authority on indictment pleading. He was admitted to the bar, advanced rapidly in his profession, and served with credit as deputy district attorney. In 1894 he was appointed assistant district attorney by Gov. Pattison, succeeding John C. Haymaker, who had become district attorney. Since the expiration of his term Mr. Fagan has devoted himself to his profession. He has many prominent business firms and corporations among his clients, and has won a number of important cases for them. In 1894 he was the Democratic presidential elector in the 22d congressional district, and was re-elected in 1895. At the Democratic state convention in Allentown in 1896 he was unanimously chosen a delegate-at-large to the Democratic national convention at Chicago. On his return he resigned the chairmanship of the county Democracy, his views not being in accord with the Chicago platform, the financial and other planks of which he had opposed as of doubtful expediency. Though he has practically remained out of politics, he is still the leader of the best element of his party in western Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Duquesne, the Columbus, Iroquois, Country and Athletic clubs. He was married Feb. 9, 1887, to Mary A., daughter of P. C. Kane, a retired merchant of Pittsburg. Four children have been born to them.

PAXTON, William Miller, clergyman and educator, was born at Maria Furnace, Adams co., Pa., June 7, 1824, son of James Dunlop and Jane Maria (Miller) Paxton, and grandson of Rev. William Paxton, D.D., who for nearly fifty years was pastor of the Lower Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church in Adams county. He was graduated at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, in 1843, and afterward studied law but on the eve of his admission to the bar decided to become a minister. He was graduated at the theological seminary, Princeton, N. J., in 1848 and became pastor at Greencastle, Pa. During 1851–66 he was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburg, Pa., and also occupied the chair of sacred rhetoric in the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pa., during 1860–67. He was pastor of the historic First Presbyterian Church of New York city 1866–83, and during that period served as president of the board of home missions and board of foreign missions, was a director of the Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J., a delegate to the first pan-Presbyterian council in Edinburg in 1877, moderator of the general assembly at Madison, Wis., in 1880, and preached the opening sermon at the second general council of the Presbyterian Alliance in 1880 in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, Pa. He also lectured during 1872–75 on sacred rhetoric at Union Theological Seminary, New York city. In 1883 he resigned to become professor of ecclesiastical, homiletical and pastoral theology in Princeton Theological Seminary, which chair he still occupies. As a speaker, Dr. Paxton is graceful in delivery and a master in rhetoric. As an instructor, few are more popular or more helpful and kindly in dealing with young men. He has been a trustee of Princeton College since 1867 and during 1900–02 was president of the faculty of the Princeton Theological Seminary. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him in 1860 by Jefferson College and that of LL.D. by Washington and Jefferson College in 1883. Dr. Paxton was married: first, in 1852 to Hester V. B., daughter of Col. Wickes of Chestertown, Md.; second, in 1855 to Caroline Sophia, daughter of Hon. Harmar Denny of Pittsburg, Pa. He has eight children; the eldest son, James D. Paxton, was pastor of the West Spruce Street Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, Pa.

SHAW, Wilson Alexander, banker, was born at Glen Shaw, Allegheny co., Pa., Sept. 18, 1846, son of James and Nancy Murray (Wilson) Shaw, and grandson of John Shaw, who emigrated from Glasgow, Scotland, in 1783. He was educated in the public schools of his neighborhood and the Western University of Pennsylvania. In 1866 he began business life as a clerk in the Merchants & Manufacturers' National Bank, of Pittsburg; became discount clerk in 1869, general bookkeeper in 1871, cashier in 1874, and president in 1902. The Merchants & Manufacturers' National Bank was organized in 1833, and numbered among its incorporators and stockholders a great many of the leading citizens of Pittsburg and other portions of western Pennsylvania. The bank took a strong hold upon the confidence of the community from its inception, and has maintained that confidence throughout its entire history. Mr. Shaw is also secretary of the Atlas Coke Co., a director of the Reliance Steel Casting Co., the Vulcan Crucible Steel Co., the Iron City Trust Co., and vice-president of the Pittsburg Bank for Savings. He is prominently identified with the Duquesne, Union, Monongahela and Country clubs, of Pittsburg. He was married at Sharpsburg, Pa., Oct. 16, 1872, to Margaret Jane, daughter of Archibald Kelly, of that place.

BURGESS, Gavon D., jurist, was born in Mason county, Ky., Nov. 5, 1834, son of Henry D. and Eveline (Dye) Burgess. After receiving a liberal education in the schools of his native state he commenced the study of law in 1852, and on being admitted to the bar practiced for one year. In 1856 he went to Missouri and located at Milan, Sullivan co., where he practiced with marked success. He represented Sullivan county in the legislature in 1858–59 and about 1866 removed to Linneus, Linn co., which he made his permanent home. In 1874 he was elected on the Democratic ticket judge of the eleventh judicial circuit of Missouri and held the post for three successive terms. In November, 1892, he was elected judge of the supreme court of the state, over which he presided as chief justice in 1901–02. Judge Burgess was married in March, 1855, to Cordelia, daughter of Robert Trimble, a prominent agriculturist and stock raiser of Flemingsburg, Ky.

BACON, Leonard Woolsey, clergyman, was born at New Haven, Conn., Jan. 1, 1830, son of Leonard and Susan (Johnson) Bacon. He was educated at Yale University, where he was graduated in 1850. He was given the degree of M.D. in 1855, after having studied theology at both Yale and Andover, and medicine at the former college. After sixteen years of pastoral service, five years were spent in Europe, 1872–77, and in 1877 he settled at Norwich, Conn., becoming pastor of the Park Congregational Church of that place. He was for a time acting pastor of the Woodland Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa., and then of the Independent Presbyterian Church of Savannah, Ga., returning to Norwich, however, in December, 1887. In 1901 he became pastor at Assonet, Mass. He is a well-known contributor to the periodicals of the day. Among his works are the following: "Congregational Hymn and Tune Book" (1858); "The Life, Speeches and Discourses of Father Hyacinthe" (1870); "The Vatican Council" (1872); "Church Papers" (1876); "A Life Worth Living—Life of Emily Bliss Gould" (1878); "Sunday Observance and Sunday Law" (1881); "Hymns of Martin Luther" (1883); "The Church Book: Hymns and Tunes" (1883); "The Simplicity that is in Christ" (sermons, 1886); "History of American Christianity" (1897), and "Irenics and Polemics" (1898).

SEWALL, Harold Marsh, diplomat, was born in Bath, Me., in 1860, son of Arthur Sewall and Emma (Crooker) Sewall. He was graduated at Harvard University, A.B. in 1882, and LL.B. in 1885. In 1885 he was appointed by Pres. Cleveland vice-consul at Liverpool, England. He was promoted consul-general to Samoa in 1887, but disagreeing with Pres. Cleveland's policy in the Pacific, he resigned his post. Under Pres. Harrison he was attached to the commission which negotiated the tripartite agreement of Berlin in 1889, giving to Great Britain, Germany and the United States joint regulation of Samoan affairs, and was reappointed to his former post at Samoa. He was admitted to the bar of Maine in 1892, was delegate to the St. Louis Republican national convention in 1896, and was elected the same year to the Maine legislature. Mr. Sewall was appointed minister to Hawaii in 1897. The treaty providing for the annexation of the islands was signed on June 16, 1897, and a resolution incorporating the ceded territory was adopted by congress, and approved July 7, 1898. On August 12th Pres. Dole formally yielded up to Mr. Sewall the sovereignty of the Hawaiian Islands, and the president, officers and troops of the republic took the oath of allegiance to the United States. Mr. Sewall was special agent of the U. S. government there until the organization of the territory. After his return home he was elected in 1900 the first member from Hawaii of the Republican national committee. In 1902 he was elected to the Maine legislature.

SHARKEY, William Lewis, jurist, was born at Mussel Shoals, Tenn., in 1797, son of Patrick Sharkey, and grandson of John Sharkey, who emigrated from Ireland to Virginia before the revolutionary war. His father enlisted as a private and after the war settled in Tennessee, but removed with his family to Mississippi in 1804. The son took part in the battle of New Orleans as a substitute for his uncle. He was educated at Greenville College, Tennessee, and after graduating studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1822. He then began practice of his profession in Warrenton, Miss., but removed to Vicksburg in 1825. He was elected to the state legislature in 1827, and served as chief justice of the court of errors and appeals from 1832 to November, 1851, when he was succeeded by Cotesworth P. Smith, who held the same office eleven years. Judge Sharkey died childless in Washington, D. C., Apr. 29, 1873.

WILSON, Samuel Franklin, soldier and jurist, was born near Gallatin, Tenn., Apr. 18, 1845, son of Samuel and Nancy (Moore) Wilson. He attended the district schools and the Gallatin Academy, and at the age of sixteen enlisted in the 2d Tennessee regiment, C. S. A. He served in the Virginia campaign, took part in the battle of Shiloh, was transferred with his regiment to Cleburne's brigade (which was later commanded by Gen. Lucius Polk), and participated in all the important battles in Western Tennessee except when disabled. He was wounded at Richmond, Ky., severely wounded at Murfreesboro, and lost his arm at Chickamauga. His military career ended, he became a student at Mercer University, Penfield, Ga., and later at the University of Georgia, being graduated there in 1868, with the degree of A.M. After studying law at Cumberland University, where he was graduated in 1869, he began to practice at Gallatin, Tenn. In 1876 he was elected to the state legislature, and in 1878 to the state senate. He served as chairman of the judiciary committee of the senate, and of the joint committee of the two houses, his report on the state debt (then the dominant question), being the basis of the final settlement. In 1880 he was one of the two Democratic candidates for governor, the party having split, but was defeated. In 1883 he was Democratic elector for the state-at-large, and during 1886–88 was U. S. marshal for Tennessee. He served on the bench of the supreme court during the illness of Judge Turney; was appointed a member of the court of chancery appeals in 1894, and was elected to the same position in 1896 for the full judicial term which expired in 1902. He was married at Lebanon, Tenn., Aug. 19, 1880, to

S. F. Wilson

Mary Lytton, daughter of Hon. Hardin Bostwick. They have had five children.

CLARKE, Richard H., lawyer, was born in Marengo county, Ala., 1843, son of William E. and ———— (Raincock) Clarke. His father, a native of Petersburg, Va., was a well-known lawyer of the Alabama bar, was state prosecuting attorney, member of the secession convention of 1861, state senator (1861–65), judge of the Mobile judicial circuit from 1881–92, a delegate from his county to the state constitutional convention of 1899. The son received his early education in the schools of his native place and was graduated with first honors of his class at the University of Alabama in 1861. He served in the civil war as a lieutenant in the 1st battalion of Alabama artillery. He then took up the profession of law, was prosecuting attorney of Marengo county and then of that judicial circuit. He removed to Mobile, Ala., in 1881, where he has ever since resided. He was elected as a Democrat to the 51st, 52d, 53d and 54th congresses. He declined to be again a candidate, and resumed his practice in Mobile. In 1896 he was a candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination as a sound-money Democrat, and was defeated. He repudiated the 1896 Chicago platform of the Democratic party and refused to support Bryan. In March, 1899, he was nominated by the state Democratic convention for one of the delegates-at-large to the proposed state convention. Mr. Clarke has been twice married: first to Mary K. Burke of Tuscaloosa, Ala., and second, to Helen Gaines Foote of Mobile.

FOSDICK, Frank Sheldon, educator, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Mar. 11, 1851, son of John Spencer and Mary Eliza (Blaine) Fosdick. The first American ancestor was Stephen Fosdick, of Lincolnshire, England, who settled at Charlestown, Mass., in 1635. The line of descent runs through his son John, his son Samuel and his son Solomon, the grandfather of Frank S. Fosdick. He was graduated at the University of Rochester, N. Y., in 1872, and the degree of A.M. was conferred on him in 1884 and by Princeton University in 1903. He began teaching in the fall of 1872 in Buffalo and in 1884 he was appointed head of the classical department in the Central High School of Buffalo, leaving in 1891 to become principal of the High School Annex. There he labored until 1897, the year in which he was appointed principal of his present charge, the Masten Park High School. All his work has been marked by a continual progress, and in 1899 he inaugurated in the Masten Park High School a splendid system of self-government on the idea of the Gill school city, embracing a court, jury, officials and all the requisites of a miniature municipality. It was the first high school in the United States to use the idea, which is in perfect accord with his general aim, which is to promote friendliness and companionship between teacher and pupil. Mr. Fosdick has made the Masten Park High School known throughout the country as one of the most progressive and most efficiently managed institutions of the kind. In 1899–1900 he was president of the Buffalo Principals' Association and vice-president of the Independent Club of Buffalo. He is now president of the Associated Academic Principals of New York State, a member of the American Philological Society, the National Education Society and the Independent and University clubs of Buffalo. He was married at Westfield, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1873, to Amie Inez, daughter of Andrew J. Weaver of that place, and has two sons and one daughter.

F S Fosdick

JONES, William Alfred, author, was born in New York city June 26, 1817, son of David S. and Margaret (Jones) Jones, grandson of Samuel Jones (1734–1819, q. v.), great-grandson of William Jones and great-great-grandson of Thomas Jones (1665–1713), a native of Ireland, who came to America in 1692, settling in Long Island, and married Freelove, daughter of Thomas Townsend. His father (1777–1848) was for nearly half a century one of the most active and influential members of the New York bar and was the first judge of Queens county and received the degree of LL.D. from Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. He was three times married, thus being connected with the prominent families of Livingston, LeRoy and Clinton. The son was educated at Columbia University, where he was graduated in 1836, and pursued the study of law under Daniel Lord, though never practicing the profession. He became a critic and essayist, contributing many articles to periodical literature. In 1851 he was made librarian of the Columbia College library and served in that capacity until 1865, two years later removing to Norwich, Conn., where he continued his literary work in retirement. As a critic and essayist he belonged to the school of Hazlitt and Leigh Hunt. Bryant speaks of him as an accomplished essayist, and Irving says that the sound judgment, nice discrimination, cultivated thought and kindly spirit evinced throughout his volumes renders them worthy of being treasured as prevailing models of true criticism as well as standards of opinion on the subjects to which they relate. Edgar Allen Poe also speaks highly of him. Among his works are "The Analyst," a collection of miscellaneous papers (1839), "Literary Studies," in two volumes (1847), "Essays Upon Authors and Books" (1849), "Memorial of Hon. David S. Jones," his father (1849), "Characters and Criticisms," a work in two volumes, highly commended by Irving, Halleck, Bryant, Dana and Simms (1857); "The Library of Columbia College" (1861), "The First Century of Columbia College" (1863) and "Long Island," an address before the Long Island Historical Society (1863). He was twice married. He died in Norwich, Conn., May 6, 1900.

RHEES, William Jones, bibliographer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 13, 1830, grandson of Rev. Morgan John Rhees. He was graduated at the Philadelphia Central High School in 1847 and afterward was employed for about two years in the department of the interior, being placed in charge of the social statistics of the seventh census (Oct., 1850–June, 1852). In 1851 he acted also as secretary of the central executive committee in Washington of the London world's fair. In July, 1852, he became chief clerk of the Smithsonian Institution, which post he held until 1891, when he was placed in charge of the archives, publications, etc. During 1884–87 he acted each year for several months as secretary of the institution in place of Prof. Spencer F. Baird, who was absent on duties in connection with the U. S. fish commission. He has had charge of the publications of the Smithsonian Institution and has performed the duties of its executive officer under the secretary. He served as trustee of the public schools in Washington, D. C., during 1862–68, 1873–74 and 1878–79. He organized a lecture bureau in 1856 with the object of securing the best speakers for delivering lectures in different parts of the United States, and in 1872 had charge of Prof. John Tyndall's lecture tour in this country. In 1868 he took out a patent for a ruler and pencil case slate invented by him and approved by many educational establishments. He was one of the founders of the Sons of the American Revolution and has been an active member and president of the Young Men's Christian Association. Prof. Rhees edited "The Scientific Writings of James Smithson" (1879) and a number of other Smithsonian publications. His original works include "Manual of Public Libraries, Institutions and Societies in the United States and British Provinces of North America" (1859), "Guide to the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum" (1859), "List of Publications of the Smithsonian Institution" (1862), "Manual of Public Schools of Washington" (1863–66), "The Smithsonian Institution: Documents Relative to its Origin and History" (1879), "James Smithson and his Bequest" (1880) and "Catalogues of Publications of the Smithsonian Institution" (1882).

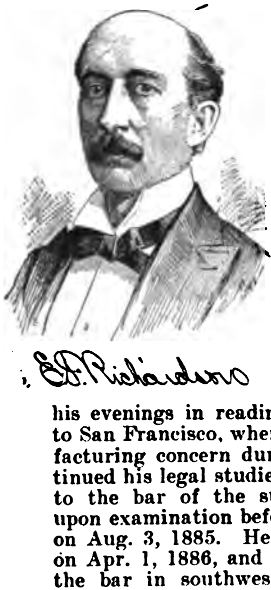
LOOMIS, Francis Butler, diplomat and journalist, was born at Marietta, O., July 27, 1861, son of Hon. William B. and Frances (Wheeler) Loomis and a descendant of Joseph Loomis, who came to America in 1635 and settled at Windsor, Conn. His father was well known as a jurist in southern Ohio. The son was graduated at Marietta College in 1883, and disposing of an interest in a local newspaper which he had edited while a student, joined the staff of the New York "Tribune" in 1884. During the presidential campaign of that year he was selected by the Republican national committee to take charge of its work for the press, and he accompanied Mr. Blaine on his memorable tour from Maine to Milwaukee. In 1885 Mr. Loomis, as a member of the staff of the Philadelphia "Press," was sent to Ohio to report the gubernatorial campaign. In 1886 he was appointed state librarian of Ohio, and devoted much time to the study of the early history and settlers of the northwest territory. The result was published in a long series of illustrated articles in the Cincinnati "Commercial Gazette," and afterward was reproduced simultaneously by more than fifty Ohio newspapers. In 1889 Mr. Loomis resigned to resume journalism as a correspondent at Washington, where he remained for several years. During this period he attended lectures on international and constitutional law. In the presidential campaign of 1888 he took charge of the publication and press department of the Republican national committee in New York city, and employed a regular staff of writers and artists of acknowledged ability. In 1890–93 Mr. Loomis was U. S. commercial agent at St. Etienne, France, where he made a careful study of labor conditions and socialistic tendencies in Europe, and his elaborate report on the subjects was reproduced in part by several foreign governments. Mr. Loomis also studied the reform of the consular service of the United States and the organization and working of European consular service. He published several articles on this subject and wrote a large number of consular reports designed to indicate new markets for American manufacturers. From 1893 to 1897 he was editor-in-chief of the Cincinnati "Daily Tribune." In 1895 he went to Canton, O., at the request of one of the press associations, and remained till the following March, when he accompanied the president-elect to Washington. In July, 1897, Mr. Loomis was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Venezuela. During the war with Spain, it was through his well-organized scout and information service that the arrival of Cervera's fleet at Curaçao, after its mysterious and disquieting disappearance from the vicinity of Martinique, was first adequately reported to Washington. Later he prevented the sailing of several vessels fitted out by Spaniards in Venezuela for the purpose of running the blockade and conveying supplies to the Spanish soldiers in Puerto Rico and Cuba. His life was threatened, and for weeks a guard was stationed around the legation. Mr. Loomis was dean of the diplomatic corps, and had many delicate questions arising from the revolutions to decide without the benefit of precedents to guide him. He served in Venezuela until he was appointed, in June, 1901, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Portugal, which position he still holds. He was married, Apr. 20, 1897, to Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. H. P. Mast of Springfield, O.

JENKS, Phoebe Pickering, portrait artist, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1847, daughter of Dennis and Fidelia (Barton) Hoyt, and granddaughter of William and Charlotte (Pickering) Hoyt of New England descent. Her early life was passed in Portsmouth, where she was graduated at the high school. At sixteen she removed to Boston where she has since lived. She began to paint when she was twenty-nine years of age. Struck one day by the beauty of a bunch of flowers that had been sent her, she felt impelled to represent their loveliness. The result was not only a surprise to the artist herself, but also to her friends, and she at once began to study out of doors. She soon discovered that during her entire life she had, without knowing it, been a close observer and student of form and color. Her facility attracted so much attention that she easily disposed of her early efforts and was soon able to open a studio and take rank as a professional artist. Since then Mrs. Jenks has made each year a steady and sure advance in her art, becoming one of the foremost portrait painters in New England. She has painted portraits of many prominent people, while her fame has extended beyond the limits of New England, as some of her best work is to be found in New York city, Philadelphia and Chicago.

Phoebe A. Pickering Jenks

POWELL, William Frank, diplomat, was born in Troy, N. Y., June 26, 1848. His ancestors were Indians on his father's side, while on his mother's side they were of mixed blood. Having completed his education in the public schools of New York city, he entered the School of Pharmacy; was graduated there, studied for a time at Lincoln University, Oxford, Pa., and was graduated at the New Jersey Collegiate Institute in 1865. In 1869 he took charge of one of the schools for freedmen at Leesburg, Va., being appointed by the Presbyterian board of home missions. Subsequently he opened the first state school for the education of colored children, at Alexandria, Va. After holding this position for five years he assumed charge of a school at Bordentown, N. J., and while there was offered the U. S. consulate at Cape Haiti, which he declined. In 1881–82 he was one of the bookkeepers in the 4th auditor's office, Washington, D. C. In 1882 he was placed in charge of all the colored schools in Camden, N. J., and was the first to introduce manual training into public schools, a building being subsequently erected for that purpose in Camden. In 1891 he again refused a consular appointment, but in 1897 he was appointed by Pres. McKinley as the U. S. minister to the republic of Hayti, which post he still occupies. He has adjusted many delicate questions between the two republics and has created a better sentiment on the part of both government and people toward the United States, while he has endeavored to advance and protect the commercial interests of the United States. He was married: first, in 1868, to Elizabeth M. Hughes of Burlington, N. J.; second, in 1899, to Jane B. Shepard of Camden, N. J.

RICHARDSON, Edmund F., lawyer, was born in Sandisfield, Berkshire co., Mass., July 29, 1862, son of John H. and Lucy (Clark) Richardson. He is directly descended from Ezekiel Richardson, who sailed from England in 1630, and who, with two of his brothers, founded the village of Woburn, Mass., where many of his lineal descendants still remain. Capt. Edward and Lieut. Moses Richardson were twin brothers who fought side by side for eight years in the same company during the war of the revolution. They were of the sixth generation from Ezekiel, while Mr. Richardson is of the tenth generation. He attended the common schools of Berkshire county, and afterward spent three years in the high school at Lee. Before he was seventeen he was a successful teacher in the grammar school at Lenox, Mass. During 1879–83 he was employed in a mercantile business at Springfield, Mass., during which time he spent his evenings in reading law. In 1884 he removed to San Francisco, where he kept books for a manufacturing concern during business hours and continued his legal studies evenings. He was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of California, upon examination before the court sitting en banc, on Aug. 3, 1885. He removed to Del Norte, Col., on Apr. 1, 1886, and shortly became the leader of the bar in southwestern Colorado. In 1894 he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the United States, in which court, as well as in the circuit court of appeals for the 8th circuit, he has since had an extensive practice. In September, 1895, he removed to Denver, and there became a member of the well-known firm of Patterson, Richardson & Hawkins, the senior member of which was, in 1901, elected to the U. S. senate. Mr. Richardson was married Sept. 26, 1885, at Oakland, Cal., to Martha A., daughter of Amos Bangle. They have four children.



E. F. Richardson

GRISCOM, Lloyd Carpenter, diplomat, was born at Riverton, N. J., Nov. 4, 1872, son of Clement A. (q. v.) and Francis Canby (Biddle) Griscom. Shortly after his birth the family removed to Haverford, Pa. He was educated at schools in Geneva and Paris, took the course of the Wharton school of finance and economy at the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated Ph.B. in 1891 at the head of his class. After studying law at the University of Pennsylvania law school, he accepted an appointment in 1892 as attaché of the embassy in London and private secretary to Mr. Bayard, U. S. ambassador. In the winter of 1895 he made a journey to Central and South America in company with Richard Harding Davis and Henry Somers Somerset, a son of Lady Henry Somerset; the events of this journey were recorded by Mr. Davis in his book entitled, "Three Gringoes in Central America." In 1896 Mr. Griscom was admitted to the bar, and in January, 1897, was made deputy assistant district attorney of New York city. After several months of severe labor his health failed and he was obliged to resign. Going to Arizona to recuperate, he purchased a ranch, on which he lived until the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, when Pres. McKinley gave him a staff appointment and he was commissioned as captain and assistant quartermaster. He served for three months on the staff of Maj.-Gen. James F. Wade at Chickamauga, and when Gen. Gage was made president of the evacuation commission, accompanied him to Cuba as a personal aide-de-camp, being assigned to visit all the Spanish garrisons and Cuban army encampments on the island of Cuba, count the numbers of both troops, settle the many difficulties which arose among them, and select camp sites for the American troops which were to garrison Cuba. In June, 1899, Pres. McKinley appointed him first secretary of the legation at Constantinople. He held this office for nearly two years, and during fifteen months of the time acted as chargé d'affaires. While in charge of the legation he took up the trying question of the Armenian indemnity claims, the state department supporting him by sending the battleship Kentucky to Smyrna. While the Sultan was compelled to sign a contract for the payment of the claims in full, an amount of some $90,000, he retained the potentate's good will. As a result of this diplomatic success Pres. McKinley appointed him envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Persia in June, 1901. During a stay of over a year in Persia he traveled 2,000 miles on horseback investigating the trade routes, and proved the feasibility of a new trade route by which American merchandise may be introduced into the Persian capital $15 a ton cheaper than by the old routes. In 1902 the shah conferred upon him the grand cordon of the Lion and the Sun, the highest decoration in Persia. In 1895 he received the order of Bolivar from the government of Venezuela. On Dec. 16, 1902, Pres. Roosevelt promoted him to envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Japan, which office he now (1904) holds. He was married, Nov. 2, 1901, to Elisabeth Duer, daughter of Frederic Bronson of New York city.

DADE, Francis Langhorne, soldier, was born in King George county, Va., about 1793, son of Francis and Sarah (Taliaferro) Dade, and a descendant of Francis Dade the first of the name in America, who emigrated from Farmington, Suffolk co., England, to Virginia in 1645. The direct line is traced through his son Francis, who married Francis Townshend, their son Cadwallader, who married Sarah Alexander, and their son Cadwallader, who married Mary ———, and was the grandfather of Maj. Dade. The latter was appointed third lieutenant in the 12th United States infantry, Mar. 29, 1813, was transferred to the 4th infantry in 1815, and on Sept. 4, 1816, was promoted first lieutenant. He became captain, Feb. 14, 1818, and was brevetted major, Feb. 24, 1828. During the Seminole war he commanded an expedition of 110 men and seven officers, with a section of artillery, being sent to the aid of Gen. Clinch at Ft. Drane, Fla. While on the march, between Tampa bay and Ft. King, he ran into an ambush of about two hundred Indians and negroes near the Wahoo swamp, and he and half his men fell at the first fire. The remainder fought with remarkable bravery but only three escaped with their lives, and carried the first news of the disaster to Ft. Brooke. This event, known as "The Dade Massacre," occurred Dec. 28, 1835, and the spot is marked by three monuments modeled after the Egyptian pyramids. A monument to Maj. Dade stands in an imposing place before the Memorial Hall, at West Point, while Dade counties, Florida and Georgia, were named for him.

HAYT, Charles Denison, jurist, was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., May 20, 1850, son of Henry Delevan and Jane (Barry) Hayt, and grandson of Stephen Hayt of Patterson, N. Y. He attended the public schools of Albany, N. Y., and was graduated at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass., in 1867. He then removed to Colorado, and after studying law was admitted to the bar in 1872. He was county judge of Huerfano county, 1874–77, district attorney of the 6th judicial district, 1880–82, and district judge of the 6th judicial district, 1882–88. In 1888 he was elected to the supreme bench of the state, and in 1893 became chief justice, a position he held until 1898. During his nine years of service on the supreme bench he rendered over 1,800 decisions, among the most important being upon the question of the limit of public indebtedness of the state, counties and municipalities. One of these decisions prevented the issuance of $750,000 warrants previously authorized by an act of legislature, thereby saving the state from bankruptcy. On retiring from the bench he resumed the practice of law in Denver. He was president of the Children's Home Society of Colorado, 1893–98. He was married, Oct. 3, 1878, to Julia, daughter of John Palmer of Macon, Ga., and has two children, Ella Palmer Hayt and Chas. D. Hayt, Jr.

Charles D Hayt

LIBBEY, James Addison, dental surgeon, was born at Township, Beaver co., Pa., Aug. 29, 1846, son of Bennett and Agnes (Littell) Libbey. His father (1805–56) was a natural mechanic of rare ability. He received his early education at the Beaver Academy, and was graduated at the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1882. He began the practice of his profession at Moundsville, W. Va., in 1877. He was president of the Western Pennsylvania Odontological Society during 1884–90, of the Lake Erie Dental Society in 1892, of the Pennsylvania State Dental Society in 1894, of the State Board of Dental Examiners of Pennsylvania in 1901, and of the National Dental Association in 1902. He is both a skillful operator and a talented scientist, devoting much time to original research and to the development of his profession throughout the United States. He was married at West Bridgewater, Pa., Sept. 6, 1876, to Anna Matilda, daughter of Thomas Russell of that place, and has two sons, James T. and Wilbur F. Libbey.

SHATTUCK, George Cheyne, physician, was born at Templeton, Mass., July 17, 1783, son of Dr. Benjamin and Lucy (Barron) Shattuck, and a descendant of William Shattuck, who emigrated from England in 1642 and settled in Watertown, Mass. From him the line runs through his son William, who married Susanna Randall; their son Benjamin, who married Martha Sherman, and their son Stephen, who married Elizabeth Robbins, and was Mr. Shattuck's grandfather. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1803, and then studied medicine at the Dartmouth Medical College, where he was graduated in 1806, and received the degree of M.D. in 1812. He settled in practice in Boston, Mass., which was his permanent abode. He was president of the American Statistical Association during 1846–52, president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, an honorary member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He received the degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth College in 1853. He was the founder of Shattuck School at Faribault, Minn., and gave liberally to his alma mater, building its observatory, which he furnished with valuable instruments, and contributing largely to the library. He was married: first, Oct. 3, 1811, to Eliza C., daughter of Caleb Davis, of Boston; second, to Amelia H., daughter of Abraham Bigelow, of Cambridge, Mass. He died in Boston, Mar. 18, 1854.

BEUTNER, Victor, mining and mechanical engineer, was born in Prussia, June 28, 1870, son of Ferdinand and Olga (Brachvogel) Beutner. He was graduated at the Mining Academy of Freiburg, Saxony, in 1891. He then came to the United States, and became assistant in the construction of the electric railroad at Long Island City, N. Y. In 1892 he removed to Pittsburg, Pa., and in 1896 became chief engineer of the Apollo Iron & Steel Co., of Vandergrift, Pa. He was associated with the engineer, Julian Kennedy, 1897–1902, under whom he had charge of improvements for the Etna Standard Iron & Steel Co., Mingo Junction, Pa.; Spang, Chalfant & Co., Pittsburg; Wheeling Steel & Iron Co., Wheeling, W. Va.; Colonial Steel Co., Pittsburg, and the American Steel & Wire Co., Cleveland, O. Some of these improvements involved an outlay of several million dollars. Since 1902, he has been in business for himself, and has built the new pipe mills of the Susquehanna Iron & Steel Co., Columbia, Pa., as well as the steel plant and rolling mills of the United Steel Co., Canton, O. He has made a special study of all the problems presented in blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills. He is a member of the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, and the University Club of Pittsburg.

Victor Beutner

COLBY, Henry Francis, clergyman, was born at Boston Highlands, Mass., Nov. 25, 1842, son of Gardner and Mary L. (Roberts) Colby, and a descendant of Anthony Colby, who was a member of Winthrop's colony that settled Boston, Mass. From him the line of descent runs through his son Thomas and wife Hannah, their son Abraham and his wife Sarah, their son Lot, who married

Ann Walker, and their son Samuel, who married Sarah Cummings, and was Mr. Colby's great-grandfather. His father's gift of $50,000 to Waterville College resulted in the change of name to Colby University. He was graduated at Brown University in 1862 with the Latin salutatory, spent a year abroad and was graduated at Newton Theological Seminary in 1867. In January, 1868, he was ordained to the ministry as pastor of the First Baptist Church, Dayton, O., where he has remained since that time. In 1883 he was president of the Ohio Baptist convention, and during 1895–98 of the American Baptist Missionary Union. He is now (1904) president of the board of trustees of Denison University. Dr. Colby has traveled extensively abroad. He has published a class poem (1862), sketches of Gardner Colby, Caleb Parker and Ebenezer Thresher and has contributed to denominational periodicals. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Brown University in 1882. He was married, May 5, 1870, to Mary Lizzie, daughter of Edward Chamberlin of Boston, Mass., and has six children.

McGHEE, Charles McClung, railroad president, was born in Monroe county, Tenn., Jan. 23, 1828, son of John and Betsy Jones (McClung) McGhee, and grandson of Barclay McGhee, whose parents emigrated from Ireland about 1746 to Lancaster county, Pa. He was graduated at the University of East Tennessee in 1846. On the opening of the civil war he removed to Knoxville and cast his lot with the Confederacy, being commissioned in the staff department army owing to his ill-health. After the close of the war he went into the banking business and became president of the People's Bank of Knoxville. Later he became actively engaged in developing the mineral, coal and railroad interests of East Tennessee. He built a railroad connecting Knoxville with Cincinnati, and with R. T. Wilson and others consolidated the disjointed roads running out from Knoxville into the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad. In 1875 he was elected to the state legislature as a Democrat and served for two years. He was for many years president of the Knoxville and Ohio and the Memphis and Charleston railroads, and a director in the Texas and Pacific and the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw railroads. He removed to New York in 1886, and in 1892 he accepted the senior receivership of the system of lines which had been consolidated into the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad. He gave to the city of Knoxville the Lawson McGhee Library as a memorial to a deceased daughter. He was married to Cornelia White, great granddaughter of Gen. James White, the founder of Knoxville, and has five children.

CAMP, John Spencer, organist and composer, was born at Middletown, Conn., Jan. 30, 1858, son of John Newton and Mary (Gleason) Camp. The first American ancestor was Nicholas Camp of Nasing, Essex co., England, who emigrated to Salem, Mass., in 1660. He was one of three deputies appointed in 1661 to search for the regicides Whalley and Goffe, and served as deputy to the Connecticut general convention, 1670–72. His grandson Nathan Camp was a deputy to the general assembly of Connecticut for fifteen years. Nicholas married Sarah Beard; their son Joseph married Hannah Rogers; their son Nathan married Rhoda Parsons; their son Elah married Phoebe Baldwin; their son Elias married Elizabeth Spencer; their son John Spencer married Parnel Camp, and their son John Newton was the father of the musician. Mr. Camp acquired his early education in a private school in Durham, Conn., and at the Middletown high school, after which he entered Wesleyan University, and was graduated in 1878. After a post-graduate course there he took the degree of M.A. in 1880. For a year he studied law at Middletown with the Hon. Samuel L. Warner, simultaneously studying music with E. A. Parsons of New Haven and Harry Rowe Shelley. Later he pursued his musical studies in organ and theory with Dudley Buck, Samuel P. Warren and Antonin Dvorak. In 1881 he became organist and choirmaster of the Park Congregational Church, Hartford, and served there twenty-two years. He has composed three sacred cantatas and a ballad for chorus, and has written concert overtures for orchestra and string quartette, as well as anthems, songs and organ pieces. His most important musical works are "The Forty-Sixth Psalm," "The Prince of Peace," "The Prince of Life," concert overture for orchestra—"Zeitgeist," and "The Song of the Winds." He was a founder of the National Guild of Organists in 1896, serving as one of the council for several years, and he was president of the Connecticut State Music Teachers' Association in 1898. He is a director of the Hartford Philharmonic Orchestra, a member of the Hartford Club, the Twentieth Century Club, the Congregational Club, the National Municipal League and the Manuscript Society of New York. In 1895 he entered the Pratt & Cady Co. as vice-president and treasurer, and assumed entire management of the concern. Under his direction a complete reorganization was effected and the company has been placed upon a dividend paying basis, with a largely increased business. He is now president and treasurer of this company. He is also a director of the Austin Organ Co., of which he was treasurer for a short time; and this he has also seen reorganized and put upon a solid financial basis. Mr. Camp was married at Hartford, Conn., Apr. 8, 1885, to Susie Virginia, daughter of William Arnold Healy of that city.

WOOD, William Willis Wiley, naval engineer, was born in Wake county, N. C., May 30, 1818. He was employed in the West Point Foundry, New York city, where he acquired a knowledge of engineering. He was appointed to the navy as chief engineer Mar. 15, 1845, and stationed at the Pensacola navy yard. He was on duty at Boston in 1849, served on the steam frigate Saranac 1850–53, and superintended the construction of the boilers and engines of the steam frigate Merrimac at Cold Spring, N. Y., 1854–57. During the civil war he rendered valuable service in connection with the steam engineering services at the navy yards at New York, Philadelphia and Boston. He was head of the department of steam engineering at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, 1866–67; chief engineer of the New York navy yard 1868–69; inspector of machinery 1870–72; engineer in chief of navy 1873–77, and on special duty at Washington until May 30, 1880, when he was placed on the retired list. He was drowned in a boat near Jutland, Md., Aug. 31, 1882.

JEWETT, Sophie ("Ellen-Burroughs"), educator and author, was born at Moravia, N. Y., June 3, 1861, daughter of Dr. Charles Carroll and Ellen Ranson (Burroughs) Jewett. Most of her life was passed in Buffalo, N. Y., where her early education was acquired. In 1889 she secured an appointment as associate professor in the department of English literature at Wellesley College, which office she has since filled. She is the author of "The Pilgrim and Other Poems" (1896), "God's Troubadour" (1903), and edited, with notes and an introduction, Tennyson's "Holy Grail."

ISHERWOOD, Benjamin Franklin, engineer, was born in New York city, June 6, 1822. He was appointed from New York to the United States navy May 23, 1844, as first assistant engineer, stationed in the navy yard at Pensacola. He was attached to the steamer General Taylor 1846–47, and promoted engineer in chief Oct. 31, 1848; was on special duty at Washington during 1852–53; was on the steam frigate San Jacinto, of the East India squadron, 1854–58, and was on special duty 1859–60. He was appointed engineer in chief of the United States navy in 1861, and held that position eight years. He was subsequently at Mare Island navy yard, California, and on special duty, and was retired June 6, 1884, with the rank of commodore. He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and spent his last years in New York city.

SETTLE, Thomas, jurist and diplomat, was born in Rockingham county, N. C., Jan. 22, 1831, son of Thomas and Mary (Graves) Settle. His father (1792–1865) was a prominent jurist of North Carolina. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1850, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. During 1854–59 he was a member of the legislature, and speaker of the house in 1858; was a presidential elector in 1856 on the Buchanan ticket, and in 1860 supported Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency. He was opposed to secession, but when war was declared entered the Confederate army as captain in the 3d North Carolina regiment. After a year of service he returned to civil life, and was made solicitor of the 4th judicial district. In 1865 he became a Republican, and was elected to the state senate, where he was made speaker and took an active part in reconstruction measures. He was elected a judge of the state supreme court in 1868, but resigned after being appointed U. S. minister to Peru, in 1871. On account of impaired health he returned from Peru in 1872; was president of the national Republican convention in June, and ran for congress against Gen. J. M. Leach, by whom he was defeated by a narrow majority. He was reappointed a justice of the state supreme court in December, 1872, and served until 1876, when he resigned on being nominated for governor of his state. He was defeated, and on Jan. 30, 1877, was appointed U. S. district judge for the northern district of Florida. He was married to a daughter of Tyre Glenn, and their son, Thomas Settle, was for six years solicitor of the 9th judicial district and a member of the 53d congress. Judge Settle died Dec. 1, 1888.

BIRKINBINE, John, engineer, was born in Berks county, Pa., Nov. 16, 1844, son of Henry Peter Miller and Louisa (Yocum) Birkinbine, of German descent. He was educated at the Friends' high school, the Hill school (Pottstown, Pa.) and the Polytechnic College of Philadelphia. He served in the civil war (1863–64), and received his early engineering training under his father, who was chief engineer of the Philadelphia water department for ten years. He was associated with his father during 1864–72, and since then has been engaged as consulting engineer in Philadelphia under his own name, serving as consulting engineer for large iron and steel industries. He designed and constructed important water supplies, water-power and blast furnace plants, and has served as an expert in water-right suits. He has been called to most of the states and Canada and Mexico to examine and report on iron and manganese ore mines and to advise upon the location of iron plants, design their construction and supervise their erection. He was special agent of the 11th and 12th censuses. He was president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, 1891–93; president of the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia, 1893; has been president of the Franklin Institute since 1892, and president of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association since 1897. He was editor of the "Journal of Iron Workers" for nine years (1878), and since 1886 has been editor of "Forest Leaves." Since 1886 he has been connected with the United States geological survey. He was married in 1873 to Kate A., daughter of Peter L. Weimer of Lebanon, Pa., and has ten children.

McCARTHY, Henry Jefferson, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 11, 1845, son of John and Martha McCarthy. He studied law in the office of William A. Porter and was admitted to the bar in 1866. In 1875 he entered into partnership with William Nelson West, after whose death in 1891 he formed the law firm of McCarthy, Work & DeHaven. In 1895 he was appointed as Democratic judge of the superior court of the state, and in 1898 he was appointed to fill a vacancy on the bench of the court of common pleas, being regularly elected to the same position in 1899. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 21, 1903.

Hny J. McCarthy

UNDERWOOD, Oscar W., lawyer and congressman, was born in Louisville, Ky., May 6, 1862, son of Eugene and Virginia (Smith) Underwood and grandson of Joseph R. Underwood, justice of the supreme court, U. S. senator and a personal and political friend of Henry Clay. His father was a prominent lawyer in Kentucky and the first general counsel of the Louisville and Nashville railroad. He was educated at Rugby school, Louisville, Ky., and at the University of Virginia, where he was graduated. In 1884 Mr. Underwood began the practice of law in Birmingham, Ala., and proved so successful that in the course of a few years he gained a leading position at the bar. On attaining his majority he immediately became actively interested in political matters, and in 1895 he was elected to congress by a considerable majority; he has served, by re-election, to the present time, his term expiring in 1905. In the house he served on the committees on public lands and judiciary. He was married, Oct. 10, 1895, to Eugenia, daughter of Dr. Eugene Massie of Charlottsville, Va.

CARR, Eugene Asa, soldier, was born at Concord, Erie co., N. Y., Mar. 20, 1830, son of Clark Murwin and Delia Ann (Torrey) Carr. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1850, being assigned to the mounted rifles and promoted second lieutenant June 30, 1851. He

Eugene A. Carr

was stationed in the Southwest on frontier and scouting duty and in a skirmish with the Lipan Indians near Limpia, Tex., Oct. 10, 1854, he was severely wounded. For his gallantry in this fight he was promoted first lieutenant in the 1st cavalry. He accompanied his regiment to Kansas, where he was engaged in suppressing the disturbances there in 1856, was with the Utah expedition in 1858 and the Kiowa and Comanche expedition in 1860, participating in several skirmishes against those Indians. On the outbreak of the civil war he was captain in the 4th cavalry and entered into active service under Gen. Nathaniel Lyon in southwest Missouri, taking part in the engagement at Dug springs and in the battle of Wilson's creek, where for gallant service he received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. On Aug. 15, 1861 he was commissioned colonel of the 3d Illinois volunteer cavalry and served in Gen. Fremont's hundred days' expedition in command of a brigade and for a time commanded the fourth division of the army of the Southwest, participating in the pursuit of Gen. Price's troops into Arkansas. At the battle of Pea Ridge Mar. 7–8, 1862, he commanded a division which on the second day of the battle was deployed on the extreme right and although he was three times wounded, he remained on the field seven hours and materially aided in securing a victory. For his bravery and heroism in this battle he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers to date from Mar. 7, 1862, and on July 17, 1862, he was promoted major in the regular army. He served in command of the army of southwest Missouri during September and October, 1862, and of the district of St. Louis till March, 1863. In the Vicksburg campaign from March to July 4, 1863, he was in command of a division leading the attack at Magnolia Church, was at Port Gibson, Champion hill and Black river bridge; at the last named action his troops opened and closed the engagement and he was breveted colonel for his services. He also distinguished himself by leading the assaults on Vicksburg, May 19–22, 1863. At the battle of Corinth, October, 1863, he commanded the left wing of the 16th army corps and on Dec. 1, 1863, he was transferred to the army of Arkansas, being assigned to the command of the 2d division. He was in the engagements at the crossing of the Little Missouri and Poison spring in April, 1864, and was in command of the district of Little Rock, Ark., May to December, 1864, being engaged in the battles of Clarendon and Jenkin's ferry and in the expedition against Camden. In the operations against Mobile, Ala., in the spring of 1865, he commanded the 3d division of the 16th corps, participating in the capture of Spanish Fort, Apr. 8, 1865. On Mar. 11, 1865, he received the brevet of major-general of volunteers for gallantry at the capture of Little Rock, Ark., and on Mar. 13th he was breveted brigadier-general and major-general United States army for services during the war. He was in command of the St. Francis river district, Arkansas, from Aug. 19, 1865, till Jan. 15, 1866, when he was mustered out of the volunteer service. In the autumn of 1868 he served in the West against the hostile Sioux and Cheyenne Indians and defeated them in a fight on Beaver creek Oct. 18th, at Solomon river Oct. 25th and at Short Nose creek Oct. 26th, driving them out of Kansas. In June and July, 1869, he was in command of an expedition to the Republican river and was engaged in a fight at Summit springs, Colo., July 11th, where he defeated Tall Bull. He was made lieutenant-colonel Jan. 7, 1873, and was promoted colonel of the 6th cavalry Apr. 29, 1879. He was engaged in a number of battles with the Indians, including the fight at Slim buttes, Sept. 9–10, 1876. In 1880–81 he was in command of the operations against the Apache Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, defeating them at Cibicu creek and Ft. Apache, Aug. 24 and Sept. 1, 1881. On Nov. 26, 1888, he was assigned to the command of the district of New Mexico. He was promoted brigadier-general July 19, 1892, and was retired from active service Feb. 15, 1893. He was awarded a congressional medal of honor for distinguished gallantry in the battle of Pea ridge, Ark., Mar. 7, 1862, where he directed the deployment of his command and held his ground under a brisk fire of shot and shell, in which he was several times wounded while serving as colonel 3d Illinois cavalry. Since his retirement Gen. Carr has resided in New York city.

CLARKE, Beverly L., congressman and diplomat, was born in Virginia. He removed to Kentucky, where he was a member of the state legislature in 1841–42; a member of the state constitutional convention in 1849, and a representative in congress from 1847–49. In 1858 he was appointed by Pres. Buchanan minister to Guatemala and Honduras. He died there Mar. 7, 1860, and was succeeded by Hon. Elisha O. Crosby, of New York, who held the post until 1864.

PEABODY, Robert Swain, architect, was born in New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 22, 1845, son of Ephraim and Mary Jane (Derby) Peabody. His father was born in Milton, N. H., Mar. 22, 1807, was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1827, was minister of the Unitarian church in New Bedford, Mass., 1838–46, and of King's chapel, Boston, 1846–56, was the originator of the Boston Provident Society, and died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 28, 1856. The son was graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1866, and continued his studies at the École des Beaux Arts, Paris, France, 1868. In 1870 he entered upon the practice of his profession in Boston, in partnership with John G. Stearns, and the firm of Peabody & Stearns has acquired a reputation as one of the foremost in the United States. He was a member of the commissions in charge of the designs for the Columbian exposition and the Pan-American exposition. He is a member of the board of overseers of Harvard College, member of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, member of the American Institute of Architects, of which he was president, 1900–01, and president of the Boston Society of Architects.

DENNY, Ebenezer, soldier, was a native of Pennsylvania. He served in the continental army, and was appointed acting adjutant-general to the army, Oct. 28, 1787, which post he held for three years. He was commissioned lieutenant of infantry, Sept. 29, 1789, and was again appointed acting adjutant-general, Nov. 4, 1791. He was adjutant to Brig.-Gen. Harmar in October, 1790, and participated in his battle with the Miami Indians. He was aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. St. Clair in his action with the Indians of Nov. 4, 1791, was promoted to a captaincy in December, 1791, and on May 15, 1792, resigned from the army.

OSLER, William, physician, was born at Bond Head, Ont., Can., July 12, 1850. He was educated at Trinity College, at Toronto University, at McGill University, Montreal, at University College, London, and at the Universities of Berlin and Vienna. The degree of M.D. was received from McGill University in 1872. In 1874 he became professor of the institutes of medicine in McGill University, where he continued for ten years, resigning in 1884 to accept the chair of clinical medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. He went to the Johns Hopkins University in 1889, as professor of medicine, and has continued to occupy that post. He is also physician-in-chief to the Johns Hopkins Hospital. In 1885 he delivered the Goulstonian lectures at the Royal College of Physicians, London, and in 1886, the Cartwright lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. Dr. Osler is a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and of the Royal Society of London. He was president of the Canadian Medical Association in 1885, and of the Association of American Physicians in 1895. He is the author of "Clinical Notes on Smallpox" (1876); "Pathological Report, Montreal General Hospital" (1878); "Histology Notes" (1882); "Cerebral Palsies of Children" (1889); "Chorea and Choreiform Affections" (1894); "Lectures on Abdominal Tumors" (1894); "Angina Pectoris and Allied States" (1895); "Principle and Practice of Medicine" (1899), and "Cancer of the Stomach" (4th edition, 1901). Dr. Osler was married in 1892 to Grace Linzee, daughter of John Revere, of Boston, and by this union has had one son, Edward Revere Osler.

OKEY, John Waterman, jurist, was born in Monroe county, O., Jan. 3, 1827, son of Col. Cornelius Okey, and grandson of Leven Okey. He was educated at the Monroe Academy; read law with Nathan Hollister at Woodsfield, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. He was appointed probate judge of his native county in 1853, and was elected judge of the court of common pleas in 1856, and was re-elected in 1861. Resigning in 1865 he removed to Cincinnati, where for two years he was engaged with Hon. W. Y. Gholson in the preparation of the "Ohio Digest." He also prepared in connection with S. A. Miller "Okey and Miller's Municipal Law" (1869). He was a member of the commission to revise and codify the general laws of the state in 1875, and in 1877 he was elected to the supreme bench, becoming chief justice upon the resignation of Judge W. W. Boynton, and held the office until 1883. He was re-elected to the supreme bench in 1882 for a term of five years. He was noted for his readiness and resource in the trial of cases, and for his retentive memory. In 1849 he was married to a Miss Bloor of Belmont county, and had two sons and two daughters.

NOSTRAND, Peter Elbert, civil engineer, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1856, son of John Lott and Ellen (De Be Voise) Nostrand, and grandson of Peter Nostrand, an officer in the old "night watch" in New York city, and the first appointed police captain when the police force was organized. His father was one of the original city surveyors of Brooklyn; a charter member of the original elevated railroad company, and as a director and its chief engineer, was active in pushing forward the enterprise. His earliest American ancestor was Jan Hansen Von Noordstrand, who came from Amsterdam, Holland, in 1639, and settled at Flatbush, N. Y. Young Nostrand was educated at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, and was graduated in 1875 with the degree of B.S., and in 1880 he took a course in chemistry and assaying under Profs. Eaton and Main of Brooklyn. He was associated with his father in the firm of John L. Nostrand & Son, as principal assistant in designing, locating, and constructing the Brooklyn elevated railway, 1876–80, and was a director of the company. He was superintending engineer of the Cape Cod ship canal (1880), assistant chief engineer of the Ramapo Water Co. (1887–90), and chief engineer for John D. & Thomas E. Crimmins during the construction of the Third avenue cable road and the Broadway cable road (1891–93). As chief engineer of the Ramapo Water Co., a position he still holds, he made surveys of water sheds and prepared plans of construction of its works. In private practice he has advised regarding the location, character of the foundation, and form of construction of many of the largest buildings in New York, such as the Columbia University buildings, the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, the Cherry, Sampson, Hudson, Empire, Woodbridge, Chesebrough, and Mutual Life buildings. In 1902 he was appointed manager of the department of surveys, connected with the Lawyers' Title Insurance Co. of New York. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and the Shelter Island Yacht Club. He is also a member of the South Bushwick Reformed Dutch Church, Brooklyn. Mr. Nostrand was married Dec. 27, 1881, to Ella Frances, daughter of Benjamin F. Arcularius, and has two children, Elizabeth and Elbert Arcularius Nostrand.

WELLFORD, Beverly R., physician, was born in Fredericksburg, Va., July 29, 1797, son of Robert and Catherine (Yates) Wellford. His father, a native of England, was a surgeon in the English army during the revolutionary war, and at its close settled in Fredericksburg. He received a brilliant education and was possessed of more than ordinary skill as a practitioner and teacher. In October, 1854, he was elected professor of materia medica in the Medical College of Virginia and held this chair until 1868, when he was succeeded by his son, Dr. John T. Wellford. He was also elected president of the American Medical Association in 1852. He was married at Fredericksburg in 1824 to Mary, daughter of William and Sarah (Casson) Wellford, of Stafford, Va., and had five sons and one daughter. He died in Richmond, Va., Dec. 24, 1870.

NAPTON, William Barclay, jurist, was born in Princeton, N. J., May 5, 1808, son of John and Susan (Hight) Napton, and great-grandson of William Napton, who emigrated from England and settled in Mercer county, N. J. He was educated at Princeton College and the University of Virginia. In 1832 he removed to Missouri, settling at Fayette, where he practiced law and edited a newspaper. He was secretary of the state senate in 1836, and in the same year was appointed attorney-general of Missouri. Gov. Boggs appointed him judge of the supreme court in 1838, and he served as chief justice from 1845–51. He was again on the supreme bench in 1856, serving until his removal during the civil war on account of his failure to take the prescribed oath of loyalty.

Going to St. Louis in 1863, he acquired an extensive practice there, and in 1872 he succeeded Judge Ewing of the supreme court, being re-elected in 1874 for the term ending in 1880. He was an able lawyer and jurist, a public man of marked influence and wide popularity. A Democrat in politics, he sympathized strongly with the South, and was president of the important pro-slavery convention held in Missouri in 1860. He was author of the so-called "Jackson Resolution" adopted by the Missouri legislature in 1847. He was married in 1839 to Malinda, daughter of Thomas L. Williams, chancellor of Tennessee, and had nine sons and one daughter, the latter becoming the wife of Edward D. Montague, of Marshall, Mo. He died on his farm at Elk Hill, Saline co., Mo., Jan. 8, 1883.

MOORE, Robert, civil engineer, was born at New Castle, Pa., June 19, 1838, son of Henry C. and Amelia (Whippo) Moore. His father was chief engineer of the White Water canal of Indiana. After its completion he was engaged in building railroads in Indiana and Ohio. In a number of these surveys, the son acted as flagman and rodman during school vacations. He was educated in the public schools, and in the Miami University at Oxford, O., being graduated in 1858. One of his first engagements as civil engineer was assistant U. S. engineer at Camp Nelson, Ky., and since then he has been engaged mainly in the location and building of railroads. In 1868-69, he was chief engineer of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis railroad, and in 1869-70 built a road from Belleville to Duquoin, Ill., which became part of the Illinois Central. He assisted his father in completing a railroad from Pleasant Hills, Mo., to Lawrence, Kan., part of which has been incorporated in the main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fè system. In 1872-73 he completed (as chief engineer) a road from Lorain to Urichsville, O., now a part of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling. He then spent a few years on miscellaneous works, among them being the location of the eastern half of the Indiana, Decatur & Western railroad. He was sewer commissioner and member of the board of public improvements for St. Louis, Mo., 1877-81. He was chief engineer of the elevated viaduct of the St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Terminal Railway Co.; consulting engineer for the St. Louis & Illinois Bridge Co., owning the Eads bridge; the St. Paul & Duluth; for the Toledo, Peoria & Western, and the reorganization committee of the St. Louis Southwestern railway, and of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fè system; the Toledo, Peoria & Western; the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. In 1897 he was a member of the Brazos river board, which reported to congress upon the works at the mouth of the Brazos river, and their value to the government, and in 1899-1900 he was a member of the Southwest Pass board, which reported to congress a plan for deepening the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi to thirty-five feet, accompanying the plan with approximate estimates. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and its president in 1902; the Institution of Civil Engineers of England, and was president of the Engineers' Club of St. Louis, and the St. Louis Academy of Sciences. In 1878 he was married to Alice, daughter of Oliver D. Filley, and has one son.

Robt. Moore

McCLINTOCK, Emory, mathematician, was born at Carlisle, Pa., Sept. 19, 1840, son of John McClintock. He was graduated at Columbia College at the age of nineteen, and then made special studies in chemistry. In 1863 he was appointed U. S. consular agent at Bradford, Eng., and held the post for three years. He then successively filled the offices of actuary for the Asbury Life Insurance Co., New York, 1867-71, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 1871-89, and the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York since 1889. Emory McClintock is a member of the American Mathematical Society, and served as its president from 1890-94, and succeeded Howell W. St. John of the Ætna Co., Hartford, as president of the Actuarial Society of America in 1895. He is also honorary fellow of the American Academy of Sciences and Arts; fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, London, Eng., and is connected in similar capacities with various other actuarial and mathematical organizations, American and foreign. His contributions and papers are scattered in mathematical journals and transactions. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin, and that of LL. D. from Yale and Columbia. He was married in 1890 to Isabella Bishop, in Trenton, N. J.

MATTESON, Charles, jurist, was born at Coventry, R. I., Mar. 21, 1840, son of Asahel and Julia M. (Johnson) Matteson, and a descendant of James Matteson, who came probably from England to Providence, R. I., in 1657, and according to the records was assigned a house lot. His father (1812-90), a native of West Greenwich, R. I., was a merchant and banker, and his mother was a daughter of Uzal Johnson of Lyme, Conn. Mr. Matteson was educated in the schools of Coventry and Warwick, and at Providence Conference Seminary in East Greenwich, and in 1853 began his business experience in his father's store. He continued his studies in the University Grammar School, Providence, and was graduated at Brown University in 1861. He then studied law ing the office of Wingate Hayes, U. S. district attorney for Rhode Island, where he remained, with the exception of one year spent at the Harvard Law School, until his admission to the bar in 1864. After about one year of practice, he was taken into partnership by Mr. Hayes, under the style of Hayes & Matteson, and this firm continued until 1871. Thereafter he practiced alone until his elevation to the bench of the state supreme court in February, 1875. On Apr. 21, 1891, after sixteen years of successful service, he was made chief justice, and held that position until 1900. He was an earnest and active advocate of Republican principles, and in 1869-70 and 1871-72 was a member of the state senate. He was married Aug. 22, 1872, to Belle, daughter of Paul Himes, of Warwick, R. I., and has three sons.

SMOLNIKAR, Andreas Bernardus, founder of Peace Union Settlement, was a native of Austria. He was professor of biblical study and criticism, and believing that the time was at hand for the foundation of the universal peace which was promised by the bible to all nations, and feeling called to undertake a mission to aid in carrying out the work thus disclosed to him, he came to America about the year 1830. Several years later he published at Philadelphia five volumes in explanation of his peculiar views, and gathering around him a body of his countrymen, he founded a communistic colony, in Limestown township, Warren co., Pa., about 1843. It was situated on a tract of fertile wild land of 10,000 acres and called "Peace Union Settlement." The organization seems not to have been long in existence, as in 1845 Smolnikar is known to have been wandering about the country, professing to be the "Ambassador Extraordinary of Christ, and Apostle of His Peace."

SCOTT, Elmon, jurist, was born at Isle La Motte, Vt., Nov. 6, 1863, son of Anson and Ann Barbara (Pike) Scott, of English descent. He was reared on a farm in Eaton county, Mich., and in his twenty-first year he entered the law office of Hon. Frank A. Hooker, at Charlotte, Mich., and was admitted to the bar in 1877. For one term he was city attorney of Charlotte, Mich., and in 1881 removed to Pomeroy, Wash. He was elected mayor several times of that place, and in the fall of 1889 was elected to the supreme bench, being re-elected in 1892. He was the youngest member of that court, and was made chief justice in 1897. Judge Scott served over nine years on the supreme bench, and afterward declined to be a candidate for renomination. At the end of his second term he opened a law office in New Whatcom, Washington territory. He was married in 1882, to Eleanor, daughter of Francis and Rebecca McBrearty, and has four children.

BURT, Armistead, congressman, was born in Edgefield district, S. C., Nov. 16, 1802. When he was eight years old his father removed to Pendleton, S. C., and the son received a liberal education and adopted the profession of the law. In 1828 he removed to Abbeville, where he practiced until his death. He was a representative in congress, from South Carolina, in 1843-53, and during a part of the 30th congress officiated as speaker of the house of representatives. He was a delegate to the New York Democratic convention of 1868. He died in Abbeville, S. C., Oct. 30, 1883.

ROBERTSON, Thomas James, senator, was born in Fairfield county, S. C., Aug. 3, 1823. He was educated at the Mt. Zion Academy, Winnsboro, S. C., and in the schools of Columbia, and at South Carolina College, being graduated at the last in 1843. He was engaged in the management of the large landed estate inherited from his father, and the only public position which he occupied prior to the civil war was aide to the governor of South Carolina in 1858, which conferred upon him the rank of colonel. During the war he placed himself on record as an open and decided Federalist and as a consequence subjected himself to a large degree of ostracism among the people of his own section. After the reconstruction acts were passed by congress he was elected a member of the constitutional convention and took an active part in framing the Constitution of 1868. He was elected U. S. senator in 1868, and re-elected in 1871, serving from June 25, 1868, to Mar. 3, 1877. In the senate he was chairman of the committee on manufactures and a member of the committees on agriculture and claims. His last years were spent at Columbia, S. C., where he died Oct. 13, 1897. His son, Edwin W., was president of the Loan and Exchange Bank of South Carolina, at Columbia.

WILSON, Nathaniel, lawyer, was born at Zanesville, O., Aug. 9, 1836, son of Charles Green and Harriet (Abbot) Wilson, and a descendant of William Wilson, of England, who emigrated to Rowley, Mass., in 1670. His grandfather, William Wilson, of Danvers, Mass., was a revolutionary soldier who suffered a long period of imprisonment at the hands of the British. He was educated in the public school of Zanesville, and at Shurtleff College, Illinois, where he was graduated in 1856. In 1861 he was admitted to the bar of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, and soon acquired a large and successful practice in the city of Washington. He was assistant U.S. attorney (1862-65); judge advocate (1861-64); and special counsel in the navy department (1863-64); during which he was judge advocate of the panel court martial which held sessions in New York during several months, for the trial of contractors on charges of fraud against the government; of the court that tried Comr. Parker at City Point, Va., for failing to attack the Confederate vessels when they passed the obstructions in the James river; and of the court that tried Capt. Napoleon Collins, for the illegal capture of a Confederate vessel in the harbor of Bahia, Brazil. Mr. Wilson has had cases before all the international commissions that have sat in Washington during the past thirty years. He is a member of the Metropolitan Club, and the Geographical Society, and president of the Columbia Hospital. He was married, Oct. 9, 1863, to Annie E., daughter of James D. Hutton, of Washington, D. C., and has three sons and three daughters still living.

RICE, Joseph M., editor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 20, 1857, son of Mayer and Fanny (Sohn) Rice, natives of Germany, who came to America in 1855, and settled in Philadelphia, where the father was a private tutor of languages. He attended the public schools there and in New York, whither his parents removed in 1870. In 1877 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he was graduated in 1881. For over three years he practiced in the hospitals of New York, and for four years conducted a successful private practice there. He became interested in the subject of prophylaxis, and believed that the best mode of preventing disease in the human race lay in building up and fortifying the constitution of the child. This gradually led to the study of child training, and he attended courses in psychology and pedagogy at the Universities of Jena and Leipsig, studying also the various school systems of Europe. After an absence of two years he returned to the United States in 1890 and made an exhaustive study of the American school systems under the auspices of the "Forum." He prepared a series of nine articles for the "Forum," which were collected in a book, entitled "The Public School System of the United States" (1893). He wrote many articles for the "Forum," upon the old and new educational methods. The existing theory was that the more daily time allotted to a given subject, the more rapidly would the child learn; but Dr. Rice contended that children studying spelling for ten minutes each day were as far advanced at the end of a given time as those who had applied themselves through longer daily periods. In May, 1897, he was chosen chief editor of the "Forum," a position he still holds.

Besides his book mentioned, he has published a "Rational Spelling Book" (1898), for eight grades, in two parts. He was married in Philadelphia, Oct. 10, 1900, to Deborah, daughter of Ludwig Levinson, a private language tutor of Philadelphia, and has one daughter.

WILCOX, Ansley, lawyer, was born at Summerville, Ga., Jan. 27, 1856, son of Daniel Hand and Frances Louisa (Ansley) Wilcox. His first American ancestor was John Willcocks, a native of England, who was one of the original settlers of Hartford, Conn., in 1636. The line of descent is through John, Israel, Thomas, Thomas, Jonathan, and Jonathan Samuel, the grandfather of Ansley Wilcox. He was educated at the Hopkins Grammar School, and after graduating at Yale College, in 1874, studied a year at Oxford, England. Returning to the United States, he settled in Buffalo, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in 1878. He was connected with the firms of Crowley, Movius & Wilcox (1882–83); Allen, Movius & Wilcox (1883–92); and Movius & Wilcox (1892–93). Since 1894 he has been head of the firm of Wilcox and Miner. Mr. Wilcox is a forcible and able speaker, and is highly regarded as a corporation counsel, though confining his principal attention to advisory law. As counsel he assisted in the entrance of the West Shore railroad into Buffalo in 1882. He was counsel for the commission appointed by Gov. Cleveland to acquire the land for the New York state reservation at Niagara Falls (1883–85). In the case of Rogers v. The City of Buffalo, he succeeded in establishing the constitutionality of the Civil Service Law of the state, and in 1891, he carried to the United States supreme court, the Briggs-Spaulding contest, involving the liability of directors of national banks for neglecting attention to banks and their officials. He established the principle that they are fully liable, against the decision of the circuit court. He was the head of the movement for jury reform which led to the adoption of the New York Jury Law of 1895, for counties containing over 300,000 population. In 1899 he was a member of the board of managers of the State Reformatory at Elmira, and was one of the first and most active members of the Buffalo Charity Organization Society, founded in 1877, on the principle that the best way to aid the poor is to enable them to assist themselves; and the pioneer society of the United States in this particular field. He has lectured on medical jurisprudence at the University of Buffalo for many years; was trustee of the Buffalo General Hospital, and for twenty years has been connected with the Buffalo Civil Service Reform Association, serving as president since 1900. He has long been a personal friend of Pres. Roosevelt, and it was at his house while his guest, that the latter took the oath of office just after Pres. McKinley's death in 1901. Mr. Wilcox was married Jan. 17, 1878, to Cornelia C. Rumsey, of Buffalo, who died Dec. 22, 1880; and to her sister, Mary Grace Rumsey, on Nov. 20, 1883. He has two daughters, Cornelia Rumsey, wife of Henry A. Bull, and Frances Wilcox.

VANDERHEYDEN, Dirk or **Derick,** colonist, was born at Albany, N. Y., about 1660, son of Jacob Tysse and Anna (Hals) Vanderheyden, natives of Holland, who settled at Beverswyck, now Albany, N. Y., in 1655. He was an innkeeper in Albany, and also speculated in leases on the Schaghticoke. He seems to have actively participated in Albany affairs, and in 1701 his name appears upon a petition addressed to King William III of England. On June 2, 1707, he purchased from Pieter Pietesse Van Woggelum, a tract of 490 acres, extending from the Poesten Kill to the Piscawen Kill on the Hudson. The property was confirmed to him, Dec. 15, 1720, by an indenture of lease from Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, the second patroon of that name, the annual rent being three and three-fourths' bushels of wheat, and two fat hens or capons. This grant, originally called the "Poesten Bowery," was afterward known as "Vanderheyden's ferry" and became the present city of Troy. In November, 1731, Vanderheyden divided his land by deed between his three sons, Jacob, David, and Mattys, giving to each a third part, and these three farms remained in the possession of their heirs and descendants until 1786, when the Vanderheyden patroons, as they were called, were induced to sell lots to New England settlers, who laid out a town. In 1789 the freeholders of "Vanderheyden's ferry" changed its name to Troy, and in 1798 it was incorporated as a village. It became a city eighteen years later. The Vanderheyden mansion, which was bought by Derick's descendant, Jacob, in 1778, is described by Washington Irving in the story of Dolph Heyliger, in "Bracebridge Hall," as the residence of Heer Anthony Vanderheyden. It was built in 1725 of bricks imported from Holland, and was regarded as a fine specimen of contemporary Dutch architecture. Derick Vanderheyden died in Albany, N. Y., October, 1738.

WARD, John, clergyman, was born, according to Cotton Mather's "Magnalia," in Haverhill, Eng., Nov. 5, 1606, son of Nathaniel Ward (q. v.), and a grandson of John Ward, both distinguished Puritan ministers. He was educated at the University of Cambridge, England, where he received the degree of A.B. in 1626, and that of A.M. in 1630. On Nov. 16, 1633, he became rector of Hadleigh, in Essex, England, but resigned this charge six years later and came to this country. For a time he assisted Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, of Rowley, and about 1640 settled, with twelve associates, at Pentucket, Mass. On May 13, 1640, the general court granted to "Mr. Ward and Newberry men" permission to begin a settlement on the Merrimack river, on condition that they would locate and build within six months. Accordingly before October the settlement on Pentucket plantation was well under way, and was named Haverhill by the pioneer settlers, in compliment to their leader. Thereafter Ward was the temporal as well as spiritual leader of the community. He was ordained their first minister in 1645, when a church was organized, and he materially contributed by his work and influence to the prosperity and final success of the plantation, which, in 1645, was incorporated into a town. Cotton Mather, in his "Magnalia," says of him: "He was learned, ingenious, and religious. He was a person of quick apprehension, a clear understanding, a strong memory, a facetious conversation, an exact grammarian, an expert physician, and, which was top of all, a thorough divine;" and adds that, notwithstanding he had various offers of rich matches in England, yet he married a "meaner" person. This was Alice Edmunds, a young Englishwoman, with whom he lived happily over forty years. John Ward died in Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 27, 1693, after officiating as minister in the town he founded upwards of fifty years.

VAN DER DONCK, Adriaen, colonist, was born in Breda, Holland, about the end of the 16th century. He studied at the University of Leyden, and after graduation read law and was admitted to the bar. His attainments attracted the attention of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, the patroon of the manor of Rensselaerwick, by whom he was induced to become the sheriff of his estate in New Netherland. He arrived there in 1641, and settled on the first island below Fort Orange (now Albany), where he erected a house and named the place Castle Island. Through his influence a church was built there the following year, and a minister was sent from Holland "for the edifying improvement of the inhabitants and Indians thereabouts." On account of a controversy between him and one of the patroon's agents, in 1643 he removed to Manhattan Island in search of a desirable estate and finally selected the territory which became known first as the fief of Nepperhaem, and ultimately as Yonkers, the present name being evolved from the Dutch word "De Jonkheer," meaning the "young lord," a title that was applied to Van Der Donck as early as 1646. He also paid the Indians for this land and it remained in possession of his family for twenty-six years (1646–72). He rose to a position of prominence in the colony, and easily won the respect and confidence of William Kieft, then governor of New Netherland. He assisted the latter in negotiating a treaty of peace with the Mohawks in 1645, made him loans for purchasing presents for the Indians, and rendered the colony other valuable services. During Stuyvesant's administration he was a member of the Board of Nine Men, which opposed the governor's arbitrary measures, and in 1659 he led the delegation sent by the board to Holland, to obtain redress. He is said to have been the author of the famous "Verboogh van Niew Nederlandt," (Remonstrance of New Netherland) which, although written for political purposes, contains most important historical data, and together with his "Description of New Netherland," forms the source of authentic information for all students of the early history of New York. In 1652 he received from the University of Leyden the honorary degree of "Doctor of both laws" (civil and canon), and a year afterward he returned to America, settling on his manor. He was married in 1645, to Mary, daughter of Francis Doughty, a New England clergyman, who was driven by the Puritans from Massachusetts in 1642, on account of religious views, and settled on Long Island. Van Der Donck died on Manhattan Island in 1655.

ILES, Elijah, pioneer, was born in Fayette county, Ky., Mar. 28, 1796, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Crockett) Iles. He received a common-school education, and after teaching two winters, he engaged in herding, and the money thus earned he invested in land in Missouri (1818). In June, 1821, he made his way to a settlement that was afterward known as Springfield, Ill., which then consisted of a few families, among whom Elisha and John Kelly, with their father and two younger brothers, were the first white settlers. John Kelly built the first cabin within the city limits of Springfield, and here Elijah Iles domiciled himself after joining the colony. He opened the first store, and invested in land as soon as it came into market. The original town plat was laid off in 1823, the title being in the names of himself and of Pascal P. Enos. It was made the county seat of Sangamon county in 1825, and seven years afterward was incorporated into a town. Iles was a member of the state senate in 1826 and 1830, was a member of the committee to secure the removal of the state capital from Vandalia to Springfield, and was active in the Winnebago and Black Hawk wars. He was married in Springfield, Ill., in 1824, to Melinda Benjamin, a native of Lima, Livingston co., N. Y.

WILLIAMSON, James Alexander, railroad president, was born at Columbia, Ky., Feb. 8, 1829, son of William and Pauline (Sanders) Williamson. He was educated at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., and was admitted to the bar in 1851. In the civil war he enlisted in the 4th regiment of Iowa infantry, and within a year became colonel. His regiment joined Gen. Sherman's army in its movement against Vicksburg, and at the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, Dec. 28, 1862, Col. Williamson led the assault of Thayer's brigade on the enemy's lines, and was seriously wounded. Gen. Grant then authorized the inscription on the regimental colors: "First at Chickasaw Bayou." After the fall of Vicksburg he had charge of a brigade, and participated in all the battles of the army of the Tennessee until at the capture of Savannah, he was promoted brigadier-general and placed in command of the district of Missouri at St. Louis. There he exercised a military and semi-civil jurisdiction until some time after the surrender of Lee; and was transferred to a military expedition organized for the inspection of posts in the Northwest. Upon his return from this duty, in the fall of 1865, he was mustered out of military service, with the brevet of major-general. In 1868 he was chairman of the Iowa delegation to the national Republican convention at Chicago. After leaving the army he became interested in mining and railroad operations, and also filled several important offices in the civil service. From 1876 to 1881, he was commissioner of the general land office, and subsequently was chairman of the public lands commission established by congress to examine and report on the character and value of various lands and to revise the laws for their disposal. In 1881 he entered the service of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Co., as land commissioner; was its general solicitor, and later its president. After the road was incorporated with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, he became identified with the latter. Gen. Williamson was married Apr. 7, 1853, to Ann Whitfield, daughter of Adley Gregory, and had four daughters. He died at Jamestown, R. I., Sept. 7, 1902.

J. A. Williamson

LINDSLEY, Harvey, physician, was born in Morris county, N. J., Jan. 11, 1804, son of Isaac and Phoebe (Condit) Lindsley, and brother of Philip Lindsley. For his ancestry, see Vol. VIII, p. 131. He was prepared for college at the classical academy in Somerset county, N. J., conducted by Rev. Dr. Finley, and was graduated at Princeton in 1820. He began the study of medicine in New York, and continued it in Washington, D. C., where he took his medical degree in 1828, and where he continued to practice until he retired in 1872. In 1858–59 he was president of the American Medical Association, and he was member of the Washington Medical Society, of the Historical

Society of New Jersey, honorary member of the Rhode Island Medical Society, etc. For several years he was professor of obstetrics and subsequently of the principles and practice of medicine in the National Medical College, District of Columbia. Beginning in 1833, for many years he was president of the Washington board of health; for more than thirty years he was a member of the American Colonization Society, and chairman of its executive committee. He died in Washington, D. C., in 1889.

WORTHEN, William Ezra, civil engineer, was born at Amesbury, Mass., Mar. 14, 1819, son of Ezra Worthen (1781–1824), one of the founders of Lowell as a manufacturing center and the first superintendent of the Merrimack Mills. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1838, and the next day he began his career as a civil engineer in the employ of Col. Loami Baldwin. He displayed a remarkable versality in everything that he undertook, great originality and at the same time a thoroughness of comprehension of principles and facility of adaption of means to the desired end to be attained. He was engaged for several years between 1840 and 1850 in railroad work on the Stockbridge and Albany railroad; was engineer and vice-president of the New York and New Haven railroad (1851–54), and in 1891 he became the engineer of the New York rapid transit commission. His practice was very extensive in hydraulic work especially as regards the development of water power and the construction of dams; and he was recognized as one of the leading American engineers. The designing and the testing of pumping engines for the supply of water to cities was extensively and successfully conducted by him. The architectural design and the construction of large buildings for industrial plants occupied a considerable portion of his time. In 1866–69, he was the sanitary engineer of the New York city board of health, and in 1890–91 he was the chief engineer of the Chicago main drainage canal. He was married, Mar. 19, 1846, to Margaret B., daughter of Ebenezer Hobbs, of Boston, and had one son who died in infancy. In 1867 he became a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, was its president in 1887, and became honorary member in 1893. He died in New York city, Apr. 2, 1897.

William E Worthen

McMURTRIE, William, chemist, was born at Belvidere, Warren co., N. J., Mar. 10, 1851, son of Abram and Almira (Smith) McMurtrie, grandson of James and Elizabeth (Smith) McMurtrie, great-grandson of Abram and Amelia (Barton) McMurtrie, and great-great-grandson of Joseph McMurtrie, a native of Dalmellington, Ayrshire co., Scotland, who settled in Oxford township, Sussex co., N. J., about 1712. William McMurtrie was graduated M.E. at the Pardee Scientific School, Lafayette College, in 1871, as a mining engineer. While pursuing post-graduate studies in his *alma mater* he was appointed assistant chemist in the United States department of agriculture, and in 1873 became chemist in chief. In 1875 he received the degree of Ph.D. from Lafayette College, and in 1879 he was appointed special agent of the department of agriculture for the collection of information relative to various branches of agricultural technology, particularly in the sugar, wine, oil, and silk industries, and in the following year he was appointed representative of the commissioner of agriculture to attend and report upon the international exhibition of sheep, wool, and wool products held in Philadelphia during 1880. In 1882 he was appointed professor of chemistry and mineralogy in the University of Illinois, and also received from the French government the title of Chevalier de Merite Agricole. He was appointed chemist to the state board of agriculture in 1884, and in 1888 chemist to the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, established under the Hatch Experiment Station Act. He was also consulting chemist for the New York Tartar Co. of New York city, and during this incumbency investigated the methods employed in the manufacture of cream of tartar and tartaric acid, and devised many improvements in their manufacture. Mr. McMurtrie is author of many papers published in the reports of the departments of agriculture, among others: "Poison Soils of Texas" (1873); "Influence of Arsenical Compounds upon Vegetation" (1876); "Influence of Illuminating Gas in the Atmosphere upon Vegetation" (1876); "Report upon the Culture of the Sugar Beet and the Manufacture of Sugar therefrom in France and the United States" (1880); "Report upon the Investigation of Wool and the Animal Fibres" (1886); "Relation of Meteorological Conditions of the Summer Months to Beet Root Culture," a paper read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1879; "The Chemistry of Swine Products" (1886); "The Physical Properties of Wools" (1886), published in the report of the University of Illinois, and "Record of Year's Progress in Applied Chemistry," in the journals of the American Chemical Society (1897–98–99). He was chairman of the committee on awards for wool at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, and prepared an extended report upon the wools of the world as there exhibited, giving special attention to the physical properties of the product, which was published by the state department in 1902. In 1896 he was vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (section of chemistry); president of the American Chemical Society in 1900, and is now (1904) consulting chemist to the Royal Baking Powder Co., of New Jersey. He was married in Washington, D. C., Apr. 5, 1876, to Helen, daughter of John Watkinson Douglass, of Erie, Pa., and had two children.

GRAVES, William Jordan, lawyer and congressman, was born in Newcastle, Ky., in 1805. After receiving an academic education, he studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1834, he was elected a member of the Kentucky legislature from Henry county. He served as representative in the 24th, 25th, and 26th congresses (1835–41), as a Whig. While in congress, he fought a duel with rifles, on Feb. 24, 1838, at Bladensburg, Md., near Washington, with Jonathan Cilley, a representative from Maine, in which the latter was killed. This duel, familiarly styled "the Washington murder,'" caused great excitement at the time, and grew out of remarks made on the floor of the house of representatives by Congressman Cilley in connection with a charge of corruption raised by the New York "Courier and Enquirer." Col. J. Watson Well, the editor of this journal, discerning a reflection upon his character in Mr. Cilley's remarks, sent him through his friend, Repr. Graves, a note with a request for an explanation. Upon Cilley's refusal to receive the note, and to be thus drawn into a controversy with the editor of the "Courier and Enquirer," he was challenged by Graves. In 1843, Mr. Graves was again a representative in the Kentucky legislature from Jefferson county, and five years afterward he was a presidential elector. He died in Louisville, Ky., Sept. 27, 1848.

VAUGHAN, Victor Clarence, physician, was born Oct. 27, 1851, in Randolph county, Mo., son of John and Adeline (Dameron) Vaughan. His early education was received from a private tutor, and at sixteen he entered Central College, Fayette, Mo., where he remained one year. In 1872 he graduated from Mount Pleasant College, Huntsville, and was professor of Latin for two years, afterward entering the literary department of Michigan University, and taking the degree of M.A., in 1875. In 1876 he received that of Ph.D., entered the medical department (where he was graduated in 1878), and was given charge of physiological chemistry. In 1885 he made the discovery of tyrotoxicon, or cheese-poison (and subsequently of the same poison in milk and ice cream), which has won for him considerable reputation. In 1888 he was made director of the hygienic laboratory, and professor of hygiene and physiological chemistry at the university, and since 1890 he has been dean of the department of medicine and surgery. He is also prominent as a physician, with a large practice, and is a member of numerous societies, notably of the German Chemical Society, of Berlin, French Society of Hygiene, Association of American Physicians, and American Academy of Medicine, of which he was president in 1901. He is also a member of the state board of health, and has held various municipal offices. He wrote "Osteology of the Domestic Fowl" (1876); "Physiological Chemistry" (1880), and "Cellular Toxins" (1902), and he has contributed over 100 articles to American and German scientific publications. In 1877 he was married to Dora Taylor, of Huntsville, Mo., and has five sons. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Michigan in 1900.

WILKINSON, Morton Smith, senator, was born at Skaneateles, Onondaga co., N. Y., Jan. 22, 1819. While working on his father's farm, he completed an academical education. After being employed in Illinois for two years he returned to his native town, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He first practiced at Eaton Rapids, Mich., and in 1847 removed to St. Paul, Minn. In 1849 he was elected to the territorial legislature, and served on the board of commissioners which drew up a code of laws for the territory. In 1859 he was elected as a Republican, to represent Minnesota in the United States senate, and was a member of that body from Mar. 4 of that year to Mar. 3, 1865. He served as chairman of the senate committee on revolutionary claims, and as a member of that on Indian affairs. In 1864 he was sent as a delegate to the Baltimore convention, and in 1866 to the Philadelphia Loyalists' convention. He was elected as a representative to the 41st congress (1869–71), and acted on the committees on foreign affairs and the ninth census. Later he was elected to the Minnesota legislature, serving in the upper house from 1874–77. Though identifying himself with the Republican party during the greater part of his career, he afterward became a Democrat. He died at Wells, Minn., Feb. 4, 1894.

D'OOGE, Martin Luther, educator, was born at Zonnemaire, province of Zeeland, Netherlands, July 17, 1839, son of Leonard and Johanna (Quintus) D'Ooge. When eight years of age he was brought to this country, and was educated at the Grand Rapids (Mich.) public schools and the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1862. During 1864–67, he studied divinity at the Union Theological Seminary of New York. He was assistant professor of ancient languages at the University of Michigan for one year, and acting professor of the Greek language and literature, 1868–70. In the latter year he went abroad to study at the University of Leipsic, and received the degree of Ph.D. in 1872. On his return to the United States he became professor of Greek at his *alma mater*, which post he still holds, and was dean of the faculty of arts during 1882–97. Prof. D'Ooge was formally ordained a minister in the Congregational church in 1878, and in 1886–87 he had charge of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece. He succeeded Prof. Milton W. Humphreys as president of the American Philological Association in 1883–84. In 1889 he received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Michigan, and in 1901 D.Litt. from Rutgers College. Besides periodical contributions he edited Demosthenes's "On the Crown" (1875) and Sophocles's "Antigone" (unpublished), and published a "History of the Acropolis" in 1904. He was married July 31, 1873, to Mary, daughter of Rev. Isaac R. Worcester, of Auburndale, Mass.

McGRAW, John H., governor of Washington, was born in Penobscot county, Me., Oct. 4, 1850, son of Daniel and Catherine (Hart) McGraw, who emigrated from Ireland to Maine in 1848. His father lost his life as a lumberman in the Penobscot river, leaving a widow with three children, and, after his mother married again he left home and procured employment on a farm in Danforth, and for three years followed farming, attending the winter term of the village school and doing "chores" for his board. After several years in business with an older brother, he went to San Francisco in 1876, and from there to Seattle, Wash., which became his permanent residence. In July, 1879, he was elected city marshal, and appointed chief of police, filling these offices by re-election, until February, 1882, when he was elected sheriff of King county. During his third term, in 1884, occurred the anti-Chinese agitation with its accompanying disturbances. He promptly made known his intention to uphold the laws and maintain the peace of the county at any cost, and it was owing to this positive attitude that the city was enabled to pass through a trying ordeal without a disastrous conflict between the law-abiding and law-defying citizens. While sheriff he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1886, and soon became one of the foremost lawyers of Washington. Mr. McGraw continued in active practice but two years, when in 1888 he was again elected sheriff by an overwhelming majority. He was subsequently president of the First National Bank of Seattle. In politics he was an ardent Republican, and one of the leaders of his party in the state, and in 1892 was elected governor by a large majority. During his administration, numerous strikes occurred which necessitated his consideration, and which he handled to the satisfaction of the citizens of the state. He spent two years in Alaska, 1897–99, and upon his return to Seattle formed the firm of McGraw

& Kittinger, for a general real estate and insurance business. Gov. McGraw was married in 1874 to May L. Kelley of Maine, and has two children.

EARLE, Joseph Haynesworth, jurist and senator, was born at Greenville, S. C., April 30, 1847, son of Elias Drayton and Susan (Haynesworth) Earle. He was left an orphan at an early age, and was reared by a guardian, at Sumter, S. C. He was attending the high school when civil war began, and he enlisted in the Confederate army. He fought throughout the war, and at its close, though still a boy, was a member of Charles's battery of light artillery, connected with Johnson's army. A short time later, he finished his education at Furman University, Greenville, S. C. He then taught school for three years, studying law at the same time, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. In 1878 he was elected to the state legislature, and in 1882 became a member of the state senate. He served as a delegate to the national Democratic conventions of 1880 and 1884. In 1886, he was elected attorney-general of South Carolina, and was re-elected to the office in 1888. He came into prominence in 1890, as the conservative Democratic candidate for governor, against B. R. Tillman, but was defeated. In 1894, he was elected a circuit judge, and was still holding that office at the time of his election to the United States senate, Jan. 27, 1897, for the term beginning Mar. 4th of that year. Judge Earle was married in 1869, to his cousin, Annie W. Earle, of Anderson, S. C., and had nine children, eight of whom survived him. He died in the town of his birth, May 20, 1897.

WHITE, Mordecai Morris, banker, was born in Washington county, Ind., February, 1830, son of John T. and Susan (Morris) White, of English and Welsh descent. He was educated in a Friends' school, and early found himself the owner of a plantation and slaves left by his grandfather, Mordecai Morris, of South Carolina; but he sold the plantation, freed the slaves, and removing to Cincinnati, O., in 1853, engaged in business there in the firm of Wells, White & Co. In 1862 he first entered the banking business, forming the firm of Hewson, White & Co., with John H. Hewson. Ten years later the business was consolidated with that of the Fourth National Bank, with Theodore Cook, president, and Mr. White, cashier. The latter bank was established in 1863, and now has a capital of $500,000, and $600,000 surplus. In 1875 he was elected president of the bank, and has since filled that office. He has been president of the Cincinnati Clearing-House Association, and is a member of the American Bankers' Association, serving on its executive council, and as its president in 1893. He was married in 1858, to Hannah Amelia, daughter of Elijah Coffin, of Richmond, Ind.

MINUIT, Peter, pioneer and colonial governor, was born in Wesel, Rhenish Prussia, about 1580. Very little is known about his personal history. Although born in a German town he is supposed to have been of Dutch extraction. He subsequently removed to Holland and had resided there for several years, when, in 1625, he was appointed by the Dutch West India Company its director-general in New Netherlands. There had been two directors before him — Cornelius Jacobsen Mey and William Verhulst — but they held this office but one year each and had very limited authority, while now the company ordained a more formal government and conferred upon its head enlarged powers, with a more exalted title, so that Minuit is properly regarded as the first governor of New Netherlands. On Dec. 19, 1625, he sailed from Amsterdam in the "Sea Mew," and, landing on Manhattan island May 4, 1626, summoned the chiefs of the native Indians, who owned these parts, and purchased the 22,000 acres constituting the island for 60 guilders, about $24, or $100 in modern value, worth of pots, cans, cattle, ax-heads, blankets, beads, and other trinkets. On July 27th, a vessel named the "Arms of Amsterdam" arrived at Manhattan island, bringing among other passengers Isaac de Rasières, the secretary of the colonial government, and on Sept. 23rd it sailed again for Holland, carrying the official announcement of the purchase of Manhattan island and a valuable cargo of furs and timber. In the meantime Minuit built a fort, a warehouse, and a mill, which had the effect of drawing people from neighboring settlements, so that soon the population of the island increased to about 200. In 1627, as a result of a friendly correspondence between Peter Minuit and Gov. William Bradford, of Plymouth, commercial relations were established between the two colonies, and this fact still further contributed toward the growth of the new settlement. Minuit directed the affairs of New Netherlands until August, 1631, when he was recalled by the Dutch West India Company. Upon arriving in Amsterdam, in 1632, he endeavored to regain his office, but was unsuccessful, as the company held him responsible for the accumulation of lands in the hands of the patroons. He thereupon entered the Swedish service, and was placed in command of a body of Swedish and Finnish colonists in two vessels, which sailed from Gothenburg in 1637, under the auspices of the Swedish West India Company. He ascended the Delaware bay early in 1638, erected Fort Christiana on land purchased from the Indians, near the present city of Wilmington. This was the first permanent European settlement on the Delaware river. This region being claimed by the Dutch, Gov. Kieft, of New Netherlands, protested against its occupancy by Minuit's party, but the protest was disregarded, and the colony remained a Swedish possession till 1655, when it was captured by the Dutch. The colonists encountered the severest hardships, and on one occasion, in 1640, their necessities became so pressing that preparations were made for abandoning their home and removing to Manhattan, when a ship laden with provisions opportunely arrived. Peter Minuit displayed great sagacity and skill in keeping the settlers together and avoiding hostilities with the Indians and Dutch. He successfully managed the affairs of the colony until his death, which occurred in 1641.

Peter Minuit Directeur.

KINGSBURY, Frederick John, banker, was born at Waterbury, New Haven co., Conn., Jan. 1, 1823, son of Charles Denison and Eliza (Leavenworth) Kingsbury, and grandson of John Kingsbury, a lawyer and judge of Waterbury, and his wife Eliza Leavenworth. He is descended from Henry Kingsbury who came with Winthrop in 1630 and settled at Ipswich, Mass., but removed to Haverhill where he died in 1687. Several of his sons removed to eastern Connecticut, of whom Joseph, with his son Joseph, Jr., settled at Norwich West Farms, afterward Franklin. Nathaniel, son of Joseph, Jr., had two sons, Jacob, who served in the revolutionary war and the war of 1812, and John, the father of Charles Denison Kingsbury. He studied law at Litchfield; settled in Waterbury; was for many years judge of the county court, and died in 1844. Frederick J. Kingsbury was graduated at Yale College in 1846; studied law at Yale and with Charles G. Loring of Boston and Thomas C. Perkins of Hartford, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. He was elected to the Connecticut legislature in 1850; obtained a charter for a savings bank at Waterbury, and was elected its treasurer. In 1853 he established the Citizens' Bank, giving up law practice, and has since remained in charge of these two institutions. He was president of the Scovill Manufacturing Co., and has been president, director, and treasurer of a number of manufacturing, railroad, and steamboat companies, and various charitable, ecclesiastical, and literary organizations. He represented Waterbury in the state legislature in 1850, 1858, and 1865; was one of the commission for the centennial exposition, and has held various public offices. He was a member of the corporation of Yale College, president of the Hotchkiss School for Boys at Salisbury, Conn., treasurer of the Bronson Library Fund of Waterbury ($275,000), and president of the American Social Science Association. He received the degree of LL.D. from Williams College in 1893, and from Yale University in 1899. The bibliography of the American Historical Society has fifty titles under his name. He was married at Waterbury, Conn., Apr. 29, 1851, to Alathea Ruth, daughter of William H. and Eunice Ruth (Davies) Scovill, and has one son and three daughters.

FITCH, Graham Newell, senator, was born at Le Roy, Genesee co., N. Y. Dec. 5, 1809, son of Frederick and Mary (Capen) Fitch. He was educated at Middlebury and Geneva, N. Y., and studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. In 1834 he settled at Logansport, Ind., which was his home for fifty-nine years. He was professor in Rush Medical College, Chicago (1844–48), and taught surgery in the Indiana Medical College (1878–83). He became a member of the Indiana legislature in 1836, serving until 1840, and was a presidential elector-at-large in 1844, 1848, and 1856. He represented his state in congress from Dec. 3, 1849, to Mar. 3, 1853, and in the United States senate from Feb. 4, 1857, to Mar. 3, 1861. In the senate he acted on the joint committee on post-office and post-roads, and Indian affairs. He was a member of the Philadelphia National Union convention in 1866, and of the New York Democratic national convention in 1868. Dr. Fitch organized the 46th regiment of Indiana volunteers and received a commission as colonel. He commanded the land forces engaged in the capture of Fort Pillow as well as at Memphis, Tenn., and at St. Charles, Ark. He resigned on account of wounds in November, 1862. He was married at Le Roy, N. Y., in 1832, to Harriet V., daughter of Henry S. Satterlee, and had two daughters, Marthy, wife of Hon. Charles Denby, and Emma, wife of Dr. Asa Coleman. He died at Logansport, Ind., Nov. 29, 1892.

WEST, Andrew Fleming, educator, was born at Allegheny, Pa., May 17, 1853, son of the Rev. Nathaniel and Mary Tassey (Fleming) West. He obtained his early education in private schools in Brooklyn and Philadelphia, and afterward studied at Princeton University, where he was graduated in 1874 with the degree of A.B. In 1883 he was appointed to the chair of Latin in Princeton University, and in 1901 he became dean of the Princeton Graduate School. Prof. West is an editor and author in the department of classics, and a writer on university education. He has edited "Terence" (1888), and the "Philoblon of Richard de Bury" (1889), and is the author of "Alcuin and the Rise of the Christian Schools" (1892), and of "A Latin Grammar for Schools" (1902). He received the degrees of Ph.D. from Princeton in 1883, LL.D. from Lafayette College in 1897, Litt.D. from the University of Oxford in 1902. He was president of the American Philological Association in 1901–02, and chairman of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome since 1901. He was married May 9, 1899, to Lucy Marshall Fitz Randolph.

GELSHENEN, William Henry, banker, was born in New York, Apr. 28, 1848, son of William and Anne (Donnelly) Gelshenen. He was educated at St. Francis Xavier College, and began his business career as a banking clerk. He served through every banking position, and early attracted attention by his energy and acumen. In 1892 he became a director of the Garfield National Bank, and in 1893 succeeded A. C. Cheeney as its president. He was also a director and vice-president of the Garfield Safe Deposit Company, director of the City Trust Company, the National Bank of North America, and Continental Wall Paper Company. He was a member of the Catholic, New York Athletic, Manhattan, and Metropolitan clubs, and a director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He was married June 16, 1879, to Katharine T., daughter of James P. Dunne of New York, and had two sons and two daughters. Though his indefatigable energy and unswerving faithfulness brought him a remarkable success, yet he was a man of simple tastes and quiet demeanor, and his abounding benevolence was devoid of any ostentation. He died in New York, Mar. 21, 1902.

W H Gelshenen

MOORE, John, surgeon, was born in Indiana, Aug. 16, 1826. After studying medicine he entered the United States army as assistant surgeon in June, 1853. He served in Florida and on the Utah expedition of 1857, and four years later was attached to the Cincinnati Marine Hospital, where he remained till 1862. Having been promoted surgeon in June of the latter year, he was appointed medical director of the central grand division of the army of the Potomac, and in May, 1863, was transferred in the same capacity to the department and army of the Tennessee. He accompanied Gen. William T. Sherman on his march to the sea and through the Carolinas, was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for the Atlanta campaign, and after the cessation of hostilities received the brevet of colonel for faithful service. On Oct. 8, 1883, he was appointed assistant medical purveyor with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and on Nov. 18, 1886, was made surgeon-general of the United States army, with the rank of brigadier-general. Dr. Moore held this office till Aug. 16, 1890, when he was retired.

SCATES, Walter Bennett, jurist, was born in South Boston, Va., Jan. 18, 1808. He studied law in Kentucky, whither his parents had removed in his boyhood, and was admitted to the bar there. He settled in practice at Frankfort, Ill., and later removed to Vandalia. He became judge of the 3d judicial district in 1836, and five years later was called to the supreme bench of the state, resigning in 1847. In 1853 he was again elected to the supreme court bench, and in 1855 succeeded Hon. Onias C. Skinner as chief justice of Illinois. After serving as such one year, according to the law of the state, he again resigned from the bench and resumed the practice of his profession in Chicago, Ill. He served in the civil war on the staff of John McClernand, and was mustered out of service in 1866 as brigadier-general of volunteers. He died in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 26, 1887.

KRAUS, William Christopher, physician, was born at Attica, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1863, son of Andrew Krauss, who emigrated from Germany to America in 1848, and his wife Magdalena Foot. He was educated at the Attica Union School, and at Cornell University, where he was graduated B.S. in 1884. He won the Horace K. White prize in veterinary science in 1883, and was awarded special final honors and a certificate of two years' extra work in the medical preparatory course. He studied medicine at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, receiving his M.D. degree in 1886, at the University of Munich, and at the University of Berlin, where he was graduated, *magna cum laude*, in 1888. While here he published several papers in the medical journals of Germany and America. He then visited the University of Paris, studying nervous diseases under Prof. Charcot, and returning to America in the fall of 1889, he established himself in Buffalo, N. Y., making a specialty of the treatment of nervous diseases. He was professor of pathology in the medical department of Niagara University, and was nonresident lecturer at Cornell University in 1890. He is associate editor of the "Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal;" "Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease," New York; "Neurologisches Centralblatt," Berlin, Germany, and "Revue Internationale de Bibliographie Medicale," Paris, France. He is medical superintendent of Providence Retreat for the Insane; neurologist to the Erie County Hospital, and several other hospitals in Buffalo. He is a member of the American Neurological Association; fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society, London, England; member of American Microscopical Society of which he was secretary, 1895–98, and president in 1898, being succeeded by A. M. Bleile; president of the Buffalo Microscopical Society, 1893–94; president of the Medical Association of Western New York, and member of State Medical Society; secretary of Buffalo Academy of Medicine, 1892–94. He is one of the contributors of the Wilder Quarter Century book, and has published many papers on medical subjects in the American and foreign journals. He has devised an improved tape measure, a pedo-dynamometer, neuro-topographical bust, combination percussion hammer, and esthesiometer and urethral electrode. He was married Sept. 4, 1890, to Clara, daughter of Andrew Krieger, of Salamanca, N. Y., and has three children.

Wm C. Krauss

SCOTT, Charles L., congressman and diplomat, was born in Richmond, Va., Jan. 23, 1827, son of Hon. Robert G. and ——— (Madison) Scott, and grandson of Bishop James Madison, who was president of William and Mary College in 1777–1812. His early education was acquired in the private schools of Richmond and at the Richmond Academy, and during the years 1844–46 he attended William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, Va.; studied law, and was admitted to the bar; practiced law at Richmond, Va., in 1847–49; in the latter year went to California in a sailing vessel; in the fall of that year entered upon the practice of law in San Francisco, Cal.; from February, 1850, until the spring of 1852 worked in the gold mines in northern California; then went to Tuolumne county, in southern California, where he worked in the mines about two years; in 1854 resumed the practice of his profession; in 1855 was the Democratic candidate for state senator, but was defeated. In 1856 was elected a representative from California to the 35th congress; was re-elected to the 36th congress; left his seat in congress in March, 1861, and went to Alabama, where he enlisted in the Confederate army; was elected major of his regiment; participated in the first battle of Manassas, in July, 1861, and was severely wounded in the right leg; at the battle of Seven Pines, in 1862, ruptured his old wound and was compelled to withdraw from active service; was appointed by Pres. Davis, chief justice of the court of inquiry of Longstreet's division, with the rank of colonel of cavalry, but was compelled, by ill-health, to decline the office; engaged in planting. In 1867 became proprietor and editor of a newspaper. In 1877 removed to Monroe county, Ala., and engaged in planting. In 1881 resumed the practice of his profession at Monroeville, Ala. Later he went to Florida, and in April, 1885, was appointed, by Pres. Cleveland, U. S. minister to Venezuela.

McWHORTER, George G., jurist, was born in Autauga county, Ala., in 1833, was educated at the Universities of Alabama and Georgia, and on being admitted to the bar in 1857 removed to Florida. He soon took a prominent place, "being ready of speech, fertile in resources, and a thorough student of human nature, as well as the law." He was elected to the lower house of the legislature in 1877, and was chosen speaker, and was an elector on the Democratic ticket in 1884. In 18— he was made a member of the supreme court, and upon the resignation of Chief Justice Randall, Jan. 7, 1885, was appointed his successor. In July, 1887, he retired from the bench to become president of the state railroad commission, and in that capacity served until his death, which occurred at Milton, Fla., May 21, 1891.

McILVAINE, George W., jurist, was probably a native of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar in Washington county, that state, in 1844, and in 1847 he removed to New Philadelphia, O., where he acquired a good practice. According to the present Constitution of Ohio (adopted in 1851) the office of associate judge was abolished and the state divided into nine judicial districts, each district, except the first, being subdivided into three parts. For each of these parts one judge of the court of common pleas was elected for a term of five years. In the fall of 1851 Thomas L. Jewett, of Steubenville, was elected judge of the 3d subdivision, his term beginning in February, 1852, and upon his resignation as judge to accept the presidency of the Steubenville & Indiana railroad, Thomas Means, also of Steubenville, was appointed judge to fill the vacancy. The second term (1857–62), was filled by Samuel W. Bostwick, of Cadiz, and in the latter year he was succeeded by George W. McIlvaine, of New Philadelphia, who was serving his second term as common pleas judge when he was elected in the fall of 1871 to the bench of the supreme court. Judge McIlvaine was twice re-elected to the supreme court, thus serving fifteen consecutive years. He was considered by all an able lawyer, an upright and conscientious judge, frank and candid in every relation of life, and as making no pretense to learning that he did not possess. His judicial decisions were and are highly esteemed by the entire bar of the state.

GRAVES, Benjamin Franklin, jurist, was born near Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1817, son of Samuel and Lois (Richardson) Graves, of New England ancestry. He worked on his father's farm when a boy, but at the age of twenty was disabled by a dangerous illness from physical labor. Having commenced the study of law in 1837, he was admitted to the bar in Rochester in 1841, and during the following winter he was journal clerk of the New York senate. In 1843, he went to Battle Creek, Mich., which became his permanent residence, and practiced law there until 1857, being meanwhile made a master in chancery, and three times elected magistrate. In 1857, he was appointed judge of the 5th circuit, to fill a vacancy, and was, therefore, a short time a member of the supreme court under the old system. When his term expired under his appointment he continued in the circuit judgeship by regular election. He held sixteen circuits a year, kept full and accurate minutes, in his own hand, of the work of his court, wrote out his charges, and held evening sessions until being threatened with an attack of paralysis, he resigned in 1866. In 1867, however, he was elected to the present supreme court of Michigan, and was chief justice in 1874–75, and again in 1882–83. He was originally a Democrat, and was a Free Soiler in 1848, and at the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the attempt to force slavery into the territories, he became a Republican. He refused to become a candidate for judge in 1884.

MACLAY, Samuel, senator, was born in Lurgan township, Franklin co., Pa., June 17, 1741, son of Charles and Eleanor (Query) Maclay, both natives of Ireland. His father sailed from Belfast for America in 1734, settling in Chester county, Pa., but in 1742 he pushed westward and settled in Lurgan township, Franklin co., Pa. Samuel Maclay was educated at the classical school of the Rev. Dr. Alison. In 1767–68 he was an assistant deputy surveyor to his brother, William, who also became U. S. senator from Pennsylvania, and in 1769 assisted him in the surveys of the "officers' tract," in Buffalo valley, lying largely in Mifflin county, which was awarded to officers serving under the colonial government. He took a large section of this land and settled on it. On the outbreak of the revolution he was elected lieutenant-colonel of the Northumberland County Associators, as the militia of the state were called, and saw active service. He was sent as a delegate with McLanachan, Geddes, and Brady to the convention held at Lancaster, July 4, 1776, to organize the "associators." In 1792 he was appointed one of the associate judges of Northumberland county, resigning Dec. 17, 1795, to serve in congress (1795–96). In 1797 he was elected a member of the state senate, became speaker, and in 1802 he was elected U. S. senator for the term beginning Mar. 4, 1803, and he presided at the impeachment trial of Judge Addison (January, 1803). He resigned in 1808, owing to ill health, and retired to private life. Sen. Maclay was a popular man, a good scholar, an efficient writer, and one of the ablest statesmen of Pennsylvania. On Nov. 10, 1773, he was married to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William and Esther (Harris) Plunket, and granddaughter of John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, Pa. He died Oct. 5, 1811, on his farm in Buffalo Valley, Pa.

MINOT, Francis, physician and educator, was born in Boston, Mass., Apr. 12, 1821. He was educated at Harvard College, and after graduating in 1841, studied medicine in the medical department of that institution, and received his degree of M.D. three years later. He was visiting physician to the Massachusetts General Hospital during 1858–87, and was Hersey professor of theory and practice of physic in Harvard during 1887–91. He was for many years consulting physician to the Massachusetts General Hospital and to the Boston Lying-in Hospital. He was a member of many medical societies, and was president of the Association of American Physicians in 1889, being succeeded by Dr. Samuel C. Busey, a prominent physician and medical writer of Washington, D. C. He maintained a large private practice throughout a long and busy career of nearly fifty years. He received the degree of A.M. from Trinity College in 1860, and died in Boston, Mass., May 11, 1899.

LACOCK, Ira J., was born in Washington county, Pa., Oct. 3, 1831. He was graduated at Washington and Jefferson College in 1856; studied law with Montgomery & Gibson in Washington, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He removed to Hiawatha, Kan., in 1860; was admitted to the bar there in the same year and continued to reside in northern Kansas and practice law during the remainder of his life. He was elected to the legislature in 1862 and re-elected in 1863 and in 1865. He published and edited the "Union Sentinel," a county paper, in 1866. He was elected county attorney of Brown county in 1872, 1878, and 1888. During his early residence in Kansas, his Pennsylvania friends intrusted him with money to loan in the new state, and the results were so favorable to them that the amounts of money increased to nearly $2,000,000. His judgment of men and of land values was so good, and his integrity so perfect, that he never foreclosed a mortgage nor failed to pay interest and principal on the day that it was due. He had a large private and legal library, and was a generous giver of books to the public library and the academy of Hiawatha. He was a man of much ability and was held in the highest esteem. He died June 18, 1900.

Ira J. Lacock.

MONTGOMERY, Lemuel Purnell, soldier, was born in Wythe county, Va., in 1786. He grew to manhood in east Tennessee, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. While practicing at Nashville, Tenn., he was appointed major of the 39th infantry, with John Williams as colonel, and Thomas H. Benton as lieutenant-colonel. He took part in the war of 1812, and while charging the breastworks of the Creek Indians, at Tohopeka, or Horseshoe Bend, was killed, Mar. 27, 1814. He was noted for his bravery, and Gen. Jackson is said to have been much grieved at his loss. The citizens of Alabama honored his memory by naming a county after him, and when in 1818–19 the present capital of that state was founded by Andrew Dexter and others, it was also named Montgomery, in honor of the hero of Tohopeka.

MERCER, Alfred Clifford, physician and surgeon, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., July 5, 1855, son of Alfred and Delia (Lamphier) Mercer. His father, a native of High Halden, Kent, Eng., was also a physician and surgeon. He was educated at the schools of his native place, and at Syracuse University, where he was graduated M.D. in 1878. He spent two years in England as a post-graduate student at St. Thomas' Hospital, London, and at a later period he spent nearly a year in the same relation at Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children, London (1891–92). In 1886 he was appointed professor of pathology at Syracuse University, and filled this chair till 1893, when he became professor of clinical pediatrics at the same institution, a position he has since held. He was a health officer in Syracuse, 1883–85; was for seventeen years an attending physician to the House of Good Shepherd Hospital and is now an attending physician to the Children's Hospital and to the children's department, Syracuse Free Dispensary. Prof. Mercer is a life fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society, London, and a member of the American Microscopical Society, of which he was president in 1896. He was for years treasurer of the College of Medicine, Syracuse University, its Alumni Association and the Medical Association of Central New York. He is a member of the Rochester Academy of Science, of the Syracuse Academy of Science, of the Syracuse Academy of Medicine, and of other similar bodies, in several of which he has held positions of honor and trust. He has contributed various papers to medical, microscopical, and photographic journals, and is the author of a revised edition of Part V of Lionel S. Beale's, "How to Work with the Microscope" (1880), and of an essay entitled, "An Experimental Study of Aperture as a Factor in Microscopic Vision" (1896). In 1884 he devised the Syracuse solid watch glass which is now universally used in microscopical laboratories. In 1897 he invented the iconoscope (image viewer), the most perfect of the brilliant finders for hand cameras, and the only finder that neither inverts nor reverses the image seen through it, and in 1890 he designed the double bulb x-ray tube for Tesla coils. He is unmarried.

William H. Heard

HEARD, William Henry, was born in Elbert county, Ga., June 25, 1849. His parents were slaves and he himself remained in thraldom until the close of the civil war. He then attended the common schools of his native county and in 1876 he entered the freshman class of the University of South Carolina, but that institution was closed by the legislature in 1877, and he finished his studies at Atlanta University. He taught school for twelve years. Meanwhile he entered the ministry of the African Methodist Episcopal church in 1880, and served in South Carolina for five years — at Aiken and Charleston — then was transferred to Philadelphia, Pa. While preaching in that city he took a course in theology in the divinity school of the Reformed Episcopal church, and in 1890 while serving the mother church in Philadelphia received the degree of D.D. from Allen University, Columbia, S. C. His next appointment was to the office of presiding elder of the Lancaster district, whence he was transferred to Wilmington, Del., and subsequently to Harrisburg, Pa., as minister of the African Methodist Episcopal church. In 1896 he was appointed minister resident and consul-general to Liberia by Pres. Cleveland, succeeding William D. McCay, who had held the office since 1892. He resides in Atlanta, Ga.

GILMORE, William James, jurist, was born in Liberty (now Bedford City), Bedford co., Va., Apr. 21, 1821, son of Dr. Eli and Clarissa Moseby (Clayton) Gilmore, grandson of William and Martha (Lackey) Gilmore and great-grandson of James and Martha (Dennison) Gilmore, who came from the north of Ireland in 1735. Judge Gilmore was educated in Westfield and Hopewell academies, Ohio, and read law in Hamilton and Eaton, O. After being admitted to the bar in 1847 he opened an office at Eaton, where he soon acquired a successful practice. He was prosecuting attorney of Preble county, 1852–56, and common pleas judge, 1856–75. He was judge of the supreme court, 1875–80, after which he resumed the practice of law in Columbus. He was an original member of the Ohio State Bar Association, and its president, 1885–86. In 1894 he was a delegate to the American Bar Association. He was a trustee of Miami University from 1871 until his death, and of the Ohio Archæological and Historical Society from 1890 until his death. He was a member of the Scotch-Irish Society of America, a Mason and a Knight Templar (Hansellman Commandery) of Cincinnati. In politics he was a Democrat, a good campaign speaker, and an enterprising public-spirited citizen. He was married Sept. 7, 1848, to Anne, daughter of William Rossman, of Eaton, and had two children, Jackson H. and Clement R. Gilmore. The latter was associated with his father in the practice of the law, and subsequently practiced at Dayton, O. He died in Columbus, O., Aug. 9, 1896.

RUSSELL, George H., banker and merchant, was born in Detroit, Mich., in 1847, and received his education in the Detroit public schools. He early entered upon a business career; was for a number of years director of the Merchants & Manufacturers' National Bank and of the State Savings Bank of Detroit, becoming president of the latter in 1889. The bank has a capital of $500,000, with a surplus of $100,000, and under his management the deposits have steadily increased. He is also interested in the manufacture of iron car-wheels, and in other manufacturing enterprises. He is a energetic member of the American Bankers' Association, served on its executive council, and was its president in 1898.

THOMSON, John Renshaw, senator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 25, 1800. He was educated at Princeton College, but left in his junior year to enter the counting-house of a prominent merchant of his native city. He went to China, in the interest of the tea trade, where he remained until 1825; and while there, Pres. Monroe appointed him U. S. consul at Canton. As a Democrat, he took an active part in several presidential campaigns subsequent to 1828, and in 1842 canvassed Pennsylvania in his advocacy of a new state Constitution, which was obtained in 1844. When Com. R. F. Stockton resigned from the senate in 1853, he was elected by the legislature of New Jersey, to fill the vacancy, and in 1857 was re-elected for the term ending Mar. 3, 1863. He served as a member of the committees on naval affairs and on post-office and post-roads. Though he was not a distinguished debator, and his speeches in the senate were always brief, yet they were vigorous and logical, marked by that strong common sense resulting from long experience among men. He was one of the first to advocate the construction of the Delaware and Raritan canal, and was secretary of the canal company from its inception until his death, and was also interested in the Camden and Amboy railroad, and became a stockholder and director in what was known as the united companies, embracing various lines. In this direction he put forth unusual business talents for more than thirty years. His first wife was a sister of Com. Stockton, and his second wife was Josephine A., daughter of Gen. Aaron Ward, who afterward married Gov. Thomas Swann, of Maryland. Senator Thomson died at Princeton, N. J., Sept. 13, 1862.

RICHARDSON, John Smythe, jurist, was born in Sumter district, S. C., Apr. 11, 1777. He was educated in Charleston, and after being graduated at Charleston College, studied law under John J. Pringle, and was admitted to the bar in 1799. He was a member of the legislature, and was the author of a bill for general suffrage which afterward became a law. While speaker of the house, he resigned to become attorney-general of the state. He was appointed judge in 1818, was nominated by the Republican party for congress in 1820, but declined to serve on account of private business. In 1841 he became president of the court of appeals, and five years later succeeded Judge David Johnson as president of the court of errors. An attempt was made to legislate him out of office on account of alleged disability, but he successfully defended himself against it, and served as chief justice until his death, four years later. His son, John Smythe Richardson, Jr., was a lawyer and a planter, born near Sumter in 1828, who served with distinction in the Confederate army, and after the civil war entered politics, was a member of the Democratic national convention of 1876, and served in the United States congress 1879–83. Judge Richardson died at Charleston, S. C., in May, 1850.

RICE, Henry Mower, senator, was born at Waitsfield, Vt., Nov. 29, 1816, son of Edmund and Ellen (Durkee) Rice, and a descendant of Edmund Rice who came from Barkhamstead, Eng., in 1639, and settled in Sudbury, Mass. He went to Michigan in 1835, and was employed in making surveys of the Kalamazoo and Grand rivers, and of the Sault Ste. Marie canal. In 1839 he removed to Fort Snelling, Minn., served as post sutler at Fort Atkinson, Iowa, during 1840–42, and later, as the agent for a fur company, established a line of trading posts from Lake Superior to the Red river of the north. He thus spent much of his life among the Indians, and was employed as commissioner in making many treaties of importance. On Aug. 2, 1847 he negotiated a treaty between the Ojibway Indians and the United States, for cession of territory south of the Crow Wing and Long Prairie rivers, and on Aug. 21st secured from the Pillager band of the Ojibways the "Leaf River Country," another large tract between those streams. In 1849 he settled in St. Paul, and in 1853 was elected a delegate to congress from the territory of Minnesota. Two years later he was returned to congress, where he obtained for his constituents the right of pre-emption over unsurveyed lands, and secured the passage of an act authorizing the people of Minnesota to form a state Constitution. He was one of the first U. S. senators from Minnesota, and served from May 11, 1858, to Mar. 3, 1863, and was a member of the committee on Indian affairs, the committee on post-offices and postroads, the committee on finance and military affairs, the special committee on the condition of the country (1860–61), and the famous peace committee of 1861. In 1866 he was a delegate to the Philadelphia National Union convention. He founded Bayfield, Wis., in 1847, which was named after Rear-Admiral H. D. Bayfield, who surveyed the Great Lakes. He was appointed by Pres. Cleveland one of the three commissioners to negotiate a treaty with the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota for the cession of part of their lands, and as chairman of this commission effected a treaty — known as the Red Lake Treaty — whereby over 3,000,000 acres of desirable land were ceded to the government (1889). He was one of the original proprietors of St. Paul, to which city he gave Rice park, was repeatedly chosen president of its Chamber of Commerce, and was a founder and president of the State Historical Society. He was married Mar. 29, 1849, to Matilda Whitall, daughter of Gilbert Whitall, of Richmond, Va. He died at San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 15, 1894.

TAYLOR, Robert Fenwick, jurist, was born at Myrtle Hill, Beaufort District, S. C., Mar. 10, 1849, son of John Morgandollar and Maria B. (Baker) Taylor, and grandson of John and Mary (Morgandollar) Taylor. His grandfather emigrated from Yorkshire, Eng., to South Carolina about 1765, and in the revolutionary war he served under the command of Marion. His mother was a native of South Carolina and a granddaughter of Rev. Richard Furman (q. v.), a famous divine of the revolutionary period, for whose head Lord Cornwallis offered a reward on account of his fearless advocacy of the rights of the colonies. He fled from South Carolina to Virginia. Patrick Henry after hearing him preach said that he was the "most eloquent living divine." He was also the founder of the Furman Theological Seminary at Greenville, S. C. Judge Taylor was educated by private tutors, and then attended the Maryland Military Institute near Baltimore, which he left six months before graduating. He studied law in the office of Judge James B. Dawkins, of Gainesville, Fla., and was admitted to the bar in 1870. At the beginning of his professional practice he formed a partnership with his former preceptor, which continued until the latter went on the circuit bench in 1877. He was a prominent and active member of the convention of 1885, which framed the present state Constitution. In 1891 he was appointed a justice of the supreme court, and in the following year was elected to the same position for a term of six years. In 1897 he became chief justice of the court, succeeding Hon. Milton H. Mabry, who had occupied that position from 1895. In 1898 Judge Taylor was re-elected to the supreme bench for another full term of six years, and is the present chief justice of the state of Florida. Judge Taylor is a man of keen perception and quick judgment, never wavering between the two sides of a case after the full evidence has been submitted, and the absolute justice of his findings is frequently acknowledged by those smarting under an adverse decision. His integrity, honor, and faithfulness to every trust make it impossible for him to listen to the voice of flattery, from sources either high or low, and with his strong convictions, which leave their imprint upon his associates, are associated a marked imperiousness and an eager rapidity of

R. F. Taylor

thought, decision, and utterance. He was married, Feb. 1, 1872, at Kanapaha, Fla., to Amelia Evans, daughter of Thomas E. and Esther Serena Haile, and had one son and one daughter, the latter, Serena H., still living.

PLATNER, Samuel Ball, teacher, was born at Unionville, Conn., Dec. 4, 1863, son of William and Emily Childs (Ball) Platner. His mother was a native of Lee, Berkshire co., Mass. His father, born in Columbia county, N. Y., in 1818, was for many years president of the Platner & Porter Manufacturing Co., at Unionville, Conn., and was afterward engaged in the wholesale paper trade in New York city. Prof. Platner prepared for college at the Newark Academy, Newark, N. J., where his parents had removed in 1865, and entered Yale College in 1879, where he was graduated in 1883. He pursued a graduate course in Sanskrit and classical philology for two years, and received the degree of Ph.D. in 1885. He was appointed instructor in Latin and French in Adelbert College of the Western Reserve University in 1885, assistant professor of Latin in 1890, and professor in 1892. The year 1889–90 he spent in Berlin and Rome, on leave of absence, and in 1897 he again visited Rome for a year. During the year 1899–1900 he was professor of Latin in the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, of which he has been a member of the managing and executive committees from its foundation in 1895. Since 1890 he has been secretary of these committees. He is also a member of the council of the Archæological Institute of America, was vice-president of the American Philological Association, 1898–1900, and its president, 1900–01. He edited a "Greek and Roman Versification," translated from the German of Lucian Mueller (1892), and "Selected Letters of the Younger Pliny" (1894), and contributed various papers to philological periodicals. He was married June 29, 1892, to Leonora, daughter of Charles Sayre, of Utica, N. Y.

BAIER, Victor, organist, was born in New York city, July 25, 1861, son of Robert and Louise (Hübner) Baier, natives of Germany. His maternal grandfather was a prominent organist and music teacher of Würzburg, Bavaria, Germany. He received his early education in the schools of his native city, and at the age of eleven he became a member of the Trinity Church choir, being the soprano soloist, 1874–76. He studied music under Dr. A. H. Messiter, the organist of Trinity; and in 1879 he organized the first boy choir of Jersey City, N. J. In the same year he was appointed director and superintendent of music at the Hasbrouck Institute, Jersey City, and held the position until 1903. He was also director of music in the public schools of Jersey City, 1881–92; conducted the Schubert Glee Club of that place from 1886–1901, and the Sing Sing Choral Society, 1892–95; organized and conducted the Melopoia Society of Jersey City, 1890–95; and has given organ recitals in Europe and in prominent cities throughout the United States. His connection with Trinity Church, New York, was renewed in 1884, when he became assistant organist, and upon the retirement of Dr. Messiter, in 1897, he was made organist and choirmaster. Mr. Baier was a founder of the American Guild of Organists, and is a member of the Manuscript Society of New York. He was married Sept. 4, 1902, to Anna M., daughter of Jacob Schmitt of New York.

Victor Baier

PECK, Tracy, Latinist and educator, was born at Bristol, Hartford co., Conn., May 24, 1838, son of Tracy and Sally (Adams) Peck, and a descendant of Paul Peck, who was a member of Rev. Thomas Hooker's band of Hartford colonists. He was educated at the Bristol (Conn.) Academy, at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and at Yale College, where he made a specialty of the study of language, particularly Latin, and where he was graduated in 1861. Prevented by the condition of his health from entering the army he spent nearly three years in Europe, chiefly at German universities and in Rome. After four years as Latin tutor at Yale and one in the Chickering Institute, Cincinnati, he became professor of Latin at Cornell in 1871, and since 1880 he has held the same position at Yale. He introduced the Roman pronunciation of Latin at both these universities. With Prof. Clement L. Smith of Harvard, he has been editor-in-chief of "The College Series of Latin Authors," annotated, twelve volumes of which have now (1903) been issued. He has also published a college edition of "Livy," books XXI, XXII (1893), and in the transactions of the American Philological Association: "The Authorship of the Dialogus de Oratoribus" (1879); "Notes on Latin Quantity" (1882); "Alliteration in Latin" (1884); "Cicero's Hexameters" (1897). Since 1883 Prof. Peck has been a trustee of Williston Seminary. In 1885–86 he was president of the American Philological Association, and was director of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, 1898–99. He is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi, the Phi Beta Kappa, and the Skull and Bones Societies. He received the degree of LL.D. from Rutgers College in 1902. He was married Dec. 22, 1870, to Elizabeth Harriet Hall, of Hadleigh, England, and has two children, Teresina and Tracy Peck.

PITCHER, Zina, physician and surgeon, was born at Sandy Hill, Washington co., N. Y., Apr. 12, 1797, brother of Nathaniel Pitcher, governor of New York in 1828–29. After receiving an academic education he entered Middlebury College, Vermont, where he was graduated in medicine in 1822. On May 8th of the same year he was appointed assistant surgeon in the United States army, and on July 13, 1832, surgeon with the rank of major, resigning in 1836. In 1835 he was president of the army medical board, and from Feb. 2 until Aug. 31, 1839, he served again as assistant surgeon. In the meantime he had removed to Detroit, Mich., where he practiced medicine until his death, attaining high rank in his profession. He was a regent of the University of Michigan in 1837–52, took an active part in organizing the medical department of that institution, and was afterward given the honorary title of professor emeritus there. Dr. Pitcher was president of the American Medical Association in 1856–57, and a member of many other professional bodies. For several years he was an editor of the "Peninsular Journal," and published various addresses and reports in professional journals. During his army life, while he was stationed on the northern frontier, he studied the habits, diseases, and remedies of the Indians, and he contributed an article on practical therapeutics among the

Indians to Henry R. Schoolcraft's work on the aborigines. He died in Detroit, Mich., Apr. 5, 1872.

RANDALL, Edwin M., jurist, was born at Canajoharie, Montgomery co., N. Y., Apr. 5, 1822, son of Judge Phineas Randall of the court of common pleas, a native of Massachusetts. He studied law in his father's office, was admitted to the bar in 1844, and in the following year removed to Waukesha, Wis., where he formed a law partnership with his brother, Alexander W., afterward postmaster-general under Pres. Johnson. In 1864 he was appointed U. S. district tax commissioner for Louisiana. In 1866 he began to practice in Jacksonville, Fla. On July 10, 1868, he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court, Judge Boynton of the federal court being made chief justice, and when Boynton declined, Randall was given his place. He remained in office until Jan. 7, 1885, when he resigned and returned to private practice. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1885; served as city attorney of Jacksonville, and was a member of the board of trustees for the improvement of the navigation of the St. John's river. Judge Randall began his duties at a time when the people of the state were restive under the reconstruction legislation of congress, and when party contentions were exceedingly bitter, but he earned the confidence of the public, and the judgments of the court were generally accepted as the only solutions. At the presidential election of 1876, the canvassing board, most of whose members were Republicans, political friends of Judge Randall, had thrown out precincts and counties and changed results, which acts if carried into up-state canvass would have given Florida to Hayes. The supreme court summoned the members of the board, upon proceedings to compel them to count the vote as it was canvassed and returned. The cause involved the construction of a new and peculiar statutory provision as to the powers of the canvassing board, and the decision of the court resulted in maintaining the wholesome control of the courts over such bodies. Judge Randall died in 1895.

RANEY, George Pettus, jurist, was born at Apalachicola, Fla., Oct. 11, 1845, son of David Greenway and Harriet Frances (Jordan) Raney, natives of Virginia. He entered the University of Virginia in January, 1863, but in the following September he enlisted in the Confederate army, serving until the close of the war. In 1866 he entered the law department of the University of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar in the following year. He began practice in Apalachicola, at once attaining a prominent place at the bar, being elected to the legislature in 1868. In 1869 he removed to Tallahassee, where he devoted himself with great assiduity to his profession, rapidly attaining first rank as a lawyer, an advocate, and public speaker. In 1876 he was a member of the state Democratic executive committee and acted as junior counsel in the case before the supreme court in which the Republican board was compelled to recanvass the vote for governor of the state, with the result that George F. Drew, the Democratic candidate, was declared elected. Mr. Raney was appointed attorney-general of the state by Gov. Drew in 1877, and reappointed by Gov. Bloxham in 1881. In 1885 he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court, and in 1888 he was elected to the same position under the new Constitution. Upon the reorganization of the court in 1889 he drew the billet giving him the position of chief justice for the term of six years, but he resigned in 1894 and returned to the practice of law. His term of office was one of the most successful in the history of the state; his keenness of discernment, complete knowledge of the law, and great natural ability as a logician rendering his decisions among the most scholarly and brilliant utterances in the judicial reports of Florida. Judge Raney was married in 1873, to Elizabeth, daughter of Col. Thompson B. Lamar, and niece of Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar of the United States supreme court, and has four children.

EWELL, Joseph Emerson, lawyer, was born at Alden, Erie co., N. Y., Jan. 16, 1839, son of Dexter and Eliza (Wilson) Ewell. His father, a farmer, who afterward became an associate judge of Erie county, was remarkable for his energy, sound judgment, and executive ability. The first American ancestor was John Ewell, who emigrated from Scotland in 1751, at the age of seventeen, to Scituate, Mass., and later to Chesterfield, Mass. His wife was Deborah Bates, and their son James married Sarah Holbrook, their son Henry married Betsy Bancroft, and in company with his brother Samuel left Massachusetts in 1803 and journeyed to the Holland purchase in western New York, being among the first settlers of the town of Batavia, founded the year before. He was the grandfather of Joseph E. Ewell. The latter was educated at Alfred University and at Union College, where he was graduated in 1860. He enlisted in the civil war, serving as lieutenant of Co. I, 52nd regiment of Illinois volunteers, and afterward became captain of Co. E, in the 26th United States colored cavalry troop. He taught school in Buffalo, 1865–66, and being admitted to the bar in 1867, began practice in that city. He was assistant U. S. attorney for the northern district of New York, 1869–70. He was supervisor for the town of Alden, N. Y., 1879–80, and in the latter year was chairman of the Erie county board of supervisors. He was county clerk for Erie county in 1883–85, and deputy county clerk in 1880–82 and 1886–87. Mr. Ewell has been an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in 1899 he was chosen judge advocate of the department of New York state. As a lecturer, Mr. Ewell has earned a reputation which, should he abandon the law, would sustain him handsomely. He was married in 1863 at Alden, N. Y., to Carrie Udell, daughter of Thomas Farnsworth, and has one daughter, Florence Josephine Ewell.

Joseph E. Ewell

ROBIDOUX, Joseph, pioneer and Indian trader, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 10, 1783, son of Joseph and Catherine Robidoux, who emigrated from Montreal, Can., to St. Louis shortly after the settlement of that place by the French. He received a very liberal education for those days, and at the age of eighteen was married to Eugenie Delslille, of his native place. Four years later his wife died, and the bereaved husband became a wanderer, visiting New Orleans and different points along the lower Mississippi, and then locating upon the present site of Chicago, Ill., as an Indian trader. He subsequently returned to St. Louis, and then made a trip up the Missouri river in the interest of the American Fur Company. In 1809 he settled at Council Bluffs with a stock of goods, and traded with the Indians there thirteen years. In 1822 he was induced by the American Fur Company to sell out and to remain away for three years, and when he announced his intention of again going into business at the expiration of that period, the same company offered to establish him at the mouth of what is now called Roy's Branch, provided he would not interfere with the trade at the Bluffs. This proposition he accepted, and in the fall of 1826 he landed there with a stock of goods. He soon recognized the advantages of a location at the mouth of Blacksnake creek, and the following spring he removed to that point, where he erected a small log house, and continued to work for the company until 1830, when he became the sole proprietor of the trading post. This was the nucleus of the present city of St. Joseph, Mo. For several years his house was the only evidence of civilization within a radius of fifty miles, but about 1834 other settlers began to arrive and, attracted by the beauties of the section, located in the neighborhood of the "Blacksnake Hills," as the trading post was originally called. After the completion of the Platte purchase, in 1837, when the country was opened for settlement, there was a rush of immigration, and numerous settlements sprang up around the trading post. Robidoux secured two quarter sections, embracing what is now designated on the map as Original Town, and the various Robidoux additions, and on these he gave or leased ground in small parcels to all who desired to locate. The settlement grew rapidly, and in 1843 he engaged two surveyors to make plats for a town. One of the plats, named by the surveyor St. Joseph, was recorded at St. Louis, July 26, 1843. Joseph Robidoux passed his latter years in the city he had founded, engaged in general merchandise, and died there May 27, 1868, being accorded the honor of a public funeral.

EATON, Ephraim Llewellyn, clergyman, was born at Hebron, Jefferson co., Wis., Mar. 27, 1846, son of Almon Ransom and Orissa (Haskin) Eaton. The first American ancestor was Francis Eaton, one of the Mayflower company, and from him the line runs through Benjamin, Benjamin, Jr., Francis, Jabez, and Jabez, Jr., the father of Almon R. He was educated at Milton College, Wisconsin, and at the Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill., where he was graduated in 1877. At the age of twenty he began teaching school, and did not enter the ministry until five years later, when he was admitted to the Wisconsin conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. Since 1871 he has been constantly engaged in regular pastorate work, except the years 1883–87, when he was presiding elder of the Madison district, West Wisconsin conference. He was a member of the Wisconsin, West Wisconsin, Des Moines, and Pittsburg annual conferences, and his present charge is the North Avenue M. E. Church, of Alleghany, since the autumn of 1900. He was a member of the general conference of 1888, 1896, 1900, of his denomination. While in Milwaukee and Des Moines he led a crusade against drinking and gambling in those cities. While delivering a series of historical sermons in the latter city he called in question the papal claim of Petrine supremacy. This drew the fire of a very able defender of the Catholic faith, Rev. J. F. Nugent, and a long controversy followed, which was published in book form and had a large circulation. He is also the author of "Our Spirit-Nature" and "Beyond This Life." He has been active for several years as a lecturer, chiefly in summer Chautauquas, upon biblical and scientific subjects. Dr. Eaton is a man of modesty, but great ability; a deep thinker, close student, and intricate analyzer. He also possesses the faculty of imparting in a pleasing way the knowledge gained, and his lectures and sermons are listened to with a rare degree of interest. He was married at Janesville, Wis., Oct. 13, 1891, to Louise, daughter of Allen Cole Bates, an attorney of that place, and has four children: Starr S., Howard, Helen, and Dorothy.

E. L. Eaton.

RALSTON, Alexander, surveyor, was born in Scotland in 1771. In early life he emigrated to America, where he learned surveying, and in 1791 was employed by Pierre Charles L'Enfant in designing and laying out the national capital. He was employed for many years by the United States government in his professional capacity, and when, in 1820, the Indiana legislature appointed commissioners to lay out a town for a capital of the state, Ralston was chosen by them to make the survey and plans of the new town. The following year he undertook the task, and the result was perhaps the handsomest city between Philadelphia and Denver. It was named Indianapolis in pursuance of an act of the legislature. Ralston became a resident of the new settlement, and spent the rest of his life there, being employed as a county surveyor and devoting his leisure to gardening and agriculture. He died at Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 5, 1827.

REYNOLDS, John P., physician, was born in Boston, Mass., about 1825. He received his education at Harvard College, was graduated A.B. in 1845, and M.D. at its medical department, in 1852. Since then he has resided and practiced in Boston, and during the summer, from June till September, at Nahant. He was instructor in obstetrics at the medical department of Harvard University, and consulting physician to the Boston Lying-in Hospital. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, the Obstetrical Society of Boston, and the American Gynecological Society, of which he was president in 1890.

PORTER, Robert Percival, journalist, diplomat, statistician, was born at Norwich, Eng., June 30, 1854. He received his early education at Norfolk, in the grammar school of King Edward VI; removed to the United States on the death of his father in 1869, and began active life as a school teacher in Illinois. When the Chicago "Inter-Ocean" was founded, in 1872, he joined the staff of that paper, though his first statistical and economic writings were contributed to the "Galaxy," 1876, and the "Princeton Review," 1878–79. From 1879–82 he had charge of the second division of the United States census under Gen. Francis A. Walker, and wrote the official reports on wealth, debt, taxation, and transportation. In 1882 he was appointed a member of the United States tariff commission, and in this capacity he took an active part in framing the tariff law of 1883. He then joined the editorial staff of the New York "Tribune" and was sent to Europe for that journal, contributing regular letters on European industries for fifteen months. Upon returning to the United States in 1885 he became one of the editors of the Philadelphia "Press," and on Dec. 1, 1887, he founded the New York "Press," assisted by Frank Hatton. In March, 1889, he was appointed superintendent of the 11th census, resigning in September, 1893, to return to the editorial control of the New York "Press." He took an active part in the campaigns of Pres. McKinley, and in 1898, the latter appointed him a special commissioner to Cuba and Porto Rico. He framed the tariff laws for these islands and the Philippines, and conducted the negotiations with Gen. Gomez that ended in the disbandment of the Cuban army. In 1895–96 he reported on the industries and commerce of Japan for the Manufacturers' Association of America, and since 1900 has been making a series of economic studies relating to street and other railways in Europe. He is the author of "Local Government at Home and Abroad" (1879); "Report on Valuation, Taxation, and Public Indebtedness in the United States" (1882); "The West in 1880" (1882); "Bread Winners Abroad" (1884); "Free Trade Folly" (1886); "Commerce and Industries of Japan" (1896); "Life of William McKinley" (1896, including a brief sketch of Vice-President Hobart); "Municipal Ownership and Operation of Street Railways in England" (1898); "Municipal Ownership at Home and Abroad" (1898); "Industrial Cuba" (1899); "Vested Wrongs" (1899), and "Other People's Money" (1900). Mr. Porter is a member of American and English Statistical Associations, and of the Republican, Ardsley, and Lawyers' Clubs of New York. He was married in 1884, to Alice Russell, daughter of Dr. Joseph Hobbins, of Madison, Wis., and has four children.

POPE, Charles Alexander, surgeon, was born at Huntsville, Madison co., Ala., Mar. 15, 1818. He was educated at the University of Alabama, studied medicine at the Cincinnati Medical College, and the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1839, and spent two years in studying surgery in France and Germany. In 1841 he settled in St. Louis, Mo., where he took high rank as a surgeon and soon established an extensive practice. In 1847 he founded the St. Louis Medical College, for many years known as Pope's College, and now a part of Washington University. In 1857 he was called to the chair of anatomy and comparative physiology, and later to that of surgery in Washington University, St. Louis, continuing to occupy them until 1867. Dr. Pope was a director of Washington University, and also took an active part in promoting the cause of education generally. In 1853–54 he was president of the American Medical Association. About 1867 he retired from practice and removed to Paris, Monroe co., Mo., where he resided until his death, which occurred there July 6, 1870.

PATTERSON, David Trotter, senator, was born in Greene county, Tenn., Feb. 28, 1819, son of Andrew and Susan (Trotter) Patterson, and grandson of James Patterson, whose father emigrated from Ireland and settled in Pennsylvania, and later in Virginia. He received an academic education, after which he engaged in business for a short time, being first a paper-maker and then a miller. Subsequently he studied law in the office of Robert J. McKinney. He was admitted to the bar in 1841 and practiced with success. In 1854 he was elected a judge of the circuit court, and by re-election served in that office until 1863. During the war he was a staunch Union man and suffered arrest in November, 1861, upon suspicion of bridge burning in East Tennessee. Two years later he was elected by the legislature to fill a vacancy in the United States senate which had existed since Mar. 4, 1863, and took his seat in the upper house on Mar. 4, 1865. He served as a member of the senate committees on commerce, revolutionary claims, and the District of Columbia until the end of his term, Mar. 3, 1869, when he retired to private life. He was married Dec. 13, 1855, to Martha, daughter of Pres. Andrew Johnson, and had one son and one daughter.

SEWELL, William Joyce, senator, was born at Castlebar, Ire., Dec. 6, 1835. Losing his parents at an early age, he came to America in 1851, and obtained employment in New York city. Subsequently he made two voyages to Australia and China before the mast, and upon his return he first settled in Chicago, Ill., and later removed to Camden, N. J. At the beginning of the civil war, he entered the service as captain of the 5th New Jersey infantry. He participated in nearly all the battles of the army of the Potomac, and at Chancellorsville, while leading a brilliant charge in command of the 2d New Jersey brigade, he captured eight stands of the enemy's colors, and recaptured the flag of a New York regiment. At the close of the war he was mustered out as brigadier-general, and by a special act of legislature, was given the same rank in the national guard of New Jersey. He was brevetted major-general, and received a medal from congress. After the war he became actively interested in railroads, was vice-president of the West New Jersey line, and a director of the Pennsylvania road. In 1872 he was elected to the state senate, as a representative from Camden county, and by re-elections served until 1881, being president of that body in 1876, 1879, and 1880. He secured the passage of the municipal railroad tax law, which added large revenues to the state. In 1881 he was chosen U. S. senator, and served by re-election until his death. Gen. Sewell was a member of the national Republican conventions of 1876, 1880, 1888, 1892, and 1896. He was twice married. His first wife died in 1861, and after the civil war he was married to Helen L. Heyl. At the time of his death he was president of the Camden & Philadelphia Ferry Co.; a director in the American and Red Star lines of steamships, in the Camden Safe Deposit & Trust Co., in the Farmers' & Mechanics' National Bank of Woodbury, in the Second National Bank of Bridgeton, in the Chicago Junction railways, and in the Union Stock Yards companies; a trustee of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Co.; a member of the Union League Club, of Philadelphia, of the Camden Republican Club, and of many charitable organizations. He died at Camden, N. J., Dec. 27, 1901, survived by two sons and three daughters.

SEATON, Charles Williams, statistician, was born at Norfolk, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., July 22, 1831, son of Charles Morris and Mary Hooker (Williams) Seaton. He was educated in academies at Champlain and Malone, N. Y., and was graduated at Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1857. He then began teaching in an academy at Monson, Mass., and was afterward similarly engaged at Keeseville, N. Y., where he remained until the civil war. In the early summer of 1861 he recruited Co. F, of the 1st Vermont sharpshooters, and many of his former students from the Keeseville Academy enlisted, though most of the men were Vermonters. He went to the front as first lieutenant, and was afterward promoted captain. His regiment was with McClellan during the winter of 1861–62, was stationed in front of Washington, and was engaged in the seven days' fighting before Richmond, Va. He was wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862. He resigned his commission during the winter of 1863–64, and was then employed by the sanitary commission in the pension department of its work, acting for a time as its agent in New Orleans. Afterward, in co-operation with a friend, he was engaged upon the winding up of the commission's affairs. After serving as chief clerk in the United States pension office at Washington, he was made chief clerk in the census office in 1870. In the compilation of the census of 1880 he was at first chief clerk under Francis A. Walker, whom he succeeded as superintendent on Nov. 4, 1881, serving until Mar. 3, 1885. He wrote "Census Reports of the State of New York" (1879); and "United States Census Reports" (1880). A tabulating machine for use in the census office was invented by him in 1873, and a matrix printing apparatus in 1884. Mr. Seaton was married at Monson, Mass., in 1859, to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Oliver McKinstry; and in 1864 to her sister, Frances Williams McKinstry. He had a son and two daughters. He died at Williston, Vt., Nov. 5, 1885.

Richd Stockton

STOCKTON, Richard, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born at Princeton, N. J., Oct. 1, 1730, son of John Stockton. His great-grandfather, Richard Stockton, emigrated from England to Long Island about 1668; and in 1692 settled on a tract of 6,400 acres, near the center of which the town of Princeton, N. J., now stands. The settlers he established there were the first white men in what is known as Princeton, this name having been given to the town in 1724. The father of Richard, who was for many years chief justice of the common pleas court of Somerset county, inherited "Morven," the family seat; and the "Morven" mansion, which was built in the early part of the 18th century, still stands in the heart of Princeton. Washington was frequently entertained at "Morven" while it was the home of Richard Stockton, and at one time the British made it their headquarters. After graduation at the College of New Jersey in 1748, Richard Stockton read law in the office of the Hon. David Ogden, at Newark, N. J., who was later a noted loyalist, and began practice at Princeton in 1754. He soon attained a high reputation, and in 1763 was given the degree of sergeant-at-law. He visited England in 1766–67, and was there consulted on the affairs of the colonies by such noted men as Lord Chatham and the Marquis of Rockingham. The authorities of Edinburgh tendered him the freedom of the city; and while there he endeavored to persuade Dr. John Witherspoon to accept a second call to the presidency of the College of New Jersey. In 1768 he was made a member of the New Jersey executive council, and in 1774 was placed on the supreme bench. He used his efforts toward securing a partial autonomy for the colonies, and on Dec. 12, 1774, addressed to Lord Dartmouth "An Expedient for the Settlement of the American Disputes," in which he proposed a plan of colonial self-government. When elected to congress, in June, 1776, he was at first doubtful as to the wisdom of a separation, but presently gave his hearty support to the movement, arguing in behalf of the Declaration of Independence, of which he was one of the signers. He was re-elected to congress, and in September, 1776, was a candidate for governor of New Jersey; but, though polling at the first ballot the same number of votes as William Livingston, he finally lost to the latter. He was appointed to the office of chief justice of New Jersey, to succeed Hon. Frederick Smyth, who held the office eight years, and although he received a unanimous vote he declined the honor. Soon after returning from a visit to the northern army under Gen. Schuyler, whither he was sent by congress, he was captured at the house of a friend in Monmouth county, N. J., Nov. 30, 1776, by a body of Tory refugees. He suffered great indignity at their hands on the way to New York city, and while confined in jail there was nearly starved. At the direction of congress, Gen. Washington secured his release by hinting strongly at reprisals; but the constitution of the prisoner was irretrievably broken by the sufferings he had undergone. Disabled for any further duty, and dejected in spirit, he spent his last five years in absolute retirement, and died as much a martyr to the cause of independence as if he had received a mortal wound in battle. He lost much by the revolutionary war; his lands were laid waste; and his library, which was one of the finest in the country, was burned by the British. His fortunes were so greatly diminished, both by depredations and depreciation of currency, that he was seriously embarrassed. Though hasty in temper and haughty to those wanting in personal respect, he was at heart a man of great generosity and courtesy. He was married to Annis, a sister of Dr. Elias Boudinot; and his wife was well known during the revolution for her patriotic poems. One of these drew a courtly acknowledgment from Gen. Washington, to whom it was addressed; and another, "Welcome, Mighty Chief, Once More!" was sung by the young women of Trenton while Washington was passing through the city just prior to his first inauguration. Richard Stockton died at Princeton, N. J., Feb. 28, 1781.

STOREY, Moorfield, lawyer and author, was born in Roxbury, Mass., Mar. 19, 1845, son of Charles W., and Elizabeth (Moorfield) Storey. His earliest American ancestor was William Story, who came from England to Ipswich, Mass., in 1633. His great-grandfather, William Story, was an officer in the revolution, entering as a minute man, and serving through the war, and his maternal great-grandfather was also an officer in the same war, both being original members of the Society of the Cincinnati. He received his education at Harvard University, where he was graduated at the age of twenty-one, with the degree of A.B. He then studied at the Harvard Law School, and in September, 1869, was admitted to the bar. While preparing himself for the legal profession he acted as private secretary to Charles Sumner, remaining with him from November, 1867, till May, 1869. He was editor of the "American Law Review" (1873–79), was overseer of Harvard College (1877–88), and from 1892 until the present time (1904). He was president of the Massachusetts Reform Club for three years, and in 1895–96 was president of the

American Bar Association. He is the author of "Life of Charles Sumner" (Statesman Series, 1900), and of several pamphlets and addresses of a political and legal character, the more important of which are: "Politics as a Duty and as a Career" (1889); "The American Legislature" (in the proceedings of the American Bar Association, 1894); "A Year's Legislation" (ibid., 1896); and "The Government of Cities," which appeared in the "New-England Magazine." Mr. Storey was married in Washington, D. C., Jan. 6, 1870, to Gertrude, daughter of Richard D. Cutts, of Washington, D. C.

ADAMS, Robert, Jr., congressman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 26, 1849, son of Robert and Matilda (Maybin) Adams, natives of Philadelphia. He was educated at a boarding school, at Claymont, Del., at the Classical Institute, Philadelphia, and at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1869. He then studied law with George W. Biddle, a very prominent member of the Philadelphia bar, and in 1870 was admitted to practice. In 1871 he became connected with the United States geological survey of the Yellowstone Park, under Prof. Ferdinand V. Hayden, and was thus engaged for four years, during which he was special correspondent of the "Herald" and "Evening Post," of New York, and the "Inquirer" and "Evening Telegram," of Philadelphia. He was a member of the state senate of Pennsylvania (1884–88). Meanwhile (1884), he was graduated at the Wharton School of Economy and Finance at the University of Pennsylvania. He was appointed U. S. minister to Brazil in 1889, holding the office until June 1, 1890. In 1892 he was elected to the 53d congress, and has served by re-election to the present time. He was a member of the committees on foreign affairs and the improvement of the Mississippi river levees.

YANDELL, David Wendell, physician and surgeon, was born at Murfreesboro, Tenn., in 1826, son of Lunsford Pitts and Susan J. (Wendell) Yandell, and grandson of Wilson and Elizabeth (Pitts) Yandell. His father was a well-known Southern physician. The son received his medical degree at the University of Louisville, Ky., in 1846, and after a year of travel in Europe he settled in Louisville for the practice of his profession. He was professor of the science and practice of medicine at the Louisville University (1859–97), excepting five years as medical director in the Confederate army. In 1874 he was appointed professor of surgery at the Indiana Medical College. Dr. Yandell was president of the American Medical Association in 1871–72; and in 1889 succeeded Dr. David Williams Cheever as president of the American Surgical Association. In 1870 he established "The American Practitioner," of which he was editor. He died at Louisville, Ky., in 1898.

ADAMS, Henry Carter, statistician, was born at Davenport, Ia., Dec. 31, 1852, son of Rev. Ephraim and Elizabeth S. (Douglass) Adams. He was graduated at Iowa College in 1874, and at Johns Hopkins University in 1878, receiving the degree of Ph.D. For two years he studied political science and finance at the Universities of Berlin, Heidelberg, and Paris, and upon his return to the United States in 1880 lectured at Cornell, Johns Hopkins, and the University of Michigan. He was at the head of the department of political economy in Cornell (1882–87), when he became professor of political economy and finance at the University of Michigan, a position he still holds. He collected the transportation statistics for the 11th census, and since 1888 he has had charge of the statistical department of the United States Interstate Commerce Commission. He has written much on economic subjects, his most important treatises being "Outline of Lectures on Political Economy" (1881–86); "State in Relation to Industrial Action" (1887); "Taxation in the United States, 1787 to 1816" (1884); "Public Debts" (1887); "Science of Finance" (1888); "Statistics of Railways" (1888–1900); and "Economics and Jurisprudence" (1897). He is a member of the American Economic Association, of which he was president in 1896. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Iowa College in 1897. He was married in 1890, to Bertha H. Wright, of Port Huron, Mich.

TIMBERLAKE, John Romulus, physician, was born at Dayton, O., Jan. 10, 1833, son of Charles and Helen (Cramer) Timberlake. The family removed to Louisville, Ky., in 1847, and there he obtained his early schooling. Under John H. Harney, editor of the Louisville "Democrat" he learned the trade of printer, and for a short time he was employed on the Louisville "Courier" in the same capacity. He was graduated M.D., in the Kentucky School of Medicine in 1860, and in the University of Louisville, in 1859. After publishing the "Louisville Medical Journal" for a short time, he removed to Floydsburg, Oldham co., where he practiced his profession for many years. He returned to Louisville in 1887, and remained in the active practice of his profession until his death. He was peculiarly adapted to his profession—a man of quick intuition, keen insight, and sound judgment, yet, withal, as gentle as any woman. For some time he was secretary of the Fall City Lumber Co., of Louisville, and from 1900 was its president. He was a Mason, a member of the Methodist church, and served on the consulting staff of the Kentucky School of Medicine Hospital. He was married Jan. 10, 1854, to Eliza, daughter of Dr. Martin L. Lewis, his first medical preceptor, and had five daughters and one son. Dr. Timberlake died at Louisville, Ky., Mar. 16, 1902.

J.R. Timberlake

MERIWETHER, David, senator, was born in Louisa county, Va., Oct. 30, 1800, son of William Meriwether, who removed to Kentucky in 1803 and settled on a farm in Jefferson county. After receiving his education in a country school, in 1818, he engaged in the fur trade in Missouri. A few years later he entered local politics as a Democrat, and became quite prominent in Kentucky. Between 1832 and 1883 he was elected thirteen times to the Kentucky legislature; was a member of the constitutional convention of 1849, and in 1859 became speaker of the house. Upon the death of Henry Clay he was appointed by the governor to fill the seat thus made vacant in the United States senate. He served from July 6, to Sept. 1, 1852. In the following year he was appointed governor of New Mexico territory, and officiated as such until 1857, when he returned to his farm in Jefferson county, inherited from his father, where the remainder of his life was spent in agricultural pursuits. He died Apr. 4, 1893.

BOYLE, Jeremiah Tilford, soldier, was born in Mercer county, Ky., May 22, 1818, son of John Boyle, chief justice of the Kentucky court of appeals (1810–26), and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Jeremiah Tilford, a farmer in Fayette county, Ky. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1839, and then took a course at the Pennsylvania Law School, Philadelphia. He was admitted to the bar in 1841, and practiced his profession at Danville, Ky., till the outbreak of the civil war, when he volunteered in the Federal army, and was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, Nov. 9, 1861. He was constantly employed in organizing the troops in Kentucky, and in preparing the defenses against Confederate invasion, in which service he displayed great ability. On June 1, 1862, he was appointed U. S. military commandant of Kentucky, with headquarters at Louisville, and filled the duties of that office till Jan. 12, 1864, when he resigned his commission. He projected the street railway system of Louisville, Ky., and on Nov. 24, 1864, was made president of the Louisville City Railway Co. In 1866 he became president of the Evansville, Henderson & Nashville Railroad Co.; this road owes its completion to his great energy and ability. Gen. Boyle died in Louisville, Ky., July 28, 1871.

SMITH, Truman, senator, was born at Woodbury, Litchfield co., Conn., Nov. 27, 1791, nephew of Nathaniel and Nathan Smith. After graduating at Yale in 1815, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1818. He was elected to the Connecticut legislature in 1831, re-elected in 1832, and in 1834. He served as a representative in congress during 1839–43, and 1845–49, and as a senator from Mar. 4, 1849, until his resignation in 1854. He was preceded by John M. Niles, and succeeded by Francis Gillette, who completed the term from May 20, 1854, to Mar. 3, 1855. In 1844 he was a presidential elector. After resigning from the senate, he practiced law in New York city until appointed by Pres. Lincoln, judge of the court of arbitration in New York, under the treaty of 1862 with Great Britian. Later he was judge of the court of claims, and in many questions arising out of the civil war he was legal adviser to the government. He took a decisive part in the nomination of Zachary Taylor for president in 1848, and conducted the campaign as chairman of the Whig national committee. He published "An Examination of the Question of Anesthesia" (1859), which was republished in 1867, as "An Inquiry into the Origin of Modern Anesthesia." He died at Stamford, Conn., May 3, 1884.

WILLARD, DeForest, surgeon, was born in Newington, Hartford co., Conn., Mar. 23, 1846, son of Daniel H. and S. Maria (Deming) Willard, and a descendant of the original Puritan ancestor, Simon Willard. Two members of his family, Joseph and Samuel Willard, were presidents of Harvard College. He entered Yale College in 1863, but an affection of the eyes interrupted his collegiate career, and after a season of rest he began the study of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. During the civil war he served as assistant in the military hospitals at City Point and Petersburg, and resuming his studies on the return of peace, was graduated M.D. in 1867, receiving the degree of Ph.D. three years later on the completion of a course of advanced work in special departments. From that time he has been continuously connected with the university in various surgical positions, and is now clinical professor of orthopædic surgery. Immediately after his graduation he was appointed resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital and served for nearly two years. He has for many years been surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital, and is consulting surgeon or manager of many other institutions. Through his exertions, the orthopædic childrens' ward of the University Hospital was established in 1890, and then enlarged into a department and housed in the Agnew wing. Dr. Willard's private practice is confined to general and orthopædic surgery in which he has attained a well-merited reputation. Dr. Willard was president of the Philadelphia County Medical Society in 1893; and of the American Orthopædic Association in 1890; chairman of the orthopædic section of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia in 1894; recorder of the American Surgical Association, and its president in 1901. He has contributed to the "American Journal of Medical Sciences," "Transactions, American Surgical and Orthopædic Associations," "University Medical Magazine," and other reviews and transactions; among his principal articles being, "Intrathoracic Surgery;" "Operative Treatment for Spinal Caries" (1890); "Pneumonectomy and Pneumonotomy" (1891); and "Surgery of the Spine" (1893); "Club Foot" (1893); "Experiments in Nerve Suturing" (1894). He also wrote "Orthopædic Surgery" for Ashhurst's "International Encyclopædia of Surgery;" has lectured frequently before learned bodies, and has published in connection with Dr. Adler a book on "Anæsthetics" (1901). He was married in 1881 to Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. William A. Porter, of Philadelphia, and has one son.

MARQUETTE, Jacques, missionary and explorer, was born in Laon, France, in 1637. He entered the Society of Jesus in 1654, and was ordained priest twelve years later. Going to Canada in 1666, he arrived at Quebec on Sept. 20th, and soon afterward proceeded to the country of the Algonquin and Huron tribes, where he spent eighteen months studying their languages. In the spring of 1668 he went with a party of Nez-Percés to Lake Superior, and renewed the abandoned mission which had been established there as early as 1641 by the Jesuit fathers Raymbault and Jacques. It was called Sault Sainte Marie, and was the first permanent settlement in Michigan. After building a church there and converting many Indians, Marquette went to La Pointe du St. Esprit, and in 1671 he founded the mission of St. Ignatius at Mackinaw. Two years later, in pursuance of orders issued by Frontenac, governor of Canada, he joined Louis Joliet on an exploring expedition, a record of which he preserved in a journal, which, aside from its charming style and beautiful descriptions, discloses remarkable powers of observation and scientific insight into natural phenomena. He was the first to offer an explanation of the lake tides, and his theory has not been changed by modern scientists. In October, 1674, Father Marquette was commanded to establish a mission in Illinois, and although his health had been shattered by the recent hardships, he journeyed along the western shore of Lake Michigan, proceeding as far as the Chicago river, where he was too exhausted to proceed farther. He sufficiently recovered during the winter to resume the journey the following March, and he reached Kaskasia Apr. 8, 1675. Here he remained for a while, preaching the gospel, and converting several thousand Indian men and women. Obliged by his illness to leave Kaskasia, he set out for Mackinaw, escorted for thirty leagues by the Indians, but his health rapidly failing, he did not reach the place of his destination, and died near Marquette river, Mich., May 18, 1675. The remains were transferred to Point St. Ignace, Mich., and their burial place was forgotten until discovered by a clergyman of Eagle Harbor, Mich., in 1877. Father Marquette's journal, entitled, "Voyage et découverte de quelques pays et nations de l'Amérique Septentrionale," is translated in J. G. Shea's "Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi" (1852).

WAYLAND, Francis, educator, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 23, 1826, son of Francis and Lucy (Lincoln) Wayland. He was graduated at Brown University in 1846, during the presidency of his father, and after studying law at Harvard and in Springfield, Mass., he began practice in Worcester, Mass., in 1850. Eight years later he removed to New Haven, Conn., where he was judge of probate for that city for two years, and in 1869 was elected lieutenant-governor of Connecticut for one year. He was appointed professor of law at Yale, in 1872, and became dean of the law school in the following year. He was president of the board of directors of the Connecticut State Prison and the Connecticut General Hospital, New Haven, and was for many years president of the Connecticut Prison Association and the organized charities of New Haven. He was also vice-president of the American Baptist Missionary Union, president of the American Baptist Education Society, and president of the American Social Science Association. He served as president of the board of visitors to the United States Military Academy at West Point, in 1874; and as vice-president of the board of visitors to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, in 1880. He was chairman of the jurisprudence department in the American Social Science Association during 1876–1902. The degree of A.M. was received from Yale University in 1872; and that of LL.D. from the Universities of Rochester and Brown in 1879 and 1881. He published many papers in the periodical press, among them "Tramps" and "Out-Door Relief," prepared for the American Social Science Association. Dr. Wayland was married at New Haven, Conn., Oct. 6, 1857, to Martha W. Read, daughter of Ezra C. and Martha C. Read. He died in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 9, 1904.

HEBARD, Alfred, pioneer and explorer, was born in Windham, Conn., May 10, 1811. He was graduated at Yale College in 1832, where his favorite study was civil engineering. After teaching school in New Jersey and New London, Conn., he migrated in 1837 to what was then the territory of Wisconsin, and settled upon a farm about ten miles from Burlington, Ia., near the farm of Gov. Chambers. He was present at the treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians Oct. 11, 1842, wherein the Indians ceded to the United States government all their lands, retaining the occupancy of a portion, however, until May 1, 1843. He was a member of the commission appointed by Gov. Chambers to examine the claims against the Indians by traders and settlers, and settled claims amounting to a quarter of a million dollars. He was the first civil engineer of the present city of Burlington, Ia., and was representative from Des Moines county in the third, fourth and sixth Iowa territory general assemblies and the first Iowa state general assembly, and senator in the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth general assemblies. On the apportionment of the land grants to the railroads of Iowa in 1856, he made surveys for the route of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, crossing the state four times, exploring it on trackless prairies, fording streams, being exposed to all sorts of storms and pitiless heat, and virtually laying open southern Iowa to travel for the first time. When he reached the valley of the Nishnabotana, on one of these expeditions, he camped for the night, saying: "Here will be a depot." Later he surveyed and platted the town of Red Oak, which he established there, and which is now one of the bustling little cities of Iowa. During the civil war he was employed by the government in bridge and railroad construction, aiding and supporting the Federal troops. He lived at Red Oak, Ia., for twenty-eight years. He was married Apr. 11, 1841, to Ann M. Huntington, at Campello, North Bridgewater, Mass., and he died at New London, Conn., Oct. 21, 1896.

IRVINE, Julia Josephine (Thomas), fourth president of Wellesley College, was born at Salem, Columbiana co., O., Nov. 9, 1848, daughter of Owen and Mary Frame (Myers) Thomas. After receiving her preparatory education at Antioch College, Ohio, she entered Cornell University, where she was graduated in 1875. During 1890–99 she was professor of Greek at Wellesley College. In 1895 she was elected president of that institution, and held that position until 1899. During her administration the schools of art and music were organized into departments and brought into closer connection with other academic work. Instruction in applied mathematics, pedagogy and biblical history was also organized into a department in each case. House and office service was greatly improved, while better provisions for the maintenance of health and for the care of sickness were made. A chemical laboratory and a chapel, both apart from other buildings, with several smaller houses were erected and new methods in the management of the funds of the college were successfully adopted through Mrs. Irvine's efforts. In 1876 she received the degree of A.M. from Cornell University, while that of Litt.D. has been bestowed upon her by Brown University. She was married in 1875 to Charles James Irvine, who died in 1886.

HAZARD, Rowland, manufacturer and philanthropist, was born in Newport, R. I., Aug. 16, 1829, son of Rowland Gibson and Caroline (Newbold) Hazard, grandson of Rowland and Mary (Peace) Hazard, and a descendant of Thomas Hazard, one of the original settlers of the island of Aquidneck, who with Robert Jeffries and Nicholas Easton laid out the town in 1639, which they called New Port. He received his early education in the Rev. William Vernon's school, at Kingston, R. I., and in Westtown School (Pa.), subsequently entering Brown University, where he was graduated in 1849. During one of his college vacations there was a strike in the Peace Dale Mills, of which his father was proprietor, and which his grandfather had founded in 1801. In his father's absence he reached a settlement with the men, and he never had another strike. Shortly after his graduation he entered the mill, and in 1855 became superintendent, remaining in charge of the mechanical departments until 1860, and serving at the same time as designer and head dyer. He was made assistant treasurer in 1860 and treasurer in 1864, in which year his father retired. At the same time his younger brother, John Newbold Hazard, succeeded his father in the presidency of the corporation, the two brothers thereafter conducting the business together. Rowland made the plans and specifications, and supervised the erection of a large building (replacing one destroyed by fire in 1855), in which was begun the manufacture of cassimeres and shawls. In 1872 he planned and erected a large stone building for the manufacture of worsted coatings. Ten years later a new weave shop was erected, covering nearly half an acre of ground, and in 1896 one of the old mills was remodeled and enlarged. When Mr. Hazard took charge of the mills he encouraged the workmen to buy small houses which the company erected. Profit sharing early enlisted Mr. Hazard's attention, and for four years dividends were paid to the employees, but the business would not justify their longer continuance. In 1857 he helped to found the Peace Dale Congregational Church, and in 1872, he designed and built, aided by the contributions of the people, the stone church for its proper housing. In 1881 he gave the land upon which the high school was built, and thereafter made good the deficiencies in funds required to keep the institution abreast of the best modern educational methods. Memorial Hall, "A memorial to Rowland Gibson Hazard, builded by his sons," contains the Narragansett library, a museum of Indian relics, an auditorium for entertainments, rooms for the girls' sewing school and other activities, a well-equipped gymnasium, and bathrooms accessible to all upon the payment of a nominal fee. Mr. Hazard was a member of the lower branch of the legislature in 1863, and served two terms in the senate, 1867–68. In 1875 he was nominated as governor, and received a plurality of the vote cast; but machine politicians controlled the legislature, and he failed of election. He was elected president of the Washington County Agricultural Society, at its founding in 1876, and retained that office until his death. Mr. Hazard was largely interested in railroads, insurance, lead mining, and in the soda-ash industry, being instrumental in introducing the ammonia process of manufacture into this country. He was the first president of the Solvay Process Company, of Syracuse, N. Y., the first company to make successful use of this method in the United States. He was a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; trustee of Brown University, 1875–89, and fellow, 1889–98, and was for many years a trustee of the Butler Hospital for the Insane. In January, 1897, he served actively on the first monetary commission held at Indianapolis. For years he delivered an annual address before the Washington County Agricultural Society, and in 1896 he made an impressive speech at the laying of the corner-stone of the Rhode Island state house. Mr. Hazard was a contributor to magazines on economic questions, and an occasional writer of poems. He was married Mar. 29, 1854, to Margaret Anna, daughter of the Rev. Anson and Alida Gouverneur (Ogden) Rood, of Philadelphia, Pa., and had two sons, Rowland Gibson and Frederick Rowland, and three daughters, Caroline, a president of Wellesley College, Mass.; Helen, now Mrs. Nathaniel Terry Bacon, of Peace Dale, R. I., and Margaret, now the wife of Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale University. He died at Watkins, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1898.

R. Hazard

HAZARD, Caroline, fifth president of Wellesley College, was born at Peace Dale, R. I., June 10, 1856, daughter of Rowland and Margaret (Rood) Hazard, granddaughter of Rowland Gibson Hazard, and a descendant of Thomas Hazard, the founder of Newport, R. I. She was educated by tutors, and at Miss Mary A. Shaw's school, Providence, R. I.; this was supplemented by private study abroad. In 1899 she was elected president of Wellesley College, which position she now (1904) holds. The general management of the college rests entirely in her hands. It has been said of Miss Hazard that she has "the mind of a man and the heart of a woman." She is exceedingly fond of outdoor life. She is the author of "Memoir of J. Lewis Diman, D.D., late Professor of History in Brown University" (1886); "Thomas Hazard, son of Robert: a Study of Life in Narragansett in the 18th Century" (1893); "Narragansett Ballads" (1894); "The Narragansett Friends' Meeting" (1899), also essays, reviews, and poems in various magazines. She was the editor of "Works of R. G. Hazard," four volumes, 1889. Miss Hazard is a life member of the Rhode Island Historical Society; member of the New England Genealogical Society; the Archæological Society; the American Historical Society, and the State board of education. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon her in 1899 by the University of Michigan and that of Litt.D. by Brown University in the same year.

SCOTT, Josiah, jurist, was born in Washington county, Pa., Dec. 1, 1803, son of Alexander and Rachel (McDowell) Scott. He was educated in Jefferson College, graduating with honors in 1823. He taught school, first in a classical academy at Newton, Pa., later in Richmond, Va., and as tutor in Jefferson College. Meantime, he was looking forward to the practice of the law, and having completed a due course of reading he was admitted to the bar in 1829. He located in Bucyrus, O., then on the border of the Wyandot Indian reservation, and he remained in that county twenty-one years, winning a high reputation as a lawyer. In 1840 he was elected to the state legislature, and in 1851 removed to Hamilton. In 1856 he was elected to the supreme court of the state, and served as chief justice. Having returned to Bucyrus upon retiring from the bench he resumed the practice of the law. He was at length appointed by Gov. Hayes a member of the supreme court commission. Judge Scott was well versed in literature and took great interest in Latin and Greek. He was noted as a mathematician both at home and in Europe. As a lawyer he was unusually adroit in eliciting testimony from unwilling witnesses, by a friendliness of manner which dispelled opposition. His judicial opinions were always expressed with clearness and were not surpassed by those of any contemporaneous judge. He died in Bucyrus, O., Jan. 15, 1879.

DAGGETT, Rollin Mallory, journalist and diplomat, was born at Richville, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1831. He removed with his parents to Ohio in 1837, and there received his education and became a printer. In 1849 he journeyed on foot to the Pacific coast, where he engaged in mining until 1852. For ten years he published a paper in California, and finally settled at Virginia City, Nev. After a year's residence, he was elected to the territorial council in 1863, and in the following year he returned to journalism. He served as presidential elector in 1876, as a representative from Nevada to the 46th congress (1879–81), and as U. S. minister to the Hawaiian Islands (1882–85).

DICKEY, Theophilus Lyle, jurist, was born near Paris, Ky., Nov. 12, 1812. He received a classical education and studied law, and after liberating the slaves that he had inherited from his father, he removed to Ohio, and subsequently to Illinois, where he practiced his profession. He served in the Mexican war as captain in Col. Hardin's regiment, and in the civil war he was colonel of the 11th Illinois cavalry. He was assistant attorney-general of the United States during Pres. Johnson's administration, and from 1876 until his death he was judge of the United States supreme court, succeeding Hon. Pinckney H. Walker as chief justice, in 1880. He died in Atlantic City, N. J., July 22, 1885.

CULPEPPER, John, colonist and surveyor, was born in England in the middle of the 17th century. He early emigrated to Barbadoes, and about 1670 arrived with Sir John Yeamans' party in South Carolina, where he became a prominent political leader. In December, 1671, he received a commission as surveyor-general, and made a rough draught or sketch of the original settlement of Charlestown (two miles away from its present site) for the proprietaries, and giving the location of the tracts of land and town lots taken up by the colonists. Subsequently he went to the Albemarle colony, where he headed an insurrection in favor of popular liberty in 1678. The immediate cause of the uprising was the oppressive conduct of the then secretary of the colony, Miller, who, in the absence of Gov. Eastchurch, held "the triple office of governor, secretary and collector," and who, "dressed up in his brief authority," aroused the people by his extortion and tyranny. Led on by John Culpepper, they imprisoned the president and six members of the council, called a legislature, appointed courts of justice, and exercised all the rights and powers of government for two years. The insurgents declared, that "excessive taxation, abridgement of political liberty, with a denial of a free election of an assembly, and the unwise interruptions of the natural channels of commerce were the threefold grievances of the colony." After the new government was organized, Culpepper was sent to England to negotiate a compromise, but on his arrival there he was seized and indicted for high treason. He was defended by Shaftesbury, who secured his acquittal on the ground that there existed no regular government in Albemarle at the time of the rebellion. In 1680 Culpepper returned to South Carolina, and the same year he surveyed and laid out Charleston on its present site at Oyster Point. The date of his death is not known.

SMITH, Ira B., merchant, was born in Fox Lake, Dodge co., Wis., June 6, 1852, son of William E. and Mary (Booth) Smith. He was educated in the public and high schools of his native place, and at the Wisconsin State University, where he was graduated in 1872. He began his business career with Smith, Roundy & Co., wholesale grocers, his father being the senior member of the firm. In 1882, the firm was reorganized as Smith, Mendel & Co., with Ira B. Smith as the third partner, and so remained until 1897. It then became the Smith, Thorndike & Brown Co., with Mr. Smith the president. He is president of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, and the Wisconsin Wholesale Grocery Association; a member of the executive committee of the National Association of Wholesale Grocers; a trustee of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., and of the Milwaukee-Downer College of Milwaukee. He is a member of Immanuel Presbyterian Church and of the Milwaukee Deutscher and the Milwaukee Country Clubs. He was married, on Dec. 12, 1877, to Emma, daughter of Daniel R. Garrison, the builder of the Missouri Pacific railroad, and has one son and two daughters.

Ira B. Smith

CRAIGHILL, William Price, civil engineer, was born at Charlestown, Va., July 1, 1833, eldest son of William Nathaniel and Sarah Elizabeth (Brown) Craighill. The first American ancestor was William Craighill, presumably a native of England, who died in Westmoreland county, Va. His son, Nathaniel, had a son, William Price, who was Gen. Craighill's grandfather. His maternal great-grandfather was Robert Rutherford, a native of Scotland, who was associated with Washington as a surveyor, and was his intimate friend. He held many offices of trust in Frederick county, Va.; was a member of the colonial house of burgesses; a member of the committee that drew up the famous Bill of Rights in 1776, and was the first person elected to congress west of the Blue Ridge. The subject of this sketch was educated at the academy of his native town, and entering West Point at the age of sixteen was graduated second in a class of fifty-two in 1853. Passing through all the grades of the corps of engineers he became its chief, May 10, 1895, with the rank of brigadier-general. During the civil war he received the brevets of lieutenant-colonel and colonel for gallant and faithful and meritorious service. He was retired from active duty at his own request, Feb. 1, 1897, after a service of nearly forty-four years, during which time he had not more than six months' leave of absence, and three of those were on account of malarial illness contracted from extended service in the South. His duties were varied and extensive in connection with the fortifications of the country, including Ft. Sumter, Ft. Jefferson at Dry Tortugas and the defense of Pittsburg in 1863, as well as with rivers, harbors, and canals. He was assistant professor of civil and military engineering and the art of war at West Point, 1859–63, and was assistant in the engineer department, in Washington. He was a member of the lighthouse board and of numerous boards of engineers to prepare fortifications and works of improvement for rivers, harbors, breakwaters, and canals, and for several years was a member of the board of consulting engineers to the department of docks of the city of New York. In 1878 and in 1889, he was sent to Europe by the war department, to inspect special works of engineering, and to procure information for use on the works of the United States. After the centennial of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va., in 1881, he built the monument which had been ordered to be erected by the continental congress, but the money for which had not been provided until a century later. He compiled the "Army Officer's Pocket Companion" (1861); translated (jointly with Capt. Mendell) Jomini's "Precis de l'Art de la Guerre" (1862), and translated Dufour's "Cours de Tactique" (1863). He was a member of the American Association for Advancement of Science, and of the American Society of Civil Engineers, of which he was president in 1894. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1897 by Washington and Lee University. Gen. Craighill was married, Oct. 14, 1856, to Mary A., daughter of Judge James S. Morsell, of Washington, D. C., and after her death was again married, Sept. 22, 1874, to Rebecca Churchill, daughter of Rev. Alexander Jones, of Virginia. He has three sons and three daughters.

Mary Louise Clary

CLARY-SQUIRE, Mary Louise, singer, was born at Monroeville, O., June 7, 1867, daughter of John and Louisa Jane (Squire) Clary, and a descendant of James Clary, who emigrated from Ireland in 1784, and settled in Trenton, N. J. She was educated in St. Benedict's Academy, Louisville, Ky., and at the Louisville High School. Her vocal training was obtained in New York, under Emilio Belari, James Sauvage, and Walter and Frank Damrosch. She had previously perfected herself as a pianist, organist, and 'cellist, and was considered one of the finest accompanists in the South. She possesses a rich contralto voice of much power, with a tone of sympathetic fibre and an execution that is musically perfect. Her professional career was begun as the contralto soloist at the Methodist Episcopal Church (Metropolitan Temple), New York, and in a church at East Orange, N. J., where she remained until making her concert debut in New York, after which she was engaged as contralto soloist of St. Patrick's Cathedral, a position she has since occupied. Her debut in concert and oratorio was made in Carnegie Music Hall, under the direction of Walter Damrosch, with the New York Oratorio Society in 1893, in the title role of "Delilah" in "Samson and Delilah." Since then she has appeared continuously with the leading musical organizations of the United States and Canada, having in one season sung in over 130 concerts. She was the soloist in several of the great choral concerts, at the Columbian Exposition (1893), and during the season of 1895–96 was a member of A. M. Palmer's "Trilby" company, in which she sang "Ben Bolt" for thirteen consecutive months. She was married in New York on Jan. 16, 1892, to Remington, son of Watson C. Squire, governor and U. S. senator from Washington. Remington Squire was graduated at the New York University in 1897 with the degree of LL.B., and is a lawyer by profession.

BRODIE, William, physician, was born at Fawley Court, England, July 28, 1823. His parents came to America in his youth, and he received his classical education at Brockport (N. Y.) Collegiate Institute. He studied medicine at the Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass.; the Vermont Medical College, Woodstock, Vt., and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, at which he was graduated in 1850. He settled in Detroit, Mich., where he was an alderman in 1855–56, and practiced his profession for many years. In 1861 he was for three months surgeon of the 1st Michigan infantry, and was subsequently brigade surgeon in the United States army. He has contributed various articles to medical journals. Dr. Brodie has been a member of the American Medical Association since 1854 and was its president in 1885–86; a member of the Michigan Medical Society, was its vice-president in 1851, and its president in 1875; member of the American Dermatological Society; honorary member of the Ohio Medical Society, etc. He was married in November, 1851, to Jane Whitfield, of West Bloomfield, Mich., and died in Detroit, Mich., July 30, 1900.

BIRNEY, James, diplomat, was born at Danville, Ky., June 7, 1817, son of James Gillespie and Agatha (McDowell) Birney. His mother was the daughter of William McDowell, U. S. district judge, and his father, the son of James Birney, who emigrated from Ireland to Philadelphia in 1783, and was well known as a statesman and philanthropist. The son obtained his education at Centre College, Ky., and was graduated at Miami University in 1836. He studied law in the Yale Law School, and receiving his degree, began practice at Cincinnati, O. In 1857 he made his home in Lower Saginaw (now Bay City), Mich., and resided there until his death. He was a prominent Republican, and served in the Michigan senate, 1858–59. He was elected lieutenant-governor of the state in 1860, and acting war governor in 1861–63, but before the expiration of his term was appointed by Gov. Blair (Austin) circuit judge, sitting on the bench four years. In 1871 he established the Bay City "Chronicle" as a weekly, changing it to a daily in 1873. In 1875 he became minister resident at The Hague, and served until 1882, when he resigned and returned to Bay City. He took an active part in promoting the growth and development of his home town, and at the time of his death was president of the Bay City board of education, where he had served since 1886. He was married, June 1, 1841, to Amanda S., daughter of John and Sophia Moulton, of New Haven, and had two daughters, Sophie H., wife of William T. Blackwell, and Alice, wife of Frank E. Blackwell, of New York city. He died at Bay City, Mich., May 8, 1888.

BUTLER, Thomas Belden, jurist, was born in Wethersfield, Conn., Aug. 22, 1806. After receiving a classical education he studied medicine at the Yale Medical School, and was graduated M.D. in 1828. He practiced medicine eight years in Norwalk, and then took up the study of law with Clark Bissell and was admitted to the bar in 1837. He was a member of the state house of representatives in 1832–46, and of the state senate in 1848–53. He served one term in the national congress in 1849. He was elected a judge of the superior court of Connecticut in 1855, was appointed to the supreme court in 1861, and became chief justice of the state in 1870. He was interested in meteorology and published two books on the subject. He died in Norwalk, Conn., June 8, 1873.

BUCK, Charles W., jurist, was born at Vicksburg, Miss., Mar. 17, 1849. He was graduated at Georgetown College, Kentucky, in 1869, and in 1871 at the law school of the Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va. He removed to Greenville, Miss., where he engaged in the practice of law, and in the year following he settled in Vicksburg, Miss., continuing the practice of his profession. In 1873 he was nominated as a commissioner to the Vienna Exposition, but declined the office. In 1874 he removed to Louisville, Ky., and in 1878 to Woodford county, Ky., where, in 1879, he was elected county judge. He served for four years. On Mar. 31, 1885, he was appointed, by Pres. Cleveland, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Peru, and served in this capacity until Mar. 30, 1889, when he was succeeded by John Hicks.

CHAMBERLIN, Ward Bryan, lawyer, was born at Amenia, Dutchess co., N. Y., June 25, 1843, son of Calvin and Charlotte (Finch) Chamberlin, and a descendant of Henry Chamberlin, who emigrated from England in 1638. His father was a successful farmer, and an inventor and manufacturer. The son was educated in the Pittsfield (Mass.) Institute, the Alger Institute of Connecticut, and was graduated at the law department of the New York University in 1862. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession in New York city, and is now (1904) at the head of the law firm of Ward B. & George F. Chamberlin, which enjoys a large and lucrative practice, making a specialty of real estate law. The partners are members and examining counsel of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Co., and are the legal advisers to a number of large estates and properties owned by individuals and corporations. He was married in 1871, to Elizabeth, daughter of James W. Parker, a retired and wealthy merchant of New York, and has one son, Ward B., Jr.

Ward B. Chamberlin.

BOWLING, William Kirkman, physician, was born in Westmoreland county, Va., June 5, 1808. He was educated privately by tutors; and studied medicine with Dr. Lyman Martin of Owen county, Ky., and at the Medical College of Ohio. He was graduated at the medical department of Drake's College in 1836 and began to practice in Logan county, Ky., where he started a medical college. In 1849 he was returned a member of the constitutional convention of Kentucky for Logan county. In 1851 he founded the "Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery," and sustained it for a quarter of a century. In the same year he assisted in founding the medical department of the University of Nashville, and was elected professor of the practice and theory of medicine. In 1853, upon the laying of the corner-stone of the first public school building in Nashville, he delivered the oration, and in 1876 he was appointed by the International Medical Congress one of the executive committee of the state of Tennessee. A man of genius as well as learning, he wrote some of the most brilliant articles in the medical annals, which were chiefly contributed to his own journal. In 1856 he was elected third vice-president of the American Medical Association; in 1867 was elected first vice-president of the same association, and in 1874–75 he served as its president. In 1873 he was elected president of the American Association of Medical Editors. In 1837 he was married to Mrs. Melissa Cheatham, daughter of John Saunders. He died at Monteagle, Tenn., Aug. 7, 1885.

ALLEN, Frederick de Forest, philologist, was born at Oberlin, O., May 25, 1844, son of George N. Allen. He was graduated at Oberlin College in 1863, where his father had been a professor of natural history for nearly thirty years, and in 1866 he became professor of Greek and Latin in the University of East Tennessee. He remained there until 1873 with the exception of two years' study at the University of Leipzig, at which he was graduated in 1870. He was tutor of Greek at Harvard, 1873–74; professor of ancient languages at the University of Cincinnati, 1874–79; professor of Greek at Yale College, 1879–80, and held the chair of classical philology at Harvard College until his death. For many years Prof. Allen was regarded as one of the foremost American philologists. He was also a skilled musician and was an authority on ancient music and metres. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Leipzig in 1870, and the honorary degree of A.M. by Yale in 1879. He published an edition of Hadley's Greek Grammar, an edition of Euripides' "Medea," "Remnants of Early Latin," an edition of the "Prometheus" of Aeschylus for the college series of Greek authors, and "Greek Versification in Inscriptions." In 1881–82 he was president of the American Philological Association. His death occurred at Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 4, 1897.

BULKLEY, L. Duncan, physician, was born in New York city, Jan. 12, 1845, son of Henry D. and Juliana (Barnes) Bulkley. He was educated at Yale University, graduating in 1866, and the next three years studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city. He then studied dermatology abroad, and, on returning to this country, settled for practice in his native city. Dr. Bulkley is attending physician at the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, consulting physician at New York Hospital, and dermatologist at Randall's Island Hospital, at the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, and at Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital. He is a member of the American Academy of Medicine, and was its president in 1897. Besides numerous contributions to medical journals, he has published: "Acne and its Treatment" (1885); "Syphilis in the Innocent" (1894); "Manual of Diseases of the Skin" (1898); and "Eczema and its Management" (1901). He was married at Bergen Point, N. J., May 28, 1872, to Katherine La Rue Mellick.

ELKIN, William Lewis, astronomer, was born in New Orleans, La., Apr. 29, 1855, son of Lewis and Jane Magoon (Fitch) Elkin. After attending private schools in his native city, and later in Germany and Switzerland, he entered the Royal Polytechnique School in Stuttgart, Germany, where he received a diploma as civil engineer in 1876, and he was graduated at the University of Strasburg in 1880 with the degree of Ph.D. As volunteer observer to the Royal Observatory at Cape Town, South Africa, he spent two years with Dr. David Gill in making observations of the parallaxes of the southern stars (1881–83). In 1884 he received the appointment as astronomer in charge of the heliometer at the Yale University Observatory. Since taking this position he has made original researches on the parallaxes of the northern stars; his work also including a triangulation of the Pleiades with the heliometer, the only instrument of its kind in America. Another valuable contribution to the records of astronomy was the introduction of a system of observing meteors by the aid of photography. The results of these investigations were published in the current astronomical journals and they have brought Dr. Elkin into wide prominence among astronomers. In 1896 he was made director of the Yale observatory, where, more recently, he has been engaged upon researches on the solar parallax, by means of the minor planets. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and a foreign associate of the Royal Astronomical Society of London. In 1896 he was married to Catharine, daughter of Dr. Daniel L. Adams, of New Haven.

RICHARDSON, Israel Bush, soldier, was born at Fairfax, Vt., Dec. 26, 1815. He was a lineal descendant of Gen. Israel Putnam, of revolutionary fame. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1841, and was assigned to the 3rd infantry. He was promoted second lieutenant, Sept. 30, 1841; served in the Florida war, 1841–42; was on frontier duty in Louisana and in Texas, 1843–46. In the Mexican war he won the sobriquet of "Fighting Dick" by his calm intrepidity in action. He was engaged at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Ocalaca, Contreras, Churubusco, Chapultepec, and in the assault and capture of the City of Mexico. For his gallantry at Monterey, he was promoted first lieutenant, Sept. 21, 1846, and he received the brevet of captain, Aug. 20, 1847, for his services at Contreras and Churubusco, and that of major, Sept. 13, 1847, for his conduct at Chapultepec. He was commissioned captain, Mar. 5, 1851, and served on frontier and scouting duty in New Mexico and Texas till Sept. 30, 1855, when he resigned from the army to engage in agricultural pursuits, near Pontiac, Mich. On the outbreak of the civil war he entered the Federal service as colonel of the 2nd Michigan volunteers, May 25, 1861, and was in command of a brigade at the first battle of Bull Run, where he rendered valuable service in covering the retreat of the Federal forces, for which he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, to date from May 17, 1861. In the Virginia Peninsula campaign he commanded a division of the 1st corps, army of the Potomac, being engaged at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, and at all the subsequent battles before Richmond, including the battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862. He participated in the Maryland campaign, and led his division at the battle of South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862, and at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, where he received a wound from which he died at Sharpsburg, Md., Nov. 3, 1862.

I. B. Richardson

JOHNSTON, John Warfield, jurist and senator, was born at Abingdon, Va., Sept. 9, 1818, son of Dr. John Warfield and Louisa S. (Bowen) Johnston. His father (1790–1818) was noted for his medical skill, and was a brother of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, the famous Confederate soldier. The first American ancestor was Peter Johnston, who emigrated to America in 1726 or 1727, settling on the James river, Va. He married Mrs. Martha Rogers, daughter of John Butler, and had a son, Peter, who married Mary, daughter of Col. Valentine Wood and Lucy, sister of Patrick Henry. The second Peter was speaker of the Virginia assembly (1798–99), and a circuit judge. He was the grandfather of John W. Johnston, Jr. The latter was educated at Abingdon Academy; the South Carolina College, Columbia, and the University of Virginia. Adopting the profession of law, he practiced in Jeffersonville, Tazewell co., Va.; was elected commonwealth attorney in 1842, and was a member of the Virginia senate in 1847–48. He was president of the Northwestern Bank at Jeffersonville (1850–59), and judge of the 10th judicial district (1867–69), when he was elected U. S. senator from Virginia for the term ending in 1871. He was twice re-elected, making his service continuous from Jan. 26, 1870, to Mar. 3, 1883. In the senate he was on the committees on manufactures, patents, post-offices and postroads. Under the Confederacy he served as receiver for southwestern Virginia. He wrote frequently on legal and political topics, and contributed several historical articles to the magazines. Sen. Johnston was married in Tazewell county, Va., Oct. 12, 1841, to Nicketti Buchanan, daughter of Dr. John Floyd, congressman and governor of Virginia, and had six sons and six daughters. He died at Richmond, Va., Feb. 27, 1889.

JAMES, Frank Lowber, physician and author, was born in Mobile, Ala., Aug. 27, 1842, son of Thomas Simmons and Laura (Spaulding) James. He was educated at Carlsruhe, Paris, and Munich, making a special study of chemistry under Baron von Liebig, and was graduated at the university of the latter city. In the civil war he enlisted in the 21st regiment (infantry), Alabama volunteers, Confederate army. After practicing his profession near Memphis, Tenn., he settled in St. Louis, Mo., in 1878, and in 1881 he took an *ad eundum* degree of M.D. at the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was an editor of the "St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal" (1882–96), and since 1887 has been editor of the "National Druggist." He was president of the American Microscopical Society in 1891–92, member of the Royal Microscopical Society, honorary life member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, the Virginia, Ohio, and Missouri Pharmaceutical Associations. He published in 1887 "Elementary Microscopical Technology," used as text-book in many schools and colleges, and in 1891 a monograph on the "Microscope in the Investigation of Scorches and Burns on Textile Fabrics."

THOMPSON, John Burton, senator, was born near Harrodsburg, Ky., Dec. 14, 1810. He was educated at private schools, studied law under his father, and succeeded to his extensive practice. He was elected to the legislature in 1835–36; was a representative in congress during 1840–43; and again 1847–51. In 1853 he was elected a senator in congress, where he was a member of the committee on private land claims, and of that on pensions, serving from Mar. 4, 1853, to Mar. 3, 1859. He died at Harrodsburg, Ky., Jan. 7, 1874.

TIPTON, Thomas W., lawyer, was born at Cadiz, Harrison co., O., Aug. 5, 1817. He spent his early life on a farm; was graduated at Madison College, Pennsylvania, in 1840; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1844. In 1845 he was elected to the Ohio legislature. After being for three years at the head of a division of the general land office in Washington, he removed to Nebraska territory, where he was chosen a delegate to the constitutional convention. In 1860 he was a councilman in the territorial legislature. Having studied theology, he served during the civil war as chaplain of the 1st regiment of Nebraska infantry. He was elected a senator in congress from the new state of Nebraska, serving on the committees on agriculture, pensions, and public lands, and remaining in the senate from Mar. 4, 1867, to Mar. 3, 1875.

MURRAY, Logan Crittenden, banker, was born in Breckinridge county, Ky., Aug. 17, 1845, son of David Rodman and Anna Maria (Crittenden) Murray, and a descendant of Charles Murray who came from the north of Ireland, settled in Virginia, fought in the revolutionary war and subsequently removed to Kentucky. His father, a Kentucky tobacco planter and merchant, was born in 1790; his mother was a descendant of Col. John Allen who was killed at the river Raisin in 1812. He was educated in the common schools, and in 1865 he entered Princeton College, but did not graduate. In 1871 he founded the Railway National Bank, of which he was president until 1881, when he was elected president of the United States National Bank in New York city. In 1894 he became president of the American National Bank of Louisville, an office he still holds. Mr. Murray was president of the American Bankers' Association in 1886–87. He was married in 1866, to Harriet W., daughter of Archibald Alexander Gordon, of Louisville, and has one son and two daughters.

McGIRK, Matthias, lawyer and jurist, was born in Tennessee in 1790. He received a good education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar there. In 1814 he removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he acquired much prominence as a practicing lawyer. When Messrs. Chouteau and Lucas made their first addition to the town of St. Louis, McGirk purchased the second lot sold, at the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, and the historic stone building which had been the officers' quarters of the Spanish garrison was his home for a number of years. Upon the organization of the Missouri state government he was chosen one of the first supreme judges, his associates being John Rice Jones and John D. Cook. He served as chief justice during 1821–40, when he was succeeded by Hon. George Tompkins. In 1827 he removed from St. Louis to Montgomery county, where the remaining years of his life were spent.

FAIRCLOTH, William Turner, jurist, was born in Edgecombe county, N. C., Jan. 8, 1829, son of William and Susan (Edwards) Faircloth, of English ancestry. His early life was passed upon a farm, and whenever opportunity permitted he attended school. He entered the preparatory department of Wake Forest College in 1849, and was graduated there in 1854. He then read law with Chief Justice Pearson, and after being admitted to the bar in 1856, he settled at Snow Hill, Greene co. He was almost immediately elected county solicitor, but he later took up a permanent residence at Goldsboro, and after much struggle and self-denial he succeeded in acquiring a large practice. At the outbreak of the war he volunteered as a private in the 2nd North Carolina regiment in the Confederate army, and served throughout the war. He was a member of the convention of 1865 and of the assembly of 1865–66, and by this body was elected state solicitor for the 3rd judicial district, which office he held until they were all declared vacant in 1868. Judge Faircloth was a member of the convention of 1875, and on Nov. 18th was appointed by Gov. Brogden justice of the supreme court as the successor of Judge Settle. At the expiration of his term, Jan. 1, 1879, the number of judges was reduced from five to three by constitutional amendment, and he had no successor. That number was increased again to five in 1894, and Judge Faircloth was elected by the Republicans and Populists chief justice; this position he held until his death. He received the degree of LL.D. from his *alma mater* and from the University of North Carolina. He was married, Jan. 10, 1867, to Evelyn E., daughter of Council Wooten, of Le Grange, Lenoir co., N. C., and he died in Goldsboro, N. C., Dec. 29, 1900.

Thos. C. Keefer

KEEFER, Thomas Coltrin, civil engineer, was born at Thorold, Canada, Nov. 4, 1821, grandson of George Keefer, a native of Alsace, who came to America before the revolutionary war and settled in New Jersey. There his son, George 2d, was born and resided for a number of years, but adhering to the English cause, his property was confiscated and he went to Canada, in 1790, where he died in 1858. His son Thomas was educated at Upper Canada College, and in 1838 entered the engineering corps of the Erie canal. Transferred in 1840 to the construction of the Welland canal, he held the position of division engineer until 1845, when he was made chief engineer of the Ottawa river improvements. In 1849 he wrote a pamphlet, entitled "The Philosophy of Railways," in which he argued the duty of the government and municipalities to promote railway lines. To another paper by him, entitled "The Influence of the Canals of Canada on Her Agriculture," was awarded the Lord Elgin prize for the best essay on the influence of her canals upon the agriculture of Canada. In 1850 he was placed in charge of the survey for the improvement of the St. Lawrence river navigation above Montreal, and connection with the St. John river by Lake Temiscouta. In conjunction with U. S. Consul Andrews, he made two reports on Canadian trade with the United States which led to the adoption of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854. In the meantime he had also been engaged on preliminary surveys for the Grand Trunk railway and a bridge over the St. Lawrence at Montreal. He was also a commissioner to the London International exhibition of 1851, the London International exposition of 1862, and executive commissioner for Canada at the Paris exposition of 1878, receiving for his services as member of the international jury on architecture and engineering the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and being made a Companion of the most distinguished order of St. Michael and St. George. Among the prominent engineering works with which he has been associated since 1854 are the Montreal harbor commission, the construction of water works for Montreal, Hamilton, and Ottawa, consultation on plans for water works for Quebec, Toronto, Halifax, St. Catherine's, and Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, besides the chief engineership of railways in upper and lower Canada. He was prominently identified with the promotion of the Canadian Pacific railway and was one of the arbitrators of questions at issue between the Dominion government and that company. Since 1886 he has been chairman of the royal commission on floods in the St. Lawrence river. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, was its vice-president in 1887 and president in 1888. He is also a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers of England, and in 1887 was the first president of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers.

WARREN, Fitz Henry, soldier and editor, was born at Brimfield, Mass., Jan. 11, 1816, son of Philemon and Hannah (Johnson) Warren. His earliest American ancestor was John Warren, who came to this country from England in 1630, and settled at Watertown, Mass. He commenced business life in New York city as clerk in a mercantile house. He was connected with his father and brother in the manufacture of leather, boots, and shoes, at Brimfield, during 1835–43. In 1844 he removed to Burlington, Ia.; was engaged in mercantile business, and for several years was editor of the Burlington "Hawk-eye," taking an active part in politics, and being chairman of the Whig state committee. He was appointed by Pres. Taylor first assistant postmaster-general in 1849, and after the election of 1860, his name was prominently mentioned for the office of postmaster-general. In 1861, he was assistant editor of the New York "Tribune" at the head of the Washington staff, and was the author of the famous "On to Richmond" correspondence. He resigned this position to take command of the 1st Iowa cavalry, which he organized, and which was one of the first volunteer cavalry regiments mustered in. He was promoted brigadier-general in August, 1862, and was afterward made brevet major-general. He held several brigade commands until, his health having failed, he was relieved from command in 1864, and placed on duty in New York city, where he remained until the close of the war. He was elected to the Iowa senate in 1866, and was appointed minister to Guatemala, where he served until 1869, when he resigned and returned to Iowa. He joined the Liberals in the presidential campaign of 1872, taking a prominent part in the convention at Cincinnati, and was at the head of the Iowa electoral ticket. In 1875–76, he was employed at Washington and New York as writer for the New York "Sun." Gen. Warren was married, Oct. 29, 1838, to Sophia Hannah, daughter of Wait Bartlett, of Chicopee, Mass., and had four children. He died at Brimfield, Mass., June 21, 1878.

FORMENTO, Felix, physician, was born in New Orleans, La., Mar. 16, 1837, son of Felix Formento, a native of Piedmont, Italy. He was educated at Jefferson College, New Orleans, and at the University of Turin, Italy, where he was graduated in 1852. He attended medical lectures for five years at the school of medicine, University of Turin, and was graduated M.D. in 1857. He attended medical lectures in Paris and practiced a few months at Nice, when he left to enter the Franco-Sardinian army, as surgeon, and served during the Italian campaign of 1859. Returning to the United States, he was chief surgeon of the Louisiana Hospital, Richmond, Va., during the civil war, resigning in September, 1864, on account of ill health. He has since resided in his native city where he enjoys a large private practice. He published, as a souvenir of Richmond, "Notes and Observations on Army Surgery," which at the time received very flattering notices from the profession and from the press. He is a member of the Orleans Parish Medical Association, the Louisiana State Medical Association, and the American Medical Association, was honorary president of the fourth international congress of hygiene and demography (1882), president American Public Health Association (1892), and a member of the state board of health (1880–84), and was reappointed in 1890. He served during the yellow fever epidemics which visited New Orleans in 1867 and 1878, at which time he was decorated chevalier of the Order of Sts. Mauritius and Lazarus, by the Italian government in appreciation of his services to the needy Italians. He has a wide reputation as a sanitarian, hygienist, and cremationist, having published numerous valuable papers on "Hygiene," among which is the president's address before the American Public Health Association, at Mexico, 1892, and published in the transactions of the association. He organized the first and only cremation society in New Orleans.

KNIGHT, Jonathan, physician and surgeon, was born at Norwalk, Fairfield co., Conn., Sept. 4, 1789, son of Jonathan and Anne (Fitch) Knight. His father served as a surgeon's mate in the revolutionary war, and afterward practiced medicine in Norwalk for nearly fifty years. After being graduated at Yale College in 1808 the son taught in New London and Norwalk until 1810, when he returned to Yale, and tutored while pursuing preliminary medical studies. He studied medicine under Dr. Rush at the University of Pennsylvania, 1811–13, and after taking his degree settled for practice in New Haven. He occupied the chair of anatomy and physiology at the Yale Medical School (1813–38), and after the death of Dr. Thomas Hubbard, he was professor of surgery until his retirement as professor emeritus in the year of his death. Dr. Knight was only twenty-four years of age when he delivered his first course of lectures, and even after taking the chair of surgery he annually delivered a course of lectures on his subjects to the senior academical class. In 1853–54 he was president of the American Medical Association, and for a long time he was connected with the Connecticut General Hospital as surgeon and director. In 1864 he was instrumental in establishing the New Haven Military Hospital, which was named in his honor "Knight Hospital," and which, during the last year of the civil war, sheltered hundreds of wounded soldiers. After the death of Dr. Hubbard, Dr. Knight was unquestionably the leading surgeon in Connecticut. He was the first surgeon to cure aneurisms by compression (1848). His death occurred at New Haven, Conn., Aug. 25, 1864.

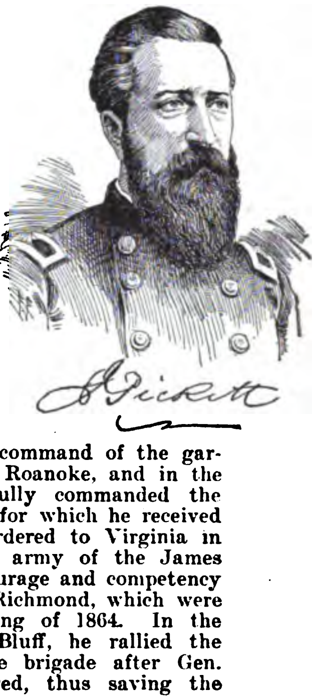
FOLSOM, George, antiquarian, was born in Kennebunk, Me., May 23, 1802. He was descended from John Foulsham, of Hingham, Norfolk co., England, who came to this country in 1638, and was one of the founders of Hingham, Mass. He was educated at Exeter Academy and Harvard College, being graduated at the latter in 1822. He studied law at Saco, Me.; was admitted to the bar in 1824, and practiced in Framingham and Worcester, Mass., and in 1830 published the history of Saco and Biddeford. He was chairman of the committee of publication of the American Antiquarian Society and published the second volume of the society's transactions. He moved to New York city in 1837, where he practiced law, and was secretary of the New York Historical Society in 1841. He published the first volume of the second series of its publications (1841); also "Dutch Annals of New York" (1841); "Political Conditions of Mexico" (1842);

a translation of the "Dispatches of Hernando Cortez," with introduction and notes (1843); "Mexico in 1842," and an "Account of Texas and Yucatan" (1842). In 1844 he was elected to the state senate and he was a member of the court of errors, which at that time took the place of the present court of appeals. In 1850 he was appointed U. S. minister to Holland, where he remained for three years, and during the following three years he traveled extensively in Europe and the Holy Land. Returning to New York in 1856 he delivered many addresses before the New York Historical Society, the Maine Historical Society, and various other learned societies. He was a founder of the Century Association of New York city, president of the Athenæum Club, and the American Ethnological Society, 1859–66; member of the Geographical Society, in which he took an active interest, and of the Union League Club, of New York. Mr. Folsom was married in 1839 to Margaret Cornelia, daughter of Benjamin Winthrop, of New York, and granddaughter of Petrus Stuyvesant, by whom he had one son, George Winthrop Folsom, and two daughters. He died in Rome, Italy, Mar. 27, 1869.

MOULTRIE, James, physician, was born in Charleston, S. C., Mar. 27, 1793. He was graduated at the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania in 1812, and returning to Charleston succeeded his father as port physician of that city, and physician to the jail and magazine guards. He became president of the State Medical Society in 1820, and on the organization of the Medical College of South Carolina in 1824, he was elected professor of anatomy but declined. However, he held the chair of physiology there from 1833–67. When the American Medical Association was founded at Philadelphia in 1847, he was chosen vice-president, and he was elected president at the annual meeting at Charleston in 1851. Dr. Beverly R. Wellford succeeded him as president of the American Medical Association in 1852. Dr. Moultrie was a man of wide culture and varied tastes. He was a thorough musician and brought his love of science to its study, carrying his investigations into the laws of acoustics governing musical sounds. He was also devoted to the study of natural history and made large contributions to the different departments of zoölogy. Dr. Moultrie died in Charleston, S. C., in April, 1869.

MILLER, Henry, physician, was born in Louisville, Ky., Nov. 1, 1800. After obtaining a classical education he practiced medicine in Lexington, Ky., and subsequently for brief periods in Harrodsburg and Glasgow, but upon the organization of the University of Louisville in 1835, he removed to that city and accepted the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women and children in the new institution, which he held until 1858, and again in 1867–69. He became celebrated in these branches of the profession, and his treatise on obstetrics was well written and well received. It was reissued in London and established his reputation as an author. In 1869 he was appointed professor emeritus in the university, resigning to connect himself with the Louisville Medical College, which he was instrumental in founding in 1869; he was a member of the initial faculty. In 1859 he was elected president of the American Medical Association. He had a large practice and his reputation in his special department of medicine attracted many patients from a distance. Dr. Miller died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 9, 1874.

KELLY, James Kerr, senator, was born in Centre county, Pa., Feb. 16, 1819. He was graduated at Princeton in 1839; studied law, and came to the bar in 1842. In 1849 he went to California, and in 1851 to Oregon where he was elected in 1852 as one of three commissioners to prepare a code of laws for the territory. He was a member of the legislative council, 1853–57; a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of Oregon in 1857, and a senator in the state legislature, 1860–64. In 1860 he was appointed U. S. district attorney for Oregon, but declined the honor. He was chosen lieutenant-colonel of the 1st regiment of Oregon mounted volunteers in 1855, and as such was engaged in the Yakima Indian war of 1855–56. He was elected a senator in congress for the term commencing Mar. 4, 1871, and served on the committee on post-offices, mines and mining, and military affairs until Mar. 3, 1877. During 1880–82 he was chief justice of the Oregon supreme court, succeeding Justice Paine P. Prim.



J. Pickett

PICKETT, Josiah, soldier, was born at Beverly, Mass., Nov. 21, 1822, son of Josiah and Mary (Creesy) Pickett, and is sixth in descent from Nicholas Pickett, who landed at Marblehead, Mass., in 1643. He was educated in the common schools, and at the age of sixteen began devoting himself to mechanical pursuits. He was a member of the Massachusetts militia in 1840, and rose to the rank of lieutenant three years later. Removing to Worcester in 1855, he identified himself with the Worcester City Guards, and when the call for troops was issued in April, 1861, responded as a first lieutenant of this company, in which he served with Maj. Devens' rifle battalion at Fort McHenry. At the end of his three months' enlistment, he organized company A, of the 25th Massachusetts infantry, was commissioned captain, and accompanied the Burnside expedition to Roanoke island. He fought at the capture of New Berne, Mar. 14th, and on the 20th was raised to the rank of major. On Oct. 29, 1862, he was made colonel of his regiment in place of Col. Edwin Upton, resigned. In the spring of 1863, he was in command of the garrison at Plymouth, on the Roanoke, and in the following autumn successfully commanded the subdistrict of the Pamlico, for which he received honorable mention when ordered to Virginia in December, 1863. With the army of the James he won special praise for courage and competency in the operations south of Richmond, which were prosecuted during the spring of 1864. In the severe fight on Drewry's Bluff, he rallied the scattering regiments of the brigade after Gen. Heckman had been captured, thus saving the Union right from serious disaster. But his most daring act was performed at the battle of Cold Harbor, where he was deserted by the other regiments of the brigade, and without support he charged at the head of the 25th infantry. He was severely wounded, and his regiment nearly annihilated, sustaining a loss of 73 per cent., in killed, wounded, and missing. The Confederate Gen. Bowles, who witnessed the charge from the enemy's entrenchments, said that not since the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, had a more heroic act been performed. For his bravery and meritorious service, especially on this occasion, congress gave him the brevet of brigadier-general, to date from June 3, 1864. From that time he was unfit for military service, and retired from the army in January, 1865. In the following October he was appointed to a position in the Boston custom-house, and in September, 1866, he became postmaster of Worcester, an office he held for over twenty years. He is a charter member of the Massachusetts Commandery, Loyal Legion; president of the 25th Veteran Regiment Association; a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and other military societies. He was married at Lowell, Mass., in December, 1847, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Burnham, and has one son.

RUGGLES, John, senator, was born at Westboro, Worcester co., Mass., Oct. 8, 1789, son of Isaac and Hepsibeth (Parker) Ruggles, and a descendant of George Ruggles, who emigrated from England to Boston, Mass., in 1632, but subsequently removed to Braintree, Mass. He was graduated at Brown University in 1813, read law under Estes Howe, of Sutton, and Levi Lincoln, of Worcester, and commenced his practice at Skowhegan, Me., in 1815. In 1817, he removed to Thomaston, Me., where he became eminent for his legal acumen and ability. In 1823, he was elected a representative to the state legislature, and served by re-election seven years. He was speaker of the house from 1825–29, and again in 1831, finally resigning to accept an appointment as justice of the supreme court of Maine. In 1834, however, he resigned his seat on the bench to become U. S. senator. On Dec. 31, 1835, he submitted a motion for the appointment of a committee "to take into consideration the state and condition of the patent office," etc.; and on Apr. 28th, in his capacity as chairman, reported the bill. It passed the senate June 20th, and the house July 2nd, finally receiving the signature of the president, July 4, 1836. This was the origin of the present patent bureau, with its commissioner and its provisions for the technical examination of applications for United States patents. He was called "the father of the patent office;" and his wisdom has received tribute from foreign nations by their adoption of similar laws. He was in the senate from January, 1835, to March, 1841, and at the end of his term he resumed the practice of his profession, which he continued until his seventy-seventh year. He was always much interested in mechanical science, to which his mind was naturally inclined. On May 22, 1837, he received a patent for an improved form of railway rail. He was married at Thomaston, Me., in 1824, to Margaret, daughter of John George, a captain of the revolutionary army, and a resident of Watertown, Mass., and had one son and three daughters. Sen. Ruggles died at Thomaston, Me., June 20, 1874.

John Ruggles

RYAN, Edward George, jurist, was born in County Meath, Ireland, Nov. 13, 1810. He began the study of law before coming to the United States in 1830, and continued it in New York while teaching school, and was admitted to the bar in 1836. He was an editor on the Chicago "Tribune," 1839–41, and then removed to Wisconsin, settling in 1842, at Racine, and in 1848, in Milwaukee, where he became one of the most powerful advocates of the Wisconsin bar. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1846, and to the Democratic national convention of 1848. In 1862, as chairman of a committee of the Democratic state convention, he drew up an address to the people of his state, which became known as the "Ryan Address." He was city attorney of Milwaukee, 1870–72, and in 1874, succeeded Luther S. Dixon, as chief justice of the state, holding that office until his death, which occurred in Milwaukee, Oct. 19, 1880.

MENDENHALL, George, physician, was born at Sharon, Mercer co., Pa., May 5, 1814, son of Aaron and Lydia (Richardson) Mendenhall, and descendant of a family which came from England with William Penn in 1682. After receiving his early education in a country school near Beaver, Pa., he began the study of medicine with Dr. Benjamin Stanton of Salem, O. In 1835 he was graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania and settled at Cleveland, O., but removed to Cincinnati, in 1844, where he soon gained an extensive practice. He made a specialty of obstetrics and was professor of that branch in the Miami Medical College. During the cholera epidemic in Cincinnati in 1847, he was prominent in adopting sanitary measures to arrest the disease, and in working at the bedside of the sufferers. Upon the organization of the United States sanitary commission at the beginning of the civil war, he was made an associate, and was president of the Cincinnati branch of the commission, rendering it valuable service, assisted by his wife, who not only spent money freely for the soldiers, but nursed them herself at the Cincinnati Hospital. He was president of the American Medical Association, 1869–70. He spent a year in Europe (1872–73) where he was cordially received by the medical profession to which he was known by reputation, and in 1873 he was made a member of the Royal Obstetrical Society of London. In 1854, with other physicians, he established the "Cincinnati Observer," and he also contributed to other medical journals. He was the author of "The Medical Students' Vade Mecum" (1852). Dr. Mendenhall was married, Oct. 5, 1838, to Elizabeth S. Maule of Philadelphia, Pa., by whom he had three children: Charles, Emma, and Laurence Mendenhall. He died in Cincinnati, O., June 4, 1874.

GARNETT, Alexander Yelverton Peyton, physician, was born in Essex county, Va., Sept. 20, 1820, son of Muscoe and Maria Willis (Battaile) Garnett. He was educated by private tutors, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1841. He then became assistant surgeon in the United States navy, and in 1848 was promoted to surgeon, resigning Oct. 21, 1850, to accept the chair of clinical medicine in the National Medical College, Washington, D. C. In 1861 he became a member of the examining board of surgeons for the Confederate army, and subsequently was surgeon in charge of the two military hospitals in Richmond, Va. Dr. Garnett was the family physician of Jefferson Davis, of all the members of the Confederate cabinet, and of Gen. Lee and family. Returning to Washington he resumed the practice of his profession, again serving as professor of clinical medicine in the National Medical College, 1867–70. Upon his resignation he was made emeritus professor. He was a member of the board of directors of the Children's Hospital, and St. Ann's Asylum for Foundlings, and one of the board of advisory and consulting surgeons and physicians to the Columbia Hospital for Women. He was vice-president of the American Medical Association in 1885, and in 1887 its president. Among his contributions to medical science are the following papers: "Refuting the Claims of Condurango as a Cure for Cancer;" "The Potomac Marshes and Their Influence as a Pathogenic Agent;" "Epidemic Jaundice among Children;" Sorghum Vulgare or Broom-Corn Seed in Cystitus;" "Nelaton's Probe in Gunshot Wounds;" and "Coloproctitus Treated by Hot-Water Douche and Dilation or Division of the Sphincters." He was married June 13, 1848, to Mary E., daughter of Hon. Henry A. Wise, and died at Rehoboth Beach, Del., July 11, 1888.

ALVEY, Richard Henry, jurist, was born in St. Mary's county, Md., Mar. 6, 1826, son of George and Harriet (Wicklin) Alvey, and a descendant of John Alvey, a revolutionary soldier. He was educated at the school of his native county, taught by his father, and at the age of eighteen entered the clerk's office of Charles county, Md., where he was a deputy clerk till 1850. Meanwhile he studied law, and, after being admitted to the bar in 1849, removed to western Maryland, and began his legal practice in Hagerstown. During the earlier years of his professional career he diligently and systematically studied with a view to supplementing his previous education, and soon attained a place in the front rank of his profession in the state. In 1852 he was a Pierce and King presidential elector, and was a delegate to the convention which framed the new Constitution of Maryland in 1867, acting as chairman of the committee on representation. The same year he became chief judge of the 4th judicial circuit and judge of the court of appeals of Maryland. He held these positions till Nov. 13, 1883, when he was made chief justice of the Maryland court of appeals. He has been chief justice of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia since April, 1893, and in January, 1896, was appointed by Pres. Cleveland a member of the Venezuela boundary commission. Judge Alvey was married, first, in 1856, to Mary Wharton, who died in 1860, and in the fall of 1862 he was married to Julia I., daughter of Dr. Joseph C. Hays, of Washington county, Md.

APPLETON, Francis Henry, agriculturist, was born in Boston, Mass., June 17, 1847, son of Francis Henry and Georgiana Crowninshield (Silsbee) Appleton, and grandson of William Appleton (1786–1862), a member of congress (1850–54), and president of the Boston branch of the United States bank. His maternal grandfather, Nathaniel Silsbee, was an East India merchant, and a U. S. senator, 1826–35. Young Appleton was educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and was graduated at Harvard College in 1869. He subsequently studied for a short time at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, but deciding to devote himself to agriculture in 1871 entered upon a full course of instruction at the Agricultural Department of Harvard, and afterward engaged in extensive farming on his estate at Peabody, Mass. In 1873 he attended the Vienna exhibition as reporter on agriculture for the Massachusetts commission, and in 1873–75 was curator of Bussey Institute of Harvard. In 1879 he was commissioned captain of the Massachusetts militia and obtained the rank of commissary-general on Gov. Wolcott's staff. In 1892 and 1893 he represented Peabody in the state legislature, was in the latter year a delegate to the Republican national convention, and in 1894 became president of the Massachusetts Republican Club. Mr. Appleton was president and trustee of the Peabody Institute, was president of the American Forestry Association, and of the New England Agricultural Society. Harvard University gave him the degree of A.M. He was married in 1874 to Fanny Rollins Tappan.

SWENSON, Svante Magnus, banker, was born at Lattarp, Sweden, Feb. 24, 1816, son of Andrew and Margreta Swenson. After he had obtained a liberal schooling, he entered mercantile life, and at the age of twenty years sailed for New York in a vessel that was wrecked off Fire island. He mastered the English language, and two years later he went South, settling first in Alabama, and subsequently in Texas, where he became interested in both general merchandising and banking. The name of Swenson was known throughout the state, not only for his commercial success, but for the work he was doing in an unostentatious way for the public welfare. He became intimately connected with every movement pertaining to the development and early politics of Texas. During his early career he owned slaves, free labor being unobtainable, but he gave them a chance to earn their freedom, as some of them did, and finally he not only freed the others but gave each a piece of land for cultivation. He was opposed to secession, and during the civil war remained a staunch Unionist. After the establishment of peace he engaged in a general banking and commission business in New York and New Orleans, finally removing to the former city, where his sons, Eric P. Swenson and Swen A. Swensen, are still continuing the banking business under the name of S. M. Swenson & Sons. He was a lover of literature and the fine arts, and possessed a very fine collection of rare and ancient coins, including a well-known collection in its entirety acquired from the estate of Count Lovic, in Sweden. He was married in 1850, to Susan H., daughter of Ephraim McRudy, of Columbia, Tenn., and was survived by his widow, two sons, and one daughter. His death occurred at New York, June 13, 1896.

BECKER, Max Joseph, civil engineer, was born at Coblenz, Germany, June 20, 1828. He was educated at Coblenz and the University of Bonn, and in 1848 began his engineering career on the Cologne & Minden railway. Taking an active part in the rebellion of 1848, he was compelled to leave the country and after a short sojourn in Switzerland came to America in 1850. He entered the service of the Steubenville & Indiana railroad, in Ohio, and was soon advanced to the position of resident engineer on construction which he occupied until the completion of the road in 1854. During the next seven years he was engaged in making a map of Coshocton county, O., as resident engineer on the Ohio canal and as engineer of the Marietta & Cincinnati railroad. In 1863 he had charge of the extension of the Marietta & Cincinnati railroad, and in 1867 was made chief engineer of the Steubenville & Indiana railroad, and continued to hold this position for nearly thirty years until by the absorption and consolidation of other railroads he had charge of the entire system of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad. His professional acquirements were of a high order and his sound judgment and personal attractiveness won him the confidence of his associates. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and its president in 1889, and was a member of the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, and its president for several years. He was married Jan. 15, 1856, at Mount Vernon, O., to Ellen Amelia Irvine, and he died at Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 23, 1896.

CLAPP, Moses Edwin, senator, was born at Delphi, Ind., May 21, 1851, son of Harvey S. and Jane A. (Van Dercook) Clapp. His first American ancestor was John Clapp, who emigrated from England in 1636, settling in Massachusetts. Sen. Clapp's parents moved to Hudson, Wis., in 1857, where he received a common-school education. He was graduated at the Wisconsin Law School, Madison, in 1873. He practiced his profession in Fergus Falls, Minn., 1881–91, and since then in St. Paul. He was attorney-general of Minnesota for three terms (1887–92); and in 1896 was the Republican candidate for nomination to the office of governor. On Jan. 23, 1901, he succeeded Charles A. Towne in the United States senate, having been regularly elected for the term ending Mar. 3, 1905. In the senate he served on the interstate commerce, Indian, claims, and labor and education committees, and the Elkins Bill was under his management. In 1874 he was married to Hattie, daughter of John and Ellen (Allen) Allen, and has one son and two daughters.

CRAWFORD, Samuel Wylie, soldier, was born in Franklin county, Pa., Nov. 8, 1829, son of the Rev. Samuel Wylie and Jane (Agnew) Crawford. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1846, and received his license to practice medicine in 1850. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the United States army in 1851, serving in Texas, New Mexico, and Kansas till 1860, when he was stationed at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina. He commanded a battery at Fort Sumter during the memorable bombardment in April, 1861, and was at Fort Columbus, New York, till August, 1861, when he resigned his commission as assistant surgeon, and was appointed major of the 13th United States infantry. On Apr. 25, 1862, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers, and was assigned to the command of a brigade in the army of the Potomac. He served with distinction in the Shenandoah campaign, being engaged at the battles of Winchester and Cedar Mountain; at the latter engagement losing one-half of his brigade. He also took part in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, and when Gen. Mansfield fell mortally wounded at the latter, Gen. Crawford succeeded to the command of the division. In 1863, he was in command of the Pennsylvania reserves which constituted the third division of the 5th army corps, and led them at the battle of Gettysburg: receiving the brevet of colonel for his gallant conduct July 2, 1863. He was engaged in all the operations of the army of the Potomac, 1864–65, and was present at the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox Court House. On Aug. 1, 1864, he was brevetted major-general of volunteers for conspicuous gallantry in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Jericho Mills, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, and Globe Tavern, and for faithful services in the campaign. He also received the brevet of brigadier-general, United States army, for conduct at Five Forks, Va., and that of major-general, United States army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, and he was mustered out of the volunteer service, June 15, 1866. On Feb. 22, 1869, he was promoted colonel of the 16th infantry, and in March, he was transferred to the 2d infantry, which he commanded till Feb. 19, 1873, when he was retired with the rank of brigadier-general, by reason of disability, resulting from wounds received in the line of duty. Gen. Crawford was a member of several geographical and historical societies, and of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 3, 1892.

DEMINT, James, founder of Springfield, O. He was a native of Kentucky, but nothing is known of his early life. In 1799 he emigrated to Ohio, and, being favorably impressed with the beautiful landscape on the banks of the Lagonda, located on a bluff overlooking that river, and erected a log cabin there. This was the first settlement within the present limits of the city of Springfield. Subsequently he entered and held by certificate from the government a large tract of land south and west of his new home, which he then laid out into town lots, embraced in the first plat of Springfield. The survey was made in March, 1801, and the recorded plat was dated and signed by Demint Sept. 5, 1803. It was named at the suggestion of Mrs. Gen. Simon Kenton, who was attracted by the superabundance of local springs. He is described as typical of frontiersmen, and a rough, reckless character, who had a passionate fondness for whisky and gambling. It is stated that at one time he gave away a deed in fee for one of the most valuable lots on the plat of Springfield in exchange for a deck of cards to which he took a fancy. He died in 1817 in the city he had founded.

METCALF, William, manufacturer, was born at Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 3, 1838, son of Orlando Williams and Mary Mehitabel (Knap) Metcalf. His father, a lawyer by profession, was a descendant of Michael Metcalf of Norwich, England, who came to America in 1637. After attending the schools of Pittsburg, William Metcalf was graduated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., in 1858, and at once entered the service of the Fort Pitt foundry in Pittsburg as draughtsman. A year later he was made general superintendent of this company, a position he held until 1865, during which time many thousands of heavy guns and projectiles were manufactured for the United States ordnance department. In 1865 he entered the firm of Charles Knap, nephews, which leased and operated the Fort Pitt foundry until late in 1867, when the firm was succeeded by the Knap Fort Pitt Foundry Co., and he entered the firm of Miller, Barr & Parkin, owning the Crescent Steel works. In 1875 the name of the firm was changed to Miller, Metcalf & Parkin, and in 1889 it was incorporated as the Crescent Steel Co., he being the managing director, and directing his attention and studies especially to the metallurgy and physics of steel. When this was taken over by the Crucible Steel Co. of America in 1895, he severed his connection and became a director of the Braeburn Steel Co. In this branch of engineering his reputation as an expert soon became well established and his opinions, formed after careful observation and experiment and presented in papers read before scientific associations of which he is a member, are held in great respect. He became a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers on July 2, 1873, served on its board of directors in 1883–84, and was its president in 1893. He has also been president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and of the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, vice-president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and is a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers of England, the Century Association of New York city, and the Duquesne Club of Pittsburg. On Dec. 1, 1864, he was married to Christiana D., daughter of Aram Fries, of Whitemarsh, Pa., and has three daughters and three sons. He is the author of "Steel" (1897), a manual for steel users, and numerous scientific papers read before the engineering societies.

GERRISH, Frederic Henry, physician, was born in Portland, Me., Mar. 21, 1845, son of Oliver and Sarah (Little) Gerrish. His earliest American ancestor was William Gerrish. He was educated at Bowdoin College, where he was graduated at the age of twenty-one, and three years afterward he received the degrees of M.D. and A.M. Since then he has practiced medicine in his native city. He was professor of anatomy at Bowdoin College for a number of years, and also holds the position of consulting surgeon at the Maine General Hospital. Prof. Gerrish published a treatise on "Prescription Writing" (1877); translated and edited Championnière's "Antiseptic Surgery" (1881), and edited the "Text-Book of Anatomy by American Authors" (1899). He is a member of the Association of American Anatomists, a fellow of the American Surgical Association, and of the American Academy of Medicine, succeeding Dr. Lewis P. Bush as president of the last in 1887. He was married, Dec. 31, 1879, to Emily Manning, daughter of Francis K. Swan.

GUERNSEY, Alfred Hudson, author and editor, was born at Brandon, Rutland co., Vt., May 12, 1818, son of Harvey and Abigail (Tracy) Guernsey, and a descendant of Joseph Guernsey, who is supposed to have come from the Island of Guernsey; but it is known that he was a member of the New Haven colony and settled at Milford, Conn., in 1639. The line of descent is through his son, Joseph, who married Mary Lockwood; their son, John, who married Elizabeth Titus; their son, John, who married Lydia Healey, and their son, Oliver, who married Rachel Ware, the grandparents of Alfred H. Guernsey. After obtaining a common-school education he became a clerk in a store; continued his studies at Oneida Institute where he learned typesetting, at Hamilton College, and at the Union Theological Seminary, New York city, where he was graduated in 1846. He obtained a position with the publishing house of Harper & Bros. as a corrector of the press, and later became one of their literary advisers. When "Harper's Magazine" was started, in 1850, he was appointed on the editorial staff, and besides contributing many articles to the periodical he had full charge of the department called "Monthly Record of Current Events." In 1863 he succeeded Henry J. Raymond as its chief editor, and had full supervision until he retired in 1869. In 1883 he was associate editor of "Appleton's American Cyclopædia" to which he contributed many articles in history and biography, including nearly all of those relating to the civil war in the United States, and in 1885–91 he was editor of Alden's "Cyclopædia of Universal Literature." His principal books are "History of the Great Rebellion" (with H. M. Alden, 1863–67); "The Spanish Armada" (1878); "Thomas Carlyle, His Theories and Opinions" (1880); "Ralph Waldo Emerson, Philosopher and Poet" (1881), and "The World's Opportunities and How to Use Them" (1884). He was married in New York city, Oct. 13, 1859, to Jennie, daughter of Edward C. Mathews, and had one child, Jeannie May Juanita Guernsey, who became the wife of Frank Bacon Symonds, an official in the United States custom service. Mr. Guernsey died in New York city, Jan. 17, 1902.

PHELPS, Abel Mix, physician and surgeon, was born at Alburg Springs, Grand Isle co., Vt., Jan. 27, 1851, son of Algernon Sidney and Eliza Ann (Thomas) Phelps, and a descendant of William Phelps, who emigrated from England about 1630, on the ship Mary and John and settled in Connecticut. His father, an influential farmer, was also a skilled musician known beyond the borders of his state. After taking a preparatory course at the Alburg Springs Academy with the intention of becoming a civil engineer, the son was sent to the University of Michigan, where he was graduated M.D. in 1873. In 1880, he studied surgery under Schede at Hamburg, under Esmarch at Kiel, under Von Volkman at Halle, under Billroth at Vienna, under Thiersch at Leipzig, and under equally prominent surgeons at the University of Berlin. At Hamburg the children's department of the Allgemeines Krankenhaus was set aside for him as an orthopedic branch of the hospital, and there he introduced the American methods of orthopedic work. He also delivered lectures in many of the German clinics, illustrating his operation for club-foot, and demonstrating the various braces and mechanical devices which he had invented. Upon returning to America he was appointed professor of orthopedic surgery in the University of Vermont, and the University of New York. Subsequently he was advanced to the chair of general surgery in the former, and he served in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, from 1887 until his death. He founded the orthopedic department of the latter, and established the summer home and hospital for crippled children at Englewood, N. J., called the Daisy Fields Hospital, of which he was surgeon-in-chief. For many years he was also surgeon of the New York Hospital. In 1894, Dr. Phelps was made president of the American Orthopedic Association. In 1887, he was elected vice-president of the New York State Medical Society, and in 1900, was chosen president. He served as a delegate from that association to the 8th international medical congress, in 1884. He was a member of the Lotos, the American Yacht, and the Fairfield County Golf Clubs; the American Society for the Advancement of Science, the New York Academy of Medicine, and the New York County Medical Society. His leisure time was largely given to the study of scientific mechanics. Among the improvements he made are the Phelps forceps, the lateral traction fixation hip splint; his operation for hernia, which obliterates and fortifies the inguinal canal with a mattress of fine silver wire, all of the stitching being done with a very

A M Phelps

fine silver wire in one continuous suture; and his aluminum corset. His club-foot operation of open excision was introduced to the profession in 1889, and he also devised a rapid knee excision operation; a method of bone-grafting, and a new operation for hare-lip, beside a variety of braces, mechanical contrivances for the treatment of joint diseases and deformities. Dr. Phelps was married, July 3, 1895, to Cornelia Baker, daughter of James Hall Bedell, and had two daughters, Kathryn and Eleanor Muriel Bedell. He died in New York, Oct. 6, 1902.

RAFTER, George W., civil engineer, was born at Orleans, Ontario co., N. Y., Dec. 9, 1851, son of John and Eleanor (Willson) Rafter, grandson of Jacob and Susanna (Arnold) Rafter, and great-grandson of John Rafter, of Scotch-Irish birth, whose father, John, settled in Northumberland county about 1750. He was educated at Phelps Union School, Canandaigua Academy, and Cornell University. After serving as principal of Phelps Union School in 1872–73, he went to Rochester, N. Y., where he was assistant in the city surveyor's office in 1874–75, and in 1876, assistant in the Rochester water works. In 1877–78, he was in private practice as a civil engineer, filling, among other engagements, that of engineer to the Rochester and Lake Ontario railway commission; the following year he was employed in the development of coal property in McKean county, Pa. During 1880–82, he was engineer on the construction of the Texas, Pacific, and Missouri Pacific railways; in 1881, also having charge of the water supply of the Texas Pacific railway across the staked plains. In 1882–83, he was in charge of the construction of the Fort Worth, Tex., water works. He was assistant engineer of the Rochester water works (1883–87), and engineer of the water works at Fredonia, N. Y. (1883–84). In 1888, he made a survey of Honeoye lake, with reference to converting it into a storage reservoir for the benefit of the Rochester mills. From June, 1888, to October, 1890, he was in charge of an additional water supply for the city of Rochester, and was acting chief engineer of the Rochester water works in 1890. He was also employed as an expert sanitary engineer on the Boston water works in 1889–90. Since 1890, he has been engaged in private practice. In 1890–91, he was consulting engineer for the sewage-disposal works at Albion, Holley, N. Y., and the West Virginia State Hospital for the Insane. He was designing and constructing engineer for the water works at Berwick and Nescopeck, and consulting engineer to the Warsaw, N.Y., Water Company. During 1893-97, he served as engineer in charge of the Genesee river storage surveys, and in 1895–97, as engineer on the Hudson river storage surveys. Mr. Rafter was sent abroad by the state engineer and surveyor in 1894, to study the art of designing and constructing movable bridges over canals in England, Holland, Germany, and France; at the same time he examined the principal sewage-disposal works and high masonry dams of Europe. He designed water works for Traverse City, Mich., in 1897, and a high masonry dam on the Indian river, New York, for the Indian River Company. In 1898, he built the Indian river dam, and also had charge of the water supply investigation for the proposed deep waterways, which was completed in 1899. During this year he was consulting engineer to the committee on canals of New York. In 1900, he was water works arbitrator at Traverse City, and he prepared a report upon New York's water supply for the Merchants' Association, in 1901. Mr. Rafter has written over 125 papers on engineering subjects, and is senior author of "Sewage Disposal in the United States" (1894). He is also author of "Sewage Irrigation" (1897), published by the United States geological survey. He was married in 1872, to Alyda, daughter of David and Margaret Kirk, of Phelps, N. Y., and has two daughters.

George Rafter

DURKEE, John, pioneer, patriot, and soldier, was born at Windham, Conn., in 1728. He served in the French and Indian war, as major of militia, and after the passage of the Stamp Act in 1766 he was appointed by the county of New London to correspond with the Sons of Liberty in the adjoining provinces. He was one of the original forty settlers in Kingston early in 1769, and a few months later he headed a party of emigrants to the Wyoming valley, who settled there under the auspices of the so-called Susquehanna Company, and built a log stockade, which they named "Fort Durkee." This was the foundation of the future city of Wilkesbarre, Pa., as it was named soon afterward, in honor of John Wilkes and Isaac Barré, the steadfast friends and brilliant defenders of American liberties in the British parliament. In November, 1769, with other settlers, he was captured by a force sent out by Gov. John Penn and sent to Philadelphia, where for a time he was closely confined. Obtaining his release, he returned to Wyoming in March, 1770, at the head of a well-armed body of men, again assumed command of the settlers, and in June of the same year laid out the town plot of Wilkesbarre on the level stretch of land embracing some 200 acres. Soon afterward he was again captured and sent in irons to Philadelphia, where several months' imprisonment extinguished his ardor for the settlement of Wyoming, and he returned to Norwich. On the breaking out of the revolutionary war he entered zealously into the contest, and in September, 1774, started for Boston in command of 464 men, "well armed and the greater part mounted on good horses." He fought in the battle of Bunker Hill, and, being commissioned a colonel of the Connecticut line, commanded a regiment in the battles of Long Island, Germantown, Harlem Heights, White Plains, Trenton, and Monmouth. He also took part in Gen. Sullivan's expedition against the Six Nations in 1779, but the following year was obliged to retire from the army owing to ill-health. Col. Durkee was known as the "bold Bean Hill man." He died in Norwich, Conn., May 29, 1782.

LOWRY, Robert James, banker, was born in Greeneville, Tenn., Mar. 4, 1840, son of William Moore and Julia (Eason) Lowry. He obtained his education in a country school, and when fourteen years of age became a clerk in his father's country store in Greeneville. About the time of the civil war he went to Atlanta, Ga., and started in business as a banker and commission merchant, continuing successfully until Atlanta was captured in 1864. His father joined him after the war, and formed the banking house of W. M. & R. J. Lowry, which lasted until the death of the father in 1887, when the son organized the Lowry Banking Co., of which he has since been president. He has been president of the Atlanta Home Insurance Co. since its organization in 1882; was president of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce for several years, and in September, 1896, was elected president of the American Bankers' Association. Besides, he is identified in various capacities with a large number of other financial and commercial institutions controlling large capital. He has been active in the municipal and educational affairs of his adopted city, served twice as a member of the city council, was a member of the board of education, and has done much for municipal improvement. He was married in 1862 to a daughter of William Markham, of Atlanta.

LOGAN, Thomas Muldrup, physician, was born in Charleston, S. C., Jan. 30, 1808. He was graduated at the Charleston Medical College in 1828, and later he was co-editor of a work on surgery. Removing to the Pacific coast he turned his attention to the study of climatic conditions and the meteorology of that part of the country. In 1872–73 he was president of the American Medical Association, and in 1875 he was secretary of the California board of health. Dr. Logan was the author of "The Topography of California;" "Climate of California," and "Meteorological Observations at Sacramento" in reports of the Smithsonian Institution (1855–57), and his contributions to the transactions of the American Medical Association have been extensive.

HANSON, Alexander Contee, jurist, was born Oct. 22, 1749, son of John and Jane (Contee) Hanson, and grandson of Samuel and Elizabeth Hanson. His father was prominent in politics and affairs of state; was an ardent patriot; served as a delegate to the continental congress, and as its president addressed the thanks of the body to Washington for his victory at Yorktown. Alexander Hanson was for some time private secretary to Washington. He was judge of the general court of Maryland, being the first appointed to that position after the Constitution of 1776. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1778, and acceptably fulfilled the duties of chancellor of the state from 1789 until his death. He compiled a digest of the laws of Maryland, and a "Digest of a Testamentary System," and wrote numerous political pamphlets, many of which were preserved in the collections of the Maryland Historical Society. He was married to Rebecca Howard, and died at Annapolis, Md., in 1806.

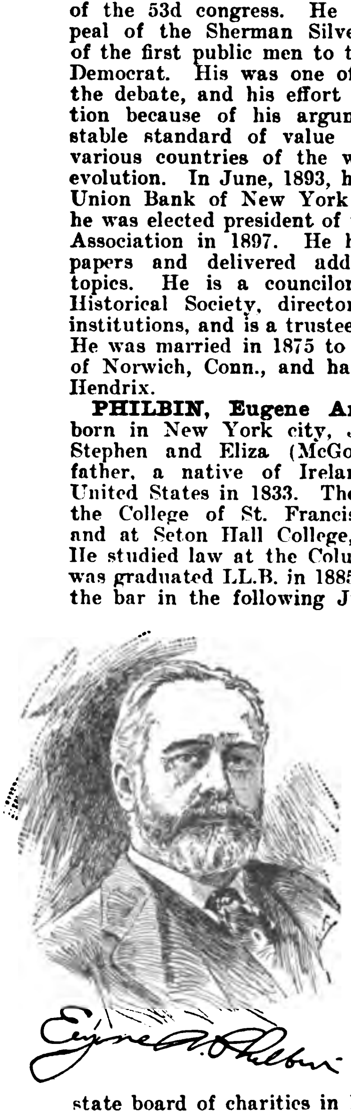
HANSON, Alexander Contee, Jr., senator, was born at Annapolis, Md., Feb. 27, 1786, son of Alexander C. and Rebecca (Howard) Hanson. He was educated at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., but was not graduated. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, but obtained prominence chiefly as a politician and journalist. He was a presidential elector in 1789–93, and established a newspaper at Baltimore called the "Federal Republican," which supported the principles of the party in opposition to Madison's administration, and it became the leading organ of the Federalist party. The paper was consistently bitter in its denunciation of the administration and a peculiarly scathing article so roused the ire of the populace that on June 22, 1812, the office was attacked by a mob and its contents destroyed. Preparations were made for its publication simultaneously at Baltimore, Md., and Georgetown, D. C., and the mob again attacked the office, at Baltimore, July 28th, and with such violence that Mr. Hanson and his friends were placed in the jail for safety. Two men were killed and a number injured before order was restored. Mr. Hanson eventually resumed the publication at Georgetown, and a revulsion of feeling caused by these outrages made the Federalists the leading party in the state. Mr. Hanson fought a duel with Capt. Charles Gordon of the United States navy in 1810. He was a representative in congress (1813–16), and was elected to the senate, Dec. 21, 1816, remaining a member until his death. He was married to Priscilla Dorsey, and died at Belmont, Md., Apr. 23, 1819.

PETERS, Richard, jurist, was born at his father's country seat, Belmont, near Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 22, 1744, son of William Peters, who was for many years register of the admiralty, and a judge of the court of common pleas, quarter sessions, and orphans' court. Richard was graduated at Philadelphia College, now the University of Pennsylvania, was a lawyer by profession, being admitted to the bar in 1763, and became very successful in his native state. In 1771 he became register of the admiralty, and retained this post until the beginning of the revolution. He was remarkable for his wit, and when he accompanied the delegation from Pennsylvania to the Six Nations, the Indians were so delighted with his vivacity that he was formally adopted by them into their tribes. At the commencement of the revolution he became a captain of volunteers, but was soon transferred to the board of war, with which he was connected until 1781, when he resigned his post, and received from congress a vote of thanks for his services. It was through him that Benedict Arnold's appropriation of war funds to his own use was discovered, and an open quarrel with Arnold was the result. In 1780 Peters was one of those who subscribed £5,000 each to the Pennsylvania Bank for the provisioning of the army. He was a delegate to the continental congress in 1782–83. He secured the act of succession for the ministers of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States, going to England in 1785, to obtain from the British prelate, ordination to the office of bishop for three priests of the American church, and it was largely through his efforts that this was accomplished. In 1787, he became a member of the assembly, and was the speaker of this body in 1788–90, in which capacity he and the speaker of the senate, Gen. Thomas Mifflin, were the representatives from Pennsylvania who met Gen. Washington as he entered the state on his way to New York, where he was inaugurated as president. In 1791, he was the speaker of the state senate. After the organization of the Federal government, Pres. Washington offered him the position of comptroller of the treasury of the United States, which he declined, but he accepted that of judge of the district court of Pennsylvania, and he occupied the position from 1792 until his death. His estate, Belmont, contained more than 200 acres, and is now included in Fairmount park. In 1876, it was the site of the Centennial exhibition buildings. Judge Peters received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1827, and he was a trustee of that institution in 1788–91. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 21, 1828.

Richard Peters

HENDRIX, Joseph Clifford, banker, was born at Fayette, Howard co., Mo., May 25, 1853, son of Adam and Isabelle Murray Hendrix. He was educated at the local schools and at Cornell

University, Ithaca. In 1873, he entered the employ of the New York "Sun" as reporter, becoming correspondent, night editor, and editorial writer. For seven years he was in charge of the "Sun's" Brooklyn interests. He entered politics in Brooklyn in a reform movement which resulted in the reorganization of the Democratic party of that city on the basis of enrolled primaries, and in accordance with a plan prepared by a committee of which Mr. Hendrix was chairman. In 1883, he was candidate for mayor of Brooklyn and resigned his position with the "Sun," but was defeated by Seth Low. In 1884, he was appointed a trustee of the New York and Brooklyn bridge in place of Henry W. Slocum, and in 1885, became secretary of the board. He was postmaster of Brooklyn (1886–89), and at the expiration of his term was chosen president of the newly-formed Kings County Trust Co. He was a member of the board of education for six successive terms and served as president of the board. In 1892, Mr. Hendrix was elected as a member of the 53d congress. He was active in the repeal of the Sherman Silver Law, and was one of the first public men to take a stand as a Gold Democrat. His was one of the first speeches in the debate, and his effort attracted much attention because of his argument that one single, stable standard of value was coming into the various countries of the world by a process of evolution. In June, 1893, he opened the National Union Bank of New York as its president, and he was elected president of the American Bankers' Association in 1897. He has read a number of papers and delivered addresses upon financial topics. He is a councilor of the Long Island Historical Society, director in various financial institutions, and is a trustee of Cornell University. He was married in 1875 to Mary Alice Rathbone, of Norwich, Conn., and has one son, Clifford R. Hendrix.



PHILBIN, Eugene Ambrose, lawyer, was born in New York city, July 24, 1857, son of Stephen and Eliza (McGoldrick) Philbin. His father, a native of Ireland, emigrated to the United States in 1833. The son was educated at the College of St. Francis Xavier, New York, and at Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J. He studied law at the Columbia Law School, and was graduated LL.B. in 1885, and was admitted to the bar in the following June. He first secured a position as clerk in the office of Peckham & Tyler, and later of Beekman & Ogden, of which Henry R. Beekman, afterward justice of the superior court, was the senior partner. Upon the dissolution of the firm in 1894, he formed a copartnership with Charles K. Beekman, a nephew of the justice, under the name of Philbin & Beekman, which was changed to Philbin, Beekman & Menken, upon the admission of S. Stanwood Menken, in 1895. He was appointed a commissioner of the state board of charities in 1895, and in 1900, Gov. Roosevelt appointed him district attorney of New York county, in place of Asa Bird Gardner, who had been deposed. He held that office until the end of the term, Dec. 31, 1901. He was offered the regular nomination for the office, by the Reform party managers, but declined in favor of William R. Jerome, whose name he suggested. Mr. Philbin is a vice-president of the Charity Organization Society; a trustee of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum; and a member of the Catholic Club, the Merchants' Club, the Irish Historical Society, the Westchester Country Club, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the City Club, and the New York State and City Bar Associations. He was married, June 27, 1887, to Jessie, daughter of Jesse Holladay, of Chicago, Ill., and has four sons and a daughter.

HENDY, John, pioneer and soldier, was born in Wyoming, Pa., Sept. 3, 1757. He served in the revolutionary war, and but little else is known of his early life. He was the founder of Elmira, N. Y., having purchased a tract of land of Indian agents in 1788, and in the following winter he moved his family to the new settlement, which became known as "Hendytown." Other settlers soon followed, and on Apr. 10, 1792, they organized a settlement they called Newtown. It was incorporated into a village in March, 1815, and on Apr. 21, 1828, the name was changed to Elmira, supposed to be for Elmira, the daughter of Nathan Teall, a tavern-keeper. This was the nucleus of the present thriving city of that name. He subsequently occupied a prominent position in the annals of the community, and was identified with many important events in its early development. He raised several companies for the war in Canada in 1812, and in 1831 took an active part in the building of the Chemung canal, being accorded the honor of throwing up the first shovelful of earth for the commencement of its excavation. He was both feared and respected by the Indians, who made his house a general stopping place, and received from them the title of *Shinawane*, or "Great Warrior." Col. Hendy died in Elmira, N. Y., in March, 1840.

HUNTINGTON, George Sumner, physician, was born at Hartford, Conn., Mar. 21, 1861, son of Hezekiah and Katherine Brinley (Sumner) Huntington. He received his early education at Fay's School, Newport, R. I.; studied at the Gymnasium in Baden, Germany, and after graduating at Trinity College, Hartford, at the age of twenty, he studied medicine at Columbia University, where he was graduated in 1884, receiving the first Harsen prize and the first clinical prize. The same year Trinity College gave him the degree of A.M. He was interne at Roosevelt Hospital in 1884–86, assistant demonstrator of anatomy at Columbia University in 1886, assistant attending surgeon at Roosevelt and Bellevue hospitals in 1887, and chief clinical surgeon of the Vanderbilt Clinic in 1888. In the same year he became demonstrator and lecturer on anatomy at Columbia University, and in May, 1889, was advanced to the position of professor of anatomy there, which chair he has since filled. Dr. Huntington is the author of numerous papers on anatomical subjects contributed to scientific periodicals. He is a member of the New York Academy of Sciences, of the Washington Academy of Sciences, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the Association of American Anatomists, of which he was president during 1899–1903. He is the American editor of the "Journal of Anatomy and Physiology." He was married at Brattleboro, Vt., June 18, 1885, to Annie McNair Elderkin.

HIBBERD, James Farquhar, physician, was born near Newmarket, Frederick co., Md., Nov.

4, 1816, son of Joseph and Rachel (Wright) Hibberd, members of the Society of Friends, whose ancestors came to this country with William Penn. He was educated in the Hallowell Classical School, Alexandria, Va.; studied medicine with his cousin, Dr. Aaron Wright, and after attending medical lectures at Yale College in 1839–40, began practicing at Salem, O. In 1849 he was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, and was at once made surgeon of the steamship Senator, bound from New York to San Francisco. He remained in California practicing medicine and engaging in business until 1855, when he returned to New York to further study. He then settled permanently in Richmond, Ind., where he has since practiced with great success. He occupied the chair of physiology and general pathology in the Cincinnati Medical College just before the civil war, and after the battle of Stone River, he had charge of a corps of volunteer surgeons and nurses at Murfreesboro, Tenn. In 1869 he was delegate of the American Medical Association at Leeds, England, and to the international medical congress, Florence, Italy. He was mayor of Richmond, Ind., in 1875–76 and was health officer of his county in 1881, while to his efforts the state is largely indebted for the law creating a state board of health. He assisted in organizing the Ohio, the Indiana, and the Wayne County Medical societies; was first vice-president of the American Medical Association in 1865, and its president in 1893–94, and since 1881 has been a member of the American Public Health Association. Dr. Hibberd has written numerous medical monographs; among them: "Observations on Milk Sickness" (1845); "General Blood-Letting in the Treatment of Inflammation" (1860); "Inflammation as Seen by the Light of Cellular Pathology" (1862); the prize dissertation to the Massachusetts Medical Society on "The Part Taken by Nature and Time in the Cure of Disease" (1868); "Symptomatology of Myxedema" (1889); "Jacksonian Epilepsy" (1889); "Inflammation in the Light of Modern Pathology" (1892). He was married, first, at Dayton, O., Mar. 30, 1842, to Nancy D. Higgins; second, at Richmond, Ind., May 6, 1856, to Catherine Leeds; and third, at Richmond, Ind., Apr. 20, 1871, to Elizabeth M. Laws.

WALKER, George, senator, was born in Culpepper county, Va., in 1768. He became one of the early settlers of Kentucky, and there attained a leading place at the bar. He was a member of the state legislature; and was a senator in congress from Kentucky from Aug. 30, to Dec. 16, 1814, by appointment of the governor. He succeeded Sen. George H. Bibb, resigned; and was himself succeeded by William T. Barry, elected by the legislature. Sen. Walker died at Nicholsville, Ky., in 1819.

WOODBRIDGE, Samuel Merrill, clergyman, educator, and author, was born at Greenfield, Franklin co., Mass., Apr. 5, 1819, son of Sylvester and Elizabeth (Gould) Woodbridge, and a descendant in the seventh generation from John Woodbridge (1614–91), the ancestor of all of that name in America, who emigrated from Stanton, Wiltshire, Eng., in 1634, to Newbury, Mass., and in 1639 married Mary, daughter of Gov. Thomas Dudley; his ordination, Oct. 24, 1645, as the first minister of Andover, Mass., was one of the earliest in New England. Another member of his family was Benjamin Woodbridge (1709–28), the son of Gov. Dudley Woodbridge, of Barbadoes. He was a merchant in Boston in partnership with Jonathan Sewall, nephew of the celebrated chief justice. His death, on July 3, 1728, produced a deep commotion in Boston society, as it resulted from a duel, said to be the first that ever occurred in Boston. His antagonist was Henry Phillips, a young graduate of Cambridge of good social standing, who was engaged in the business of book-selling. They fought with swords, without seconds, and at night, on the Boston Common, July 3, 1728, as the result of a dispute while playing cards, in a tavern, and Woodbridge was mortally wounded. The encounter caused great sensation at the time, and the enactment of severe laws against the practice of duelling followed. Samuel M. Woodbridge's early education was obtained in the schools of New York, and for one year (1836), he was a student in South Carolina College, Columbia, S. C. He was graduated at the University of the City of New York (now New York University), in 1838, and in 1841 at the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, N. J., of the Reformed (Dutch) church in America. He was pastor of the Reformed Church of South Brooklyn, N. Y., 1841–50, pastor of the Second Church at Coxsackie, N. Y., 1850–52, and pastor of the Second Church at New Brunswick, N. J., 1852–57. He received the degree of D.D. from Rutgers College in 1857, and from Union College in 1858, and the degree of LL.D. from Rutgers College in 1883. In 1857–65 he was professor of pastoral theology, ecclesiastical history, and church government in the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, and after 1865 he was president of the seminary and professor of ecclesiastical history and church government. In 1857–64 he was professor of metaphysics and philosophy of the human mind in Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J. Dr. Woodbridge wrote "Analysis of Theology," (1872); "Faith: Its True Position in the Life of Man," (1875); "Manual of Church History," (1895), and "Manual of Church Government," (1896). He was married, December, 1866, to Anna W., daughter of Charles P. Dayton, of New Brunswick, N. J., and had three daughters.

SWAIN, Robert Bunker, merchant, was born at Nantucket, Mass., July 23, 1822, son of Elihu and Lucretia (Starbuck) Swain. He went to New York at the age of seventeen and entered the employ of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., merchants. In 1850 he withdrew to become a member of the firm of Cartwright, Harrison & Co.; and in 1855 he removed to San Francisco, Cal., where he was engaged in business until his death. He was superintendent of the United States branch mint in San Francisco, 1863–69. While in this position he introduced many improvements and reduced enormously the loss by wastage, some of which is unavoidable in the process of melting, refining, and coining. In 1866 the legal allowance for such waste was $109,937, and Mr. Swain reduced the actual loss to only $963. He served for several years as president of the Mercantile Library Association, of San Francisco, and was very largely instrumental in putting its finances upon a solid basis. In 1865 he was one of the founders of the San Francisco Benevolent Association, and its first president;

Robt B Swain

and he was president of the Chamber of Commerce in 1871. He was married May 12, 1847, to Clara Ann, daughter of Rev. Daniel Fillmore, of Providence, R. I., and had one son. He died in San Francisco, Cal., June 5, 1872.

BERGEN, Tunis Garret, lawyer, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 17, 1848, son of Garret G. and Mary (Hubbard) Bergen, and nephew of Teunis G. Bergen (1809–85); a Democratic member of the 39th congress, and well known as a genealogist. The first American ancestor was Hans Hansen van Bergen, who came to New Amsterdam from the Netherlands in 1633, and was the first resident ship-builder on the island. His wife, Sarah, who is said to have been the first white girl born within the limits of New Netherland (1625), was the daughter of Joris Jansen de Rapalje, a prominent colonist, whose name is closely associated with the earliest white settlement of what is now the borough of Brooklyn, N. Y. Arriving in New Amsterdam with Peter Minuit, in 1623, he bought a tract of about 335 acres near the present Wallabout, in June, 1637. Rapalje continued to live in New Amsterdam until some time before 1655, for in the latter year he began serving as a magistrate in "Breuckelen," as the new settlement was called, deriving it from a town of that name in Holland. Michael H. Bergen, son of Hans Hansen and of Sarah (Rapalje) van Bergen, was married to Fennetje Denyse; their son Hans M. to Rachel Benson; their son Tunis to Johanna Stoothoof; and their son Garret to Jane Wycoff, who were Mr. Bergen's grandparents. He was educated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute; was graduated at Rutgers College in 1867, and continued his studies at the Universities of Heidelberg, Berlin, Paris (École de Droit), and Oxford. He received the degree of doctor of public law from Heidelberg University in 1871, and on his return he received the degree of LL.B. at Columbia University and was admitted to the bar in 1874. He soon acquired an extensive practice in New York city, and in the United States courts. Mr. Bergen is president, director, or counsel of many railroad, land, transportation, and trust companies and banks. He was president of the Brooklyn board of education for six years, and a state commissioner of charities for four years. He is a director of the Long Island Historical Society, a president of the St. Nicholas Society, and of the Holland Society, trustee of Rutgers College, and member of various social clubs in New York and Brooklyn. He has delivered many addresses on historical subjects, and his leisure time is devoted to preparing a historical work on the colonization of America by the Dutch. He was married in 1881, to Caroline, daughter of Dr. Leonard C. and Caroline (Speir) McPhail, of Brooklyn.

Tunis G. Bergen

UNDERWOOD, Lucien Marcus, botanist, was born at New Woodstock, Madison co., N. Y., Oct. 26, 1853, son of John Lincklaen and Jane Hannah (Smith) Underwood, and a descendant of Joseph Underwood, who emigrated from London, Eng., in 1637, settling first at Hingham, Mass., and at Watertown in 1645. He was educated at Cazenovia Seminary, and after being graduated at Syracuse University, in 1877, he took a post-graduate course and received the degree of Ph.D. in 1879. In 1880 he was appointed professor of botany and geology in the Illinois Wesleyan University. He resigned in 1883, to become professor of biology, at his *alma mater*, and from 1891–95 he was professor of botany at De Pauw University. After one year at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, he was appointed professor of botany at Columbia University, and stills holds that position. He is a contributor to botanical and other scientific perodicals, and has published "Our Native Ferns and their Allies," (1880), and "Moulds, Mildews, and Mushrooms," (1899). He was a delegate to the international botanical congress held in Genoa, in 1892; has been chairman of the board of scientific directors of the New York Botanical Garden since 1901, and has been editor of the Bulletin and Memoirs of the Torrey Botanical Club since 1898. He is councillor of the New York Academy of Science; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, being president of the botanical section in 1894; is corresponding member of the Philadelphia Academy of Science; and a member of the Botanical Society of America, of which he was president in 1900. Prof. Underwood was married at West Goshen, Conn., Aug. 10, 1881, to Marie Annette, daughter of Norman Spurr, and has one daughter.

UPTON, Winslow, astronomer and educator, was born in Salem, Mass., Oct. 12, 1853, son of James and Sarah (Ropes) Upton, and a descendant in the seventh generation of John Upton who emigrated to America from England in 1652, and settled in Salem. Mr. Upton received his early education in the public schools of his native city, and at Brown University, where he was graduated with the highest honors of his class in 1875. He studied astronomy for two years at the Cincinnati Observatory and received the degree of A.M. from the University of Cincinnati in 1877. He has filled successively the position of assistant at the Harvard College Observatory (1877–79), assistant engineer of the United States lake survey at Detroit (1879–80), computer at the Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., (1880–81), computer and assistant professor at the weather bureau, Washington (1881–83), and professor of astronomy in Brown University since 1883. Under his supervision the Ladd Observatory, the gift to the university of Gov. Herbert W. Ladd, was built in 1891. The facilities of the observatory are used chiefly to aid in the instruction of the university, in the maintenance of a local time service, and in regular meterological observations in co-operation with the United States weather bureau. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the Washington Philosophical Society, the Deutsche Meteorologische Gesellschaft, and the New England Meteorological Society. He has contributed occasional articles to the "Astronomische Nachrichten," the "Sidereal Messenger," "Science," "Popular Astronomy," the "American Meteorological Journal," and other periodicals, and he has published a "Star Atlas" for the use of teachers and students of astronomy. He was a member of the United States astronomical expeditions to observe the total solar eclipse at Denver, Colo., in 1878, and to the Caroline Island in the South Pacific in 1883. He also observed the solar eclipse of 1887 in Russia, and that of January, 1889, in California, and during 1896–97, he was attached to the southern station of the observatory of Harvard College at Arequipa, Peru. He was married Feb.

8, 1882, to Cornelia A. Babcock, at Lebanon Springs, N. Y. They have two children, Eleanor Stuart, born June 6, 1886, and Margaret Francis, born July 16, 1890.

UTLEY, Henry Munson, librarian, was born in Plymouth, Mich., Aug. 5, 1836, only son of Hiram and Jane (Sands) Utley, and grandson of Peabody Utley, a captain of the 30th United States infantry in the war of 1812. His boyhood and youth were spent on his father's farm, and he was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1861. He served as reporter and commercial editor on the Detroit "Free Press," and when the Detroit "Post" was founded in 1866 became its editor, continuing in that office until 1881. He took an active interest in educational affairs, was a member of the Detroit Young Men's Society, the Detroit Scientific Association, and was secretary of the board of education in 1881–85. In that year he became librarian of the Detroit public library, which contained upwards of 50,000 books but was without any catalogue or systematic arrangement. He introduced modern methods in all the departments, and increased the circulation of books from 15,000 in 1885, to over 1,000,000 in 1900. He is an active member of the American Library Association, and was its vice-president in 1894 and president in 1895. He was married Mar. 16, 1864, to Kate Lillie, daughter of William H. Burr, of Pontiac, Mich., and has three daughters.

STOKES, James, banker, was born in New York city in 1852. He was graduated at New York University with the degree of B.A. in 1863 and at the New York University Law School with the degree of LL.B. in 1865. He was admitted to the bar. He, however, did not practice law, but engaged as a private banker in New York. He is also a director of a number of large business enterprises, such as the Manhattan Life Insurance Co., the Mercantile Trust Co., and the United Electric Light and Power Co. He is more prominently known for his philanthropic interests, chiefly for the Young Men's Christian Association abroad. He gave the funds necessary to erect the association's building in Paris, France, and has contributed nearly $1,000,000 to establish branches in St. Petersburg, Rome, Berlin, Vienna, and other European cities, as well as in India, China and Japan. In recognition of this work the French government made him a chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1894. He was created an officer in November, 1902. He is a benefactor of his alma mater. He is a member of the University, Union League and City clubs of New York city, the Geographical and Historical Societies, the Sesame Club, and the Royal Geographical Society of London, and is a director of the New England Society.

WICKERSHAM, James Pyle, educator, was born near Unionville, Chester co., Pa., Mar. 5, 1825, eldest child of Caleb and Abigail S. (Pyle) Wickersham, and the fifth in descent from Thomas and Alice (Hogg) Wickersham, who came from Boeney, Sussex co., Eng., in 1701, and settled in Chester county, Pa. He was a fellow student of Bayard Taylor, at the Unionville Academy; and in 1854 was appointed principal of the Marietta Academy, where he taught ten years. In 1854 he helped establish the common-school system; was the first Lancaster county superintendent of schools, and in 1855, he established at Millersville, Pa., what subsequently became the first State Normal School. He draughted a bill providing maintenance and education for the children of Pennsylvania soldiers killed in the service of the country, resulting in the soldiers' orphans' schools, of which he was the manager. He was state superintendent of public instruction, 1866–80. In 1878 he was appointed Pennsylvania commissioner to investigate the educational systems of Europe, and in 1882 served as U. S. minister to Denmark under Pres. Arthur. He was an organizer of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association, the Lancaster County Educational Association, and the National Educational Association, serving as president of all these, and twice he was president of the national department of school superintendents. With Prof. John P. McCaskey he became part owner of the Pennsylvania "School Journal," in 1870, and published eleven volumes of that periodical. His best known books are "School Economy," (1864); "Methods of Instruction," (1865); and "History of Education in Pennsylvania," (1886); the first two of which were translated into Spanish, French, and Japanese; and he published fifteen common-school reports, ten orphan-school reports, and several volumes on state school laws. His theories of education form the basis of the modern school system of Japan. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Lafayette College in 1870. He was married, Dec. 15, 1847, to Emerine I., daughter of Dr. Isaac Taylor, of Chester county, Pa., and had four children. He died at Lancaster, Pa., Mar. 25, 1891.

KIELLAND, Sören Theodor Munch Bull, civil engineer, was born at Stavanger, Norway, Sept. 7, 1854. He was educated at the High School and the Stavanger School of Navigation. At the early age of fifteen years he passed the Royal Board of Naval Examiners, and obtained a navigator's certificate, and after a fourteen months' voyage, during which he visited England, Scotland, Ireland, Holland, Italy, Turkey, and Russia, he entered the Engineering School of Gothenburg, Sweden, and was graduated with honor in 1876. During 1876–78, he was civil engineer and contractor on the Natal Government railroad, in South Africa. In 1880, he went to Canada, and served as engineer on a survey for the Canadian Pacific railroad. In 1881, he settled at Buffalo, N. Y., and was engaged on the Erie and Buffalo Creek railroads; the Northern Pacific railroad land department; the Northern Pacific & Montana railroad, and the Lehigh Valley railroad, for which he designed many important terminal improvements of all kinds, including yards, shops, and warehouses in Buffalo and Chicago; docks in Buffalo, Chicago, and West Superior; and the Cheektowago coal storage trestle near Buffalo. In 1893, he relinquished this position to become locating engineer and principal assistant on the Montana Midland railroad, and was acting as chief engineer of the Montana Southern railroad when financial panic cut short the work. Recognizing the importance of Stony Point as a shipping and receiving depot for Buffalo, he was one of the first to call attention to the immense opportunities thus presented, and with Stephen T. Lockwood and others he incorporated the Stony Point & Terminal Junction railroad in

S. Munch Kielland

1898, of which he was a prominent director until 1899, when he sold his interest to the Lackawanna Steel Company. During 1898–1903, he was chief engineer of the Buffalo Creek railroad. Mr. Kielland is a member of the Engineers' Society of Western New York; the American Society of Civil Engineers; and the Buffalo Railroad Association, of which he was vice-president in 1901. He has traveled in almost every country in the world, and he has delivered lectures before various learned societies. He was married at Kendall, Orleans co., N. Y., Oct. 3, 1883, to Anna May, daughter of Marvin Harris, and has two sons and three daughters.

YOUNG, Richard Montgomery, senator, was born in Kentucky, in 1796. Removing to Jonesboro, Ill., he was admitted to the bar there, in 1817. He served in the general assembly (1820–22), became judge of the 3d judicial district of Illinois, July 19, 1825, was presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1828, and was commissioned judge of the 5th circuit, which then included Cook county, Jan. 23, 1829. He was elected U. S. senator from Illinois, serving from Mar. 4, 1837, to Mar. 3, 1843; and in 1839 was appointed a state agent to negotiate the state internal improvement bonds, the duties of this commission taking him to Europe. Becoming associate justice of the supreme court, Feb. 4, 1843, he held that office until Jan. 25, 1847, when he resigned to accept the appointment of commissioner of the general land office; and during 1850–51 he served as clerk of the United States house of representatives. He died in Washington, D. C., in 1852.

INGALLS, Rufus, soldier, was born at Denmark, Me., Aug. 23, 1820, son of Cyrus and Sarah (Barker) Ingalls. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy, July 1, 1843, being assigned to the rifles. He served on frontier duty at Fort Jesup, La., and Fort Leavenworth, Kan., 1843–46, and was made second lieutenant in the 1st dragoons, Mar. 17, 1845. In the Mexican war he took part in the engagements at Embudo, Jan. 29, and Pueblo de Taos, Feb. 4, 1847, and was promoted first lieutenant, Feb. 16, 1847. On Jan. 12, 1848, he was appointed assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain, and was ordered to California, where he served at Monterey, Los Angeles, and Fort Tuma, till 1853. He accompanied Col. Steptoe on his expedition across the continent, 1854–55; he was on duty at Washington, D. C., 1855–56; and on the commission to examine the war debt of Oregon and Washington Territory, 1856–60. On the outbreak of the civil war he served in the defense of Fort Pickens, Fla., until July, 1861, when he was assigned to duty with the army of the Potomac, and on Sept. 28th of that year, he was appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. McClellan. On Jan. 12, 1862, he was promoted major in the quartermaster's department, and on July 10th was made chief quartermaster of the army of the Potomac, performing the duties of that office with great ability and dispatch till the close of the war. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, May 23, 1863, and received the brevets of lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and brigadier-general, United States army, July 6, 1864, for meritorious and distinguished services. He was present at the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor; at the siege of Petersburg, and at the surrender of Gen. Lee. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers, and of the United States army, Mar. 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, and he was promoted in the regular service, assistant quartermaster-general, with the rank of colonel, July 29, 1866. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, Sept. 1, 1866. He was chief quartermaster of the division of the Atlantic, 1867–75; of the Pacific, 1876–78; and of the division of the Missouri, 1878–81, and on Feb. 23, 1882, he was made quartermaster-general of the army, with the rank of brigadier-general, being retired, July 1, 1883, at his own request. After residing in Oregon eight years, he removed to New York city, and died there, Jan. 15, 1893.

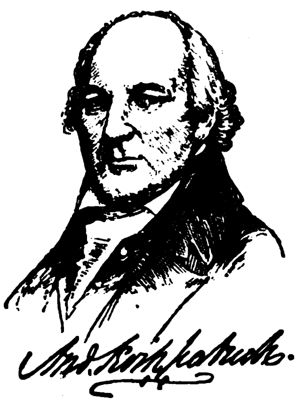
TROTT, Nicholas, jurist, was born in England in 1663. He became a distinguished lawyer, but nothing more is definitely known of his early career. He is said by some historians to have been governor of one of the Bahama Islands, prior to his coming to South Carolina, but this is incorrect, the error arising from the fact that the governor in question happened to be both his namesake and contemporary (see McCrady's "History of South Carolina under the Royal Government," 1899, p. 463). In 1697, he was commissioned by the proprietors first attorney-general of South Carolina, and, arriving in Charlestown on Feb. 5, 1698, is supposed to have been the first professional lawyer in the province. He was soon afterward made advocate-general of admiralty and naval officer, and in 1702, was appointed chief justice of South Carolina, filling this office till 1709, and serving again during 1713–19. In 1700, he was speaker of the commons of the assembly, and afterward member of the council of Sir Nathaniel Johnson, in which capacity he signed the famous Church act, of May 6, 1704. Possessed of great abilities and unbounded ambition, from the start of his public career, Trott took a decided lead of affairs in South Carolina, rapidly rising to the position of the most influential man in the province, under the proprietary government. At first he took an active part against the proprietors in the latter's disputes with the assembly, but after being appointed a member of the governor's council changed his course, and henceforth was a great favorite with them. They conferred upon him many offices, and clothed him with extraordinary powers, but he was deprived of both by the revolution of 1719. A man of profound scholarship, and extensive erudition, deeply versed in Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages, and of abilities which "would have raised him to distinction in all times and under every constitution," he was unscrupulous as a politician, and corrupt and tyrannical as a judge, and by his constant intrigues largely contributed toward the overthrowal of the proprietary régime, and, thereby, also the downfall of his own power. While chief justice, he prepared and revised the first codification of the laws of the province, a work which was to be the basis of most subsequent legislation of the state, and which is regarded as a monument to the legal talent and assiduity of its author. About 1720, he went to England, and remained there for about ten years, endeavoring to have his codification published, and at the same time intriguing to be restored to his office as chief justice. Failing in this undertaking, he returned to Charleston, and spent the remainder of his life in retirement, devoted to writing an "Explication of the Hebrew Text of the Old

Testament." Besides this work, of which he is said to have finished a large folio volume, and his "Laws of the Province of South Carolina" (2 vols., 1736), he is the author of "Clavis Linguæ Sanctæ" (1719), and "Laws of the British Plantations in America, relating to the Church, Clergy, Religion and Learning" (1721). He died in Charleston, S. C., Jan. 27, 1740.

TURCHIN, John Basil, soldier, was born in the province of Don, Russia, Jan. 30, 1822; his name was Ivan Vasilevitch Turchinoff, but he anglicized it as above. He was graduated at the Artillery School in St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1841, and was assigned to the artillery corps as an ensign. He participated in the Hungarian campaign, and in the Crimean war, as colonel of the imperial guards. In 1856, he came to the United States and located in Chicago, Ill., where he was employed as a topographical engineer in the service of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. At the outbreak of the civil war he volunteered in the Federal army; was commissioned colonel of the 19th Illinois infantry, June 17, 1861, and took part in the operations in Missouri, Kentucky, and Alabama. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, July 17, 1862, in recognition of his services in the capture of Huntsville, Ala., and he was assigned to the command of a brigade in the army of the Cumberland. He was engaged at the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, and Missionary Ridge, and took part in the engagements of the Georgia campaign. He resigned from the service, Oct. 4, 1864, and returned to Chicago, being engaged as a solicitor of patents till 1870, when he resumed his profession of engineering. In 1873, he established the Polish colony at Radom, Washington co., Ill., and settled there on a farm. He was the author of "Military Rambles," and of "The Campaign and Battle of Chickamauga." He died in the Southern Hospital for the Insane, Anna, Ill., June 19, 1901.

WESSELLS, Henry Walton, soldier, was born at Litchfield, Conn., Feb. 20, 1809. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy, July 1, 1833, and was assigned to the 2d infantry as brevet second lieutenant. He served in garrison duty till 1837, when he accompanied his regiment to Florida, in the war against the Seminole Indians, 1837–42, and was conspicuously engaged in the action of Choca-Chattee, June 2, 1840. He was promoted second lieutenant in 1836; first lieutenant in 1838; and captain, Feb. 16, 1847. In the war with Mexico, he participated with distinction and was engaged at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, and in the assault and capture of the City of Mexico. At the battle of Contreras he was wounded but remained on the field, and when the color-sergeant was killed, Capt. Wessells seized the regimental flag and placed himself at the head of his men. He was brevetted major, Aug. 20, 1847, for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco, and upon his return from the war, he was presented with a jewelled sword by his native state for his distinguished services in Mexico. He served on frontier duty in California, 1849–54; and in Dakota and Kansas till 1861, taking part in the Sioux expedition in 1855. He was made major of the 6th infantry June 6, 1861, and on Aug. 22d of that year he was commissioned colonel of the 8th Kansas volunteers. He served on the Missouri border till February, 1862; participated in the Peninsula campaign; was engaged in the siege of Yorktown, and was wounded in the battle of Fair Oaks. In the change of base of McClellan's army, he commanded the rear guard from Haxhall's to Harrison Landing; and he was engaged in the defense of Suffolk, Va., till Dec. 9, 1862. He took a prominent part in the operations in North Carolina, serving in the battles at Kinston and Goldsborough, and in the defense of New Berne and Plymouth. At the latter place he was in command, and after four days of severe fighting, he was compelled to surrender, Apr. 20, 1864. He was taken to Libby prison, Richmond, Va., and was transferred successively to Danville, Va., Macon, Ga., and eventually to Charleston, S. C., where with the prisoners of war he was placed under the fire of the Federal batteries that were bombarding the city from Morris island. On Apr. 20, 1864, he was exchanged. He served as commissary of prisoners till Feb. 1, 1865, when he was assigned to the command of the draft rendezvous at Hart's island, N. Y. On Mar. 13, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general, United States army, for gallantry and meritorious conduct during the war, and he was mustered out of the volunteer service, Jan. 15, 1866. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 18th infantry, and served on the northwestern frontier, in command of his regiment and of various districts, till Jan. 1, 1871, when he was retired at his own request. His last years were spent in Litchfield, Conn., and while on a visit to Dover, Del., he died Jan. 12, 1889.

KIRKPATRICK, Andrew, jurist, was born at Mine Brook, N. J., Feb. 17, 1756, third son of David and Mary (McWen) Kirkpatrick, and grandson of Alexander Kirkpatrick, who migrated from Scotland to America in the spring of 1736. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1775. Having been educated with a special view to the ministry, he began to study theology with Rev. Samuel Kennedy, a celebrated Scotch divine; but after six months he relinquished it for the law, although it meant leaving the parental roof with the displeasure of his father. He taught privately, and at the Rutgers College Grammar School, while pursuing the study of law, and finished his studies in the office of William Paterson, a justice of the United States supreme court, and one of the foremost lawyers of the day. He was admitted to the bar in 1785, and opened an office at Morristown, where he soon obtained a lucrative practice. He was elected to the assembly in 1797, but after serving through one session, he resigned to become a judge of the supreme court. Six years later he was advanced to the position of chief justice of the state, and was twice reelected, serving for twenty-one years (1803–24). His opinions are contained in Pennington's, Southard's, and the first three volumes of Halstead's "Reports of the Supreme Court of New Jersey," many of them being classed among the most memorable ever made in the state. His decisions, and especially those on realty matters, show a depth of research, a power of discrimination, and a justness of reasoning, which entitle him to rank among the first American justices. He was married in 1792, to Jane, daughter of Col. John Bayard (1738–1807), who served as speaker of the Pennsylvania legislature, member of the continental congress (1785), mayor of Philadelphia, and judge of the court of common pleas. His wife (1772–1851), was the author of "The Light of Other Days." She had four children: Mary


And. Kirkpatrick.

Ann Margaret, John Bayard, Jane Eudora, and Littleton. The latter (1797–1859), was graduated at Princeton in 1815, and became a prominent member of the New Jersey bar, and served in the national house of representatives from 1843–45. Judge Kirkpatrick died in New Brunswick, Jan. 7, 1831.

PARKE, John Grubb, soldier and engineer, was born near Coatesville, Chester co., Pa., Sept. 22, 1827. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy, July 1, 1849, and was assigned to the topographical engineers as brevet second lieutenant. He was engaged in determining the boundary line between Iowa and Minnesota, 1849–50; and in the surveys of the Little Colorado river, and for the Pacific railroad, from 1851–56. He was chief astronomer and surveyor in determining and marking the boundary between the United States and British America, from 1857 till the beginning of the civil war. He was promoted second lieutenant, Apr. 18, 1854; first lieutenant, July 1, 1856; and captain of topographical engineers, Sept. 9, 1861. On Nov. 23, 1861, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, and was assigned to the command of a brigade in Gen. Burnside's expedition to North Carolina, 1861–62. He was in command at the capture of Fort Macon, and received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, Apr. 26, 1862, for his services. He was promoted major-general of volunteers, July 18, 1862, and in the Maryland campaign of the army of the Potomac, he served as chief of staff of the 9th corps, being engaged at the battles of South Mountain, Sept. 14, and Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, and in the pursuit of the Confederates to Warrenton, Va. When Gen. Burnside succeeded to the command of the army of the Potomac, Gen. Parke was retained as his chief of staff, and he took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. He was in command of the 9th corps on the march to Vicksburg; was present at the surrender of that place, July 4, 1863, and was temporarily in command of the left wing of Gen. Sherman's army in the reoccupation of Jackson, Miss., July 16, 1863. He was engaged in all the operations in the Tennessee campaign, including the siege of Knoxville, and in the Richmond campaign of 1864, he participated in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, in command of a division. He was again in command of the 9th corps before Petersburg, and in all the subsequent operations of the army of the Potomac, up to and including the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox Court House. He received the brevet of colonel, July 12, 1863, for gallant conduct at the capture of Jackson, Miss., and was promoted major in the corps of engineers, June 17, 1864. On Mar. 13, 1865, he received the brevet of brigadier-general, United States army, for his part in the defense of Knoxville, Tenn., and that of major-general, United States army, for his successful repulse of the attack on Fort Steedman, Va. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, Jan. 15, 1866, and resumed his duties as chief astronomer and surveyor on the northwestern boundary. He became lieutenant-colonel of the corps of engineers, Mar. 4, 1879, and colonel, Mar. 17, 1884. He was superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, 1887–89, and was retired, July 2, 1889, at his own request. He was the author of "Explorations and Surveys for a Railroad Route from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean" (1855); "Compilation of Laws of the United States, Relating to Public Works for the Improvement of Rivers and Harbors" (1877), and "Laws Relating to the Construction of Bridges over Navigable Waters" (1882). Gen. Parke died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 16, 1900.

John G. Parke

PHILBRICK, John Dudley, educator, was born in Deerfield, N. H., May 27, 1818. After being graduated at Dartmouth College, in 1842, he taught in the Roxbury Latin School two years, and the English High School, Boston, three years. In the latter he introduced some new methods of instruction, which proved much more efficient than the prevailing system, and won the approbation of leading educators. In 1847, he organized, on plans of his own, the Quincy Grammar School, which became the basis of the new school system throughout Boston. In 1852, he was appointed principal of the Connecticut State Normal School, but resigned this position the following year to become state superintendent of schools, of Connecticut, an office he filled for four years. He was superintendent of public instruction in Boston (1857–74), and again in 1876–78. He was a member of the Massachusetts state board of education for ten years, and served on the government of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was president of the Teachers' Association of Massachusetts and Connecticut; of the American Institute of Instruction, and of the National Education Association (1863), in the last, succeeding J. W. Buckley. He was educational commissioner of Massachusetts to the Vienna exposition in 1873, and United States commissioner of education, and member of the international jury to the universal exposition at Paris in 1878, receiving the decorations of the cross of the Legion of Honor, and the gold palm of the University of France. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Dartmouth College, of LL.D. from Bates College, and that of D.C.L. from the University of St. Andrews, Edinburgh, Scotland. Beside a number of valuable text-books, such as "Primary School Tablets" (1860); "American Union Speaker" (1865); "Primary Union Speaker" (1866), etc., he published two series of lectures delivered before the American Institute of Instruction, and entitled: "School Government" (1848), and "Characteristics of the True Teacher" (1850); a comprehensive and valuable study on the "City School Systems in the United States" (1885); and about fifty public school reports of great value. He was also editor of the "Massachusetts Teacher," and the "Connecticut Common School Journal." He died in Danvers, Mass., Feb. 2, 1886.

PAUL, Gabriel René, soldier, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 22, 1813. His father and grandfather were natives of France, and served as officers under Napoleon I. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy, July 1, 1834, being assigned to the 7th infantry. He served on frontier duty in Idaho, 1834–38, and took part in the war against the Seminole Indians in Florida 1839–42. He was promoted second lieutenant, Dec. 4, 1834; first lieutenant, Oct. 26, 1836; was commissioned captain, Apr. 19, 1846. In the Mexican war, he was engaged at Monterey, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo (where he was wounded), Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and at Chapultepec, where he led the storming party that captured the enemy's flag. He received the brevet of major for his gallant conduct at Chapultepec, Sept. 13, 1847. After the surrender of the City of Mexico, he again served on the frontier in the Southwest, and in 1852, he took part in an expedition on the Rio Grande, that resulted in the capture of Caravajal, and his band of desperadoes; and in 1858, he surprised and captured a camp of Indians on Spanish Fork, Utah. On Apr. 22, 1861, he was promoted major of the 8th infantry, and was commissioned colonel of the 4th New Mexico volunteers, Dec. 9, 1861. He served in command of various posts and districts in New Mexico, till the summer of 1862, when he was ordered to join the army of the Potomac, in the meantime having been promoted lieutenant-colonel in the regular service. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers, Sept. 5, 1862, and in the Rappahannock campaign was engaged in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. He also took part in the battle of Gettysburg on July 1, 1863, where he lost the sight of both eyes. He was brevetted brigadier-general, United States army, for gallant and meritorious services at Gettysburg, and was promoted colonel in the regular service. He served as deputy governor of the Soldier's Home, near Washington, D. C., till June, 1865, and was in charge of the military asylum at Harrodsburg, Ky., till December, 1866. He was presented with a jewelled sword by the 29th New Jersey volunteers, in recognition of his gallantry and he was retired from active service, with the rank and pay of a brigadier-general, by a special act of congress in 1866. His son, Augustus Chouteau Paul, (born, 1842), served with the armies of the Ohio and the Cumberland, as captain, and in the army of the Potomac, as adjutant-general of volunteers, and subsequently he was in the regular army. Gen. Paul died in Washington, D. C., May 5, 1886.

PERRIN, Bernadotte, educator, was born at Goshen, Conn., Sept. 15, 1847, son of Lavalette and Ann Eliza (Comstock) Perrin. He was educated in the district and high schools of New Britain and Hartford, and was graduated at Yale College in 1869. After teaching for a year in the Hartford High School, he studied one year in the divinity school, and two years in the graduate school at New Haven. He was again teacher at Hartford High School in 1874–76, and in 1879–81, and also held a tutorship at Yale in 1873–74 and in 1878–79. He became professor of Greek in Adelbert College of Western Reserve University in 1881, but resigned his professorship there in 1893, to accept a similar position at Yale, which he still holds. Prof. Perrin won a wide reputation as an authority in classical philology, and in 1896–97, he was president of the American Philological Association. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the Western Reserve University in 1873, and that of LL.D. in 1893. He has contributed articles on Greek and Roman history, and literature to periodicals, and is the author of editions of Cæsar's "Civil War" (1882); Homer's "Odyssey" (1889–94); Plutarch's "Greek Lives;" "Themistocles and Aristides" (1901), and of the classical series in "Twentieth Century Text-Books." He was married, first, in 1881, to Luella Perrin, and after her death, was married again, Nov. 25, 1892, to Susan Lester, of Saratoga, N. Y.

ANDERSON, Martin Brewer, first president of the University of Rochester (1853–88), was born in Brunswick, Me., Feb. 12, 1815, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His grandfather, Andrew, served in the war of the revolution. When about fifteen years old, his father moved to the city of Bath, on the Kennebec river. Here the boy spent his youth and early manhood, receiving an unusually good intellectual training, both by means of text-books and general reading. Up to the time of entering college he was engaged in the trade of ship-building with his father. He fitted himself for college at the academy in Bath, and entered the freshman class in Waterville College in 1836. After graduation in 1840 he entered upon a course of study for the ministry at Newton, Mass. At the close of the year he was appointed a tutor at Waterville, where he remained for two years, giving instruction in Latin, Greek, and mathematics, and spending the winters in preaching. Unfortunately he was attacked with an affection of the vocal organs which became chronic and which prevented him for several years from speaking in public, and compelled him to give up all hopes of becoming a clergyman. He was appointed to the chair of rhetoric and continued to discharge his duties for more than seven years, during which time he was also in charge of instruction in modern history. He became a member of the Ethnological Society, of New York, and began to study the natural history of man, and finally removed to New York city, where he purchased the "New York Recorder," now the "Examiner," and became its editor. He fought a fierce battle for three or four years concerning a new English translation of the Bible, but the paper at length proved a financial success. Meanwhile, efforts to remove Madison University from Hamilton, N. Y., to Rochester had come to naught, and the University at Rochester had been projected. In January, 1850, the new institution received a provisional charter from the regents of the state university, and $100,000 was immediately raised for a permanent endowment, and $30,000 for a site, and in 1851 a perpetual charter was secured. In 1850 the following faculty was selected: A. C. Kendrick, D.D., John F. Richardson, A.M., John H. Raymond, A.M., Chester Dewey, D.D., and Samuel S. Greene; an old hotel was purchased, and on Nov. 1, 1850, the university was formally opened. Ira Harris, of Albany, was elected chancellor, in which capacity he presided on commencement day. Mr. Anderson was offered the presidency in 1853, and he sold out his paper and entered on his new duties at the beginning of the fall term. He stipulated that he should not be charged with any of the financial burdens of the new institution, but the arrangements of the trustees miscarried and Pres. Anderson found himself obliged to assume the labor of raising the funds for the proper endowment of the institution, in addition to the severe work of its administration. In 1853 the university had seventy-one students on its rolls, and in that year it received a gift of eight acres for a permanent site. Soon after seventeen acres were added by purchase; in 1856 the number of students had increased to 163; and in 1859–61 a new building, Anderson Hall, was erected. Into the course of study of the university Pres. Anderson introduced lectures upon subjects quite unusual, such as psychology, art, slavery, transportation, and the relation of ethics to jurisprudence, so that the University of Rochester, under his direction,

M. B. Anderson

stood for the idea of a practical education, bearing directly upon the questions of the day. His success brought offers of the presidency of other institutions, including Brown University, Union College, the University of Cincinnati, and the University of Michigan, but he rejected all such propositions. At the beginning of the civil war he threw himself into the cause of the North, and rendered great service by his speeches and writings. During the war he was offered the nomination for congress by both parties, but declined. Both in war time and in subsequent years, when the country passed through financial crises, the university suffered by the depletion of its classes, but the devotion of its president and friends brought it through the pecuniary difficulties that embarrassed it, and sure if slow progress was made. In 1862 the collection of Prof. Henry A. Ward, which now forms the museum of natural history, was purchased. In 1877 Sibley Hall, intended for a library and museum building, was completed at a cost of $100,000, and at the time of Pres. Anderson's retirement, although the number of students was but 173, the institution was prosperous. In 1878, Pres. Anderson was appointed a member of the New York state board of charities, upon which he served for thirteen years. In 1883, he was appointed a member of the Niagara Falls park commission. In 1872 he was made a member of the Cobden Club. In the preparation of Johnson's "Cyclopedia" he served as associate editor, and contributed some of its most notable articles. He contributed a vast number of valuable articles to different periodicals which have produced a marked effect. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1853, by Waterville College, now Colby University, and in 1882 by the regents of the university of New York. Dr. Anderson was married in 1848 to Elizabeth M., daughter of Joshua Gilbert, of New York city. Dr. Anderson retired from office in 1888, at which time the total property of the university was valued at $1,191,319; the total number of students, 172. Owing to feeble health he made Florida his winter home. His wife died at Lake Helen in that state, Feb. 21, 1890, and on Feb. 26th her husband followed her. The property they possessed, as they had no children, was devised to the university.

LATTIMORE, Samuel Allan, chemist, was born in Union county, Ind., May 31, 1828. He was graduated at Indiana Asbury (now DePauw) University, in 1850. He remained in that institution as tutor of languages for two years. In 1852, he was made professor of Greek. In 1860, he was elected professor of chemistry in Genesee College, and in 1867, he was called to a similar chair in the University of Rochester, where he now is (1904), director of the Reynolds Laboratory. Early in 1874, Prof. Lattimore delivered a course of free lectures to the workingmen of Rochester, which excited such interest, and was productive of such good results, as to become a permanent feature of Rochester life, giving rise to the "Lattimore Free Lecture Course." He has received the degree of Ph.D. from Iowa Wesleyan University, and from DePauw University in 1873, and that of LL.D. from Hamilton College, the same year. He has been an industrious student and worker in chemical service. He has held the office of chemist to the New York state board of health, since 1881, and also to the New York state dairy commission since 1886. In both these capacities he has performed a vast amount of analytical labor, much of it tending to the exposure of fraud in various food-products. Dr. Lattimore is a member of several scientific societies. Upon the resignation of Pres. Hill in 1896, there was no successor appointed until 1900, and Dr. Lattimore held the office of acting president two years.

REYNOLDS MEMORIAL LABORATORY – ROCHESTER UNIVERSITY.

HILL, David Jayne, second president of the University of Rochester (1888–96), was born in Plainfield, N. J., June 10, 1850, son of Daniel Trembley Hill, a noted preacher of the Baptist denomination; and a descendant of Abraham Hill who came to Massachusetts colony from England in 1636. He was educated in the common schools of Plainfield, in Suffield Academy, Conn., and at Cooperstown, N. Y., and in 1870, he entered the university at Lewisburg, Pa., now Bucknell University. In addition to maintaining a high standing in belles-lettres and philosophy, he was a remarkably brilliant debater and essayist, receiving the prize for oratory and was graduated in 1874 the valedictorian of his class. In the following autumn he became instructor in ancient languages, was appointed professor of rhetoric in 1877, and in 1879, only five years from his graduation, he was elected president, being at that time the youngest man in the country to fill such a position. His abilities, however, proved as well adapted to executive responsibilities as the work of instruction, and during a nine years' administration brought Bucknell University prominently to the notice of the country at large. He brought to the responsible position the energy, vigor, and tireless industry which are so characteristic of him, and by his personal efforts succeeded in securing an endowment of $200,000. In 1880 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Pres. Hill by Madison (now Colgate) University. In 1888 when Pres. Anderson resigned from the University of Rochester, he named Dr. Hill as the most capable person to succeed him. He accepted the charge and assumed the duties of his new office. In the meantime he had made a year's tour of Europe in company with Pres. G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University, Mass. His management of the affairs of the University of Rochester was eminently successful. The work of instruction was enlarged under his administration by the addition of more than forty new courses of study, and the faculty was increased about one-fourth. In 1896 he resigned to devote himself to literary work, but in 1898 he was appointed by Pres. Mc-

David J. Hill

Kinley assistant secretary of state. In 1902 he was appointed United States minister to Switzerland, a position he still holds (1904). His leading publications are: "The Science of Rhetoric" (1877); "Elements of Rhetoric and Composition" (1879); lives of Irving and Bryant for the "American Authors" series (1879); an edition of Jevon's "Logic" (1883); "Principles and Fallacies of Socialism" (1885); "Social Influence of Christianity, with Special Reference to Contemporary Problems" (1888); "Elements of Psychology" (1888); "Genetic Philosophy" (1893), and "Primer of Finance" (1896). The "Social Influence of Christianity" is a compilation of a series of lectures delivered before the Newton Theological Institution on the Merrill foundation. Many articles in leading magazines and reviews are also from his pen. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Rochester Academy of Science and a member of the Authors' Club of New York city, and other social, literary, and learned bodies. Pres. Hill was married, June 6, 1886, to Juliet Lewis, daughter of Judge Hezekiah B. Packer, of Williamsport, Pa.

BURTON, Henry Fairfield, educator and acting president of Rochester University (1898–1900), was born at Elyria, O., July 17, 1851, son of Nathan Smith and Sarah (Fairfield) Burton. His mother was the daughter of Micaiah and Hannah (Winne) Fairfield. His father, a Baptist clergyman, was descended from Capt. John Burton, who arrived at Salem, Mass., from England, in 1637. From John the line runs through Isaac, Jacob, and Isaac, to Judah, who married Huldah Stanton; their son Nathan married Molly Smith; their son Smith Burton married Elizabeth Wilcox and they were the parents of Nathan Smith Burton. Henry F. Burton's parents removed to Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1871. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1872, and began teaching as instructor in Greek and Latin in Denison University. In 1874 he became instructor in Latin in the University of Michigan; he studied philology at the University of Leipzig for two years (1875–77), and was then appointed assistant professor of Latin in the University of Rochester. In 1883 he was advanced to the full professorship, and still lectures in that capacity at the present time (1904). He studied in the University of Berlin during 1891–92. On June 14, 1898, he was appointed acting president of the University of Rochester, and continued to serve until July 1, 1900. Professor Burton is a member of the American Philological Association; the American Oriental Society; the Archæological Institute of America; the Genesee Valley, Fortnightly, and Alpha Chi Clubs, of Rochester. He was married in 1883 to Anna Cushing, daughter of Donald McKay, of Hamilton, Mass. She died in 1885, and in 1898 he was married to Marian Williams, daughter of Andrew Norton Perrin, of Rochester, N. Y. He has one son and one daughter.

RHEES, Rush, educator, third president of the University of Rochester, was born in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 8, 1860, son of John Evans and Annie Houghton (McCutchen) Rhees. His father, a flour merchant by occupation, was the son of Rev. Dr. Morgan John and Grace Wallis (Evans) Rhees, and grandson of Rev. Morgan John Rhees, who emigrated from Glamorganshire, Wales, to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1794. Rush Rhees obtained his early education in the public schools of Plainfield, N. J., and was graduated at Amherst College in 1883. He was Walker instructor in mathematics at Amherst for two years, and then entered the Hartford Theological Seminary, graduating there in 1888. In the following year he was chosen pastor of the Middle Street Baptist Church of Portsmouth, N. H., but resigned in 1892, to accept an appointment as associate professor of New Testament interpretation in the Newton Theological Institution, Newton Center, Mass. Two years thereafter he was made full professor, and served as such for six years. On July 1, 1900, he was elected president of the University of Rochester, to succeed Pres. Hill. After the latter's resignation in 1896, there were two acting presidents, Prof. Samuel A. Lattimore (1896–98), and Prof. Henry F. Burton (1898–1900). With Pres. Rhees' assumption of his duties, the doors of the college were opened to women, in accordance with a policy previously adopted by the trustees. The attendance of men students has remained equal to that which prevailed previous to this action. In 1902–03 (the third of the new departure) there were 74 women students, and a total enrollment of 242 students, and 20 men in the faculty. Dr. Rhees is a member of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis; the American Geographical Society; the Genesee Valley Club, of Rochester; and the Alpha Delta Phi Club, of New York city. Among his writings are "St. Paul's Experience as a Factor in His Theology" (1896); "The Life of Jesus of Nazareth, a Study" (1900); and important articles published in prominent periodicals. He obtained the degree of LL.D. from Amherst College in 1900, and D.D. from Colgate University in 1901. He was married at Northampton, Mass., July 6, 1899, to Harriet Chapin, daughter of Laurens Clark Seelye, president of Smith College, and has a son, Morgan John Rhees.

KENDRICK, Asahel Clark, Greek scholar, was born at Poultney, Rutland co., Vt., Dec. 7, 1809, son of Clark and Esther (Thompson) Kendrick. His father and his brother, James Ryland Kendrick, were Baptist clergymen. He was graduated at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., in 1831, and was appointed tutor at Hamilton Institution, of which his uncle, Dr. Nathaniel Kendrick, was then president. In 1832 he was elected professor of Greek and Latin there, but was relieved of the Latin department several years later. He held the chair of Greek until 1850, when he became professor of Greek at the University of Rochester, then just established. In 1852, he went to Europe to perfect his knowledge of Greek at the University of Athens, and also traveled in northern Greece, and through the Peloponnesus, devoting himself especially to the study of antiquities, beside visiting several Italian and German universities, and studying their educational methods. In 1854 he returned to his professorship at the University of Rochester, and in 1865–68, in addition to his usual duties, occupied the chair of Hebrew and New Testament interpretation at Rochester Theological Seminary. When the American committees were appointed to revise the authorized version of the Bible, he was one of the committee on New Testament revision. Dr. Kendrick was among the most noted Greek scholars of his time. He was ordained as a Baptist minister, but never held a pastorate. His published works include: "A Child's Book of Greek," "Introduction to the Greek Language," the "Greek Ollendorf" (1852); a revised edition of the English translation of Olshausen's "Commentary on the New Testament," annotated and partly retranslated (6 vols., 1853–58); "Echoes," metrical translations from the Greek and German (1855): "Life of Linus W. Peck;" "Life and Letters of Emily C. Judson" (1860); a translation of the "Epistle to the Hebrews," with notes, for Lange's "Commentary" (1867); "Our Poetical Favorites," edited (3 vols., 1870–80); an edition of Xenophon's "Anabasis," with notes (1873); a revision of Bullion's "Greek Grammar;" collaborated on the "Life of Rev. James S. Dickerson" (1879), and a revision with notes of Meyer's "Commentary on John" (1885). Dr. Kendrick was president of the American Philological Association in 1872–3. He died in Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1895.

PLATZEK, M. Warley, lawyer, was born at Lumberton, N. C., Aug. 27, 1854, son of Isaac and Sarah (Wilson) Platzek, both natives of Germany. His early education was received in the public schools of Fayetteville, N. C., and Richmond, Va. Before the age of twenty-one he became clerk of the council of Marion, S. C., and immediately upon attaining his majority was appointed assessor and treasurer. In 1873, he entered a lawyer's office, studying until 1875, when he was admitted to the South Carolina bar. Removing to New York city he continued his legal studies, and in 1876, he was graduated at the New York University with the degree of LL.B., delivering the class oration; and in the following June was admitted to the New York bar. For one year he served in the office of Judge Joseph P. Joachimson, after which he established an independent practice, making a specialty of corporation, commercial, and insolvency law, as well as the trial of jury cases. He has become well and favorably known as a trial lawyer, and his brilliant handling of important litigations has gained him an extensive clientele. Mr. Platzek has won in the literary-world many encomiums both as an author and lecturer, though of late years the press of his practice has precluded his presence on the platform. In his travels he has reached every habitable part of the globe, with the exception of Egypt, China, and Japan; and has gone beyond the North Cape as far as Spitzenberg. He is an enthusiastic Democrat, and in 1894, he was a Democratic delegate to the New York state constitutional convention, held at Albany, and acted on the educational and other important committees. He was a member of the examining committee of the law department in the New York University for twelve years; was president of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, four terms, and president of the Progress Club two years. He was one of the founders of the Educational Alliance of the city of New York; is president of the Supreme Lodge of the United States of the Order Kesher Shel Barzel, an endowment society which has expended over $2,500,000 in charity; he is one of the governors of the Democratic Club of New York; one of the executive committee of the State Bar Association; a member of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, the Mt. Sinai Hospital, the St. John's Guild, the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, the Educational Alliance, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Hebrew Free Schools, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Hebrew Sheltering and Guardian Society, the Jewish Publication Society, the American Jewish Historical Society, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the Jewish Theological Seminary, and he is a director of the Montefiore Home.

PALMER, Innis Newton, soldier, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Mar. 30, 1824. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy, July 1, 1846, being assigned to the mounted rifles as a brevet second lieutenant. He served in the Mexican war with distinction, and was engaged at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Chapultepec (where he was wounded), and in the assault and capture of the City of Mexico. For his conduct at the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, he was brevetted first lieutenant, Aug. 20, 1847, and for his services at Chapultepec, he received the brevet of captain, Sept. 13, 1847. After the war he served in Missouri till 1849, when he accompanied his regiment to Oregon City and from there to Fort Vancouver, Wash. On Jan. 27, 1853, he was commissioned first lieutenant, and on Mar. 3, 1855, was promoted captain in the 2nd cavalry. From Washington territory he was ordered to Texas, where he remained till the beginning of the civil war, serving on frontier and scouting duty. He was made major, Apr. 25, 1861, and participated in the first battle of Bull Run, receiving the brevet of lieutenant-colonel for his gallantry. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, Sept. 23, 1861, and was assigned to the command of a brigade in the 4th corps, army of the Potomac. In the Peninsula campaign of 1862, he was engaged at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Glendale, and Malvern Hill. He was employed till December, 1862, in organizing the New Jersey and Delaware volunteers, and as superintendent of the camps of drafted men in Philadelphia, Pa. In the operations in North Carolina he was in command of the first division, 18th corps, from January to July, 1863; of the district of Pamlico, July 10–25, 1863; of the 18th army corps, July 25 till Aug. 18, 1863; of the defenses of New Berne, from August, 1863, to April, 1864; and of the districts of North Carolina and Beaufort, till June, 1865. He took part in Gen. Sherman's movements through the Carolinas, and in the engagement at Kingston. He received the brevets of colonel and brigadier-general, United States army, and that of major-general of volunteers, Mar. 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, and on Jan. 15, 1866, he was mustered out of the volunteer service. On June 9, 1868, he was made colonel of the 2nd cavalry, and served in command of various posts in Kansas, Dakota, Nebraska, and Wyoming, until his retirement, Mar. 20, 1879. Gen. Palmer died at Chevy Chase, Md., Sept. 10, 1900.

BONNER, John, editor, was born in Quebec, Can., June 16, 1828, son of John and Mary I.

(Noyes) Bonner, of English descent. He was educated at King's College, Canada, where he was graduated B.A., in 1846. He studied law, medicine, and journalism in Paris, France, for six years. Returning to America, he was employed by James Gordon Bennett, Sr., on the New York "Herald," as editorial writer. When "Harper's Weekly" was founded by Messrs. Harper Bros., in 1857, he became its first editor, a position he held until 1863, when he was succeeded by Henry M. Alden. He was financial editor of the "Herald" for awhile, resided in Leadville, Colo., and removed to San Francisco in 1884, where he wrote for the "Chronicle" and "Call." He was the author of a "Set of Child's Histories of Rome, Greece, United States, France, and Spain," published by Harper Bros., and during the editorship of "Harper's Weekly," he published the poem "Beautiful Snow," which won great admiration and interest. He was married in Quebec, Can., to Mary G., daughter of William Sewell, and had six children. His daughter Geraldine was born in Staten Island in 1870. She was educated in San Francisco, and at the early age of seventeen began contributing to the San Francisco "Argonaut," with which she is still connected as dramatic critic and foreign correspondent. She has contributed a number of short stories to "Harper's Magazine," "Collier's Weekly," "Lippincott's Magazine," etc., under the pen name of "Hard Pan." John Bonner died in San Francisco, May 7, 1899.

KENDALL, Edward Hale, architect, was born in Boston, Mass., July 31, 1842, son of Abel and Anne (Richards) Kendall, and a descendant of Francis Kendall, of Westmoreland, Eng., who settled at Woburn, Mass., in 1640, and whose great-grandson, Samuel Kendall, was a lieutenant in the revolutionary war. He was educated at the Boston Latin School, and traveled extensively studying languages, art, and architecture in Paris, France (1858-59), under special tutorship; after studying his profession for five years in the office of Bryant & Gilman, Boston, he moved to New York city in 1865. There he designed the Equitable Building, as originally built in 1869; was architect of the German Savings Bank; the Washington Building; the Gorman Building; the houses of Robert and Ogden Goelet; the Methodist Book Concern, and many other buildings in that city. He was consulting architect of Washington bridge over the Harlem river, and he erected extensive buildings at Port-au-Prince, and in Lima, Peru. He was first elected president of the New York chapter, American Institute of Architects, in 1884, and served for five years following; was vice-president of the American Fine Arts Society, 1891-92; and was fourth president of the American Institute of Architects (1892-93). He was chosen to preside over the World's Convention of Architects at Chicago, in 1893. He was a kindly companion of refined tastes and unfailing consideration for others. He was married in 1879 to Lydia, daughter of Dr. Caspar Wistar, of Philadelphia, and left two sons. He died in New York city, Mar. 10, 1901.

HEINZEN, Karl Peter, author and journalist, was born at Grevenbroich, near Düsseldorf, Germany, Feb. 22, 1809. He studied medicine at the University of Bonn, but in 1827 was expelled for a revolutionary speech. Two years later, as a noncommissioned officer he accompanied the Dutch troops to Batavia. Returning in 1831, he secured employment, first in the custom-house department, and afterward with an Aachen fire-insurance company; meantime contributing to the "Leipziger Allgemeine Zeitung," and to the "Rheinische Zeitung." His articles brought him into conflict with the German censor, and when the said journals were also suppressed for their radicalism, Heinzen published a book containing a bitter arraignment of the governmental powers, entitled "Die Preussische Bureaukratie" (1845). It was immediately confiscated by the authorities, and the writer, to escape arrest on a legal indictment, fled to Belgium, and thence to Switzerland. Compelled to quit the latter place he came to New York city in 1848, where he founded the "Schnellpost," and very soon returned to Germany to promote the revolution of that year. Upon the failure of the uprising in Baden, he proceeded to Strassburg, and there continued his revolutionary agitation. During the second Baden insurrection in 1849, Heinzen appeared at the head of a party of volunteers on the place of action. The insurgents being again defeated, he fled the second time to New York. In 1853, he removed to Louisville, Ky., where he founded the "Pionier." In 1859, he settled permanently in Boston, and for twenty years edited this paper which became the bulwark of German radical thought in America. His German and English pamphlets, numbering sixty-seven, are a powerful vindication of radicalism and his satires and criticisms of what he held to be wrong are written in the bitterest and most scathing terms. His collected works are published in Boston, in three volumes (1864-67). Among those issued separately are: "Gedichte" (1841); "Dr. Nebel, oder Gelehrsamkeit und Leben," a comedy (1841); "Lustspiele" (1872); "Sechs Briefe an einem frommen Mann" (1866); "The Rights of Women and the Sexual Relations" (1891); "Die Deutchen und die Amerikaner" (1867); "The True Character of Humboldt," an oration delivered at the German Humboldt festival in Boston (1869); and "Teutscher Radikalismus in Amerika," a collection of lectures delivered in 1867-71. He died in Boston, Nov. 12, 1880.

GRAYSON, William, soldier and senator, was born in Prince William county, Va., in 1736, son of Benjamin and Susannah (Monroe) Grayson. His father emigrated from Dumfries, Scotland, to Dumfries, Prince William co., Va., and his mother was an aunt of Pres. James Monroe. He was graduated at the University of Oxford, England; studied law at the Temple, London; and began his practice in Virginia. On Nov. 11, 1774, a company was formed in Prince William county, called the Independent Company of Cadets. They chose William Grayson for their captain, and adopted as their motto "Aut liber aut nullus." On Aug. 24, 1776, he was appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Washington; and on Jan. 1, 1777, became colonel of the regiment known as Grayson's Additional Continental Regiment, organized by him. His brother, the Rev. Spence Grayson, officiated as chaplain of this regiment. Col. Grayson distinguished himself at the battle of Monmouth, when he commanded his regiment in the

advance corps, displaying great valor. During 1780–81 he served as a commissioner on the board of war; and while the army was stationed at Valley Forge he was appointed a commissioner to treat with Sir William Howe, respecting prisoners. At the close of the war he returned to his native state, where he was elected a member of the continental congress in 1784, serving three years. In 1788 he was sent to the Virginia convention called for the purpose of considering the Constitution of the United States; and with Patrick Henry opposed the instrument. With Richard Henry Lee, he was chosen a senator from Virginia to the first congress, which met on Mar. 4, 1789. He took his seat on May 21st, and on Aug. 7th was granted leave of absence, in order to recuperate his health; but he died at Dumfries, Va., Mar. 12, 1790.

PRICE, Thomas Randolph, teacher, was born in Richmond, Va., Mar. 18, 1839, son of Thomas Randolph and Christian Elizabeth (Hale) Price, and a descendant of a Welsh family that settled in Virginia in 1715. He was educated at private schools at Richmond, and was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1858. He continued his studies in literature and philology at the University of Berlin, 1859, and the University of Kiel. During 1859–61, he took the regular course in Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin, spending the winter of 1861–62 in Athens, Greece, studying Greek and archæology. He returned home in December, 1862, to enlist in the Confederate army, and as a lieutenant of engineers and afterward captain, he served on the staff of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, and subsequently on the staff of Gen. Gilmer. In 1866, he was made associate principal of the University School, Richmond, Va., and became professor of Greek and Latin at Randolph-Macon College in 1869. He was transferred to the then newly established professorship of English language and literature in 1870, and his development of that department attracted much attention in the educational world and led to the establishment of similar professorships throughout the southern, western, and northern states. In 1876, he succeeded Dr. Gildersleeve, who had been transferred to Johns Hopkins University, as professor of Greek language and literature. In 1882, he was chosen to fill the new professorship of English language and literature in Columbia University, which position he still holds. He is a member of the Century Club; the University Club, and of many literary and philological societies; also president (1900–01), of the Modern Language Association of America. He has published papers on literary and scientific subjects in various periodicals. He was married, Dec. 26, 1867, to Lizzie Campbell, daughter of William S. Triplett, of Virginia, and has one child.

SMITH, John Eugene, soldier, was born in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, Aug. 3, 1816, son of John Bander Smith, an officer who had served under Napoleon, and after his downfall, emigrated to the United States in 1816. Young John received an academic education in Philadelphia, Pa., and learned the jeweler's trade. He went to St. Louis, Mo., in 1833, and in 1838, removed to Galena, Ill., where he followed his vocation till 1860, when he was elected treasurer of Jo Daviess county, Ill. In 1861, he was appointed an aid on the staff of Richard Yates, governor of Illinois, and was engaged in organizing and forwarding troops till July of that year, when he recruited the 45th Illinois volunteers, (which was known as the "Washburn Lead Mine regiment,") of which he was made colonel, July 23, 1861. He joined the army of the Tennessee; took part in the capture of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, and distinguished himself at the battle of Shiloh, and in the siege of Corinth. On Nov. 29, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, and was assigned to the command of the eighth division, left wing, of the 16th corps. In the Vicksburg campaign he served with distinction leading the third division, 17th corps, and on the march to the relief of Chattanooga, he was transferred, with his division to the 15th corps, with which he remained, taking part in all the operations of the army of the Tennessee, till the close of the war. He was engaged at the battle of Missionary Ridge; in the Atlanta and Carolina campaigns; and at the battle of Bentonville, N. C. He received the brevets of brigadier-general and major-general, United States army, for gallant and meritorious services at Vicksburg, Miss., and Savannah, Ga.; he also received the brevet of major-general of volunteers for faithful and efficient services, and gallantry in action. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, Apr. 30, 1866, and was appointed colonel of the 27th infantry, July 28, 1866. While the consolidation of regiments was taking place in 1869, he was on duty in the war department at Washington, D. C., serving as a member of the board investigating claims for depredations during the war. He was assigned to the command of the 14th infantry, Dec. 20, 1870, and was stationed in the far West, being engaged in numerous encounters with the Indians, till May 19, 1881, when he was retired from active service. Gen. Smith died in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 29, 1897.

STINESS, John Henry, jurist, was born in Providence, R. I., Aug. 9, 1840, son of Philip Bessom and Mary Marsh Stiness. His first American ancestor was his great-grandfather, Samuel Stiness, who served in Col. Glover's regiment in the war of the revolution, and his grandfather, Samuel Stiness, was sailing-master of the schooner Growler, on Lake Ontario in the war of 1812. His mother was the daughter of John and Lucy (Blake) Marsh, of Douglas, Mass. His early education was received in the public schools of Providence, at the University Grammar School, and at Brown University, in the class of 1861. He joined the United States army, in October, 1861, as second lieutenant, Co. K, 2nd New York artillery, in which he served until November, 1862, and participated in the second battle of Bull Run. Returning to Rhode Island, he was admitted to the bar in 1865, and commenced the practice of law. He was elected an associate justice of the Rhode Island supreme court in 1875, and held that position until 1900, when he became chief justice. In 1876, he received the degree of A.M., and in 1893, the degree of LL.D., from Brown University. Judge Stiness is the author of "History of Lotteries in Rhode Island" (1896); "Two Centuries of Liquor Legislation in Rhode Island" (1882); "Civil Changes in the State" (1897); "The Bible a Revelation" (1901). He was a fellow of Brown University; president of the Rhode Island Historical Society; trustee, Providence public library; and member of the commission on uniform state laws.

Judge Stiness was married, Nov. 19, 1868, to Maria Eliza, daughter of William D. Williams, of Providence, and a descendant of Roger Williams. They have two children, Flora Brown (Stiness), Tilden, and Henry Williams Stiness.

PARKER, Thomas, clergyman, was born in Wiltshire, England, June 8, 1595, son of Robert Parker, an eminent scholar and Puritan divine. He was admitted to Oxford College, but because his father had been exiled, he went to Dublin to study under the celebrated Dr. Usher, and later at the University of Leyden, where he was graduated in 1614. He subsequently returned to England, preached for a time in Newbury, and in 1634, emigrated to New England, settling at Agawam (now Ipswich). With his relatives, James and Nicholas Noyes, he headed a party of immigrants to the banks of the Ouascacunquen river, and founded a town, which the colonists called Newbury, after the English residence of their leader; they also named the river Parker, in his honor. This settlement also embraced the territory of the present city of Newburyport, which was set off and incorporated as a separate town in 1764. Parker was installed as pastor of the first church at Newbury, with James Noyes as assistant, and he held this charge until his death. These two scholars also conducted the first school, superintending the preliminary education of young men destined for Harvard College, not a few of whom afterward became distinguished in the annals of Massachusetts. In his last years he was afflicted with total blindness, which, however, did not prevent him from preaching and even teaching the languages from memory. He was one of the profoundest Oriental scholars of his time, and was familiar with Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Arabic. He was a prolific writer, some of his works being written in Hebrew, but most of them remaining in manuscripts, probably from his inability to revise them. His published works include: "A Letter on Church Government" (1644); "The Prophesies of Daniel Expounded" (1649); "Methodus Gratiæ Divinæ" (1657); and "Theses de Traductione Peccatoris ad Vitam" (1664). He died in Newbury, Mass., Apr. 24, 1677.

MUTER, George, first chief justice of Kentucky (1792–1803). Nothing is known of his early life. During the revolution he commanded a ship of war, and also served as a soldier in Kentucky. In 1786, he was chosen chief justice of the Kentucky district (Virginia), his associates being Samuel McDowell and Henry Innes. In 1785–89, he was a member of all the conventions held at Danville for the purpose of organizing a state, and in 1785, was delegated to present the petition to the Virginia legislature. He was a member of the first state constitutional convention (1792), and an elector to choose the first state governor and senators. Upon the organization of the state government he became chief justice of the supreme court of appeals, and held the office for fourteen years. After he retired in 1803, the legislature voted him a pension of $300 per year; but the succeeding legislature passed a repealing act over the governor's veto, claiming that such a precedent would destroy the fabric of the commonwealth. The remainder of his life was spent in the family of Chief Justice Thomas Todd, and he died without issue.

STEBBINS, Rufus Phineas, clergyman, was born at Wilbraham, Mass., Mar. 3, 1810, son of Luther and Lucina (Stebbins) Stebbins, and a descendant of Rowland Stebbins (or Stebbing), who came from Cambridge, England, in 1634, and settled first at Boston, and later at Springfield, Mass. He attended school at Wilbraham; was graduated at Amherst College in 1834, and at the Harvard Divinity School in 1837. In September of the latter year he was ordained pastor of the Unitarian Society at Leominster, Mass., where he remained until 1844, when he became pastor at Meadville, Pa., occupying that pulpit until 1849. In 1844–56, he was also president of the Meadville Theological School; in 1857–63, pastor at Woburn, Mass.; in 1871–77, pastor at Ithaca, N. Y., and from 1877 until his death he occupied a pastorate at Newton Center, Mass. He was president of the American Unitarian Association in 1862–63, and while holding this position raised by his personal efforts the sum of $100,000 for the uses of the association. Dr. Stebbins was the author of several works of an historical or religious character; among them "A Study of the Pentateuch:" "A Common-Sense View of the Old Testament," and a "History of Wilbraham." The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Harvard University. He was married, Sept. 11, 1837, to Eliza, daughter of Nathaniel Livermore, of Cambridge, Mass., and had one son, Nathaniel Livermore Stebbins. He died at Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 13, 1885.

THOMAS, Henry Goddard, soldier, was born at Portland, Me., Apr. 5, 1837, son of William Widgery Thomas, and a descendant of Isaiah Thomas, the publisher of the first Bible in New England. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1858: he read law in the office of Judge Edward Fox, at Portland, Me.; and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He practiced his profession till the outbreak of the civil war, when he entered the Federal service as captain in the 5th Maine volunteers, and took part in the first battle of Bull Run. He was made captain in the 11th United States infantry, Aug. 5, 1861, and was engaged in Massachusetts in the recruiting service, and as mustering and disbursing officer, till October, 1862, when he joined his regiment in the field. He was commissioned colonel of the 79th United States colored troops, Mar. 20, 1863 (he was the first regular officer to accept the command of a colored regiment), and participated in the actions at Bristoe, Rappahannock, and Brandy Stations. He then organized the 19th colored infantry, of which he was made colonel, Jan. 16, 1864. He was placed in command of Camp Stanton, Md., and afterward of Camp Birney, in Baltimore, Md., and on Apr. 20th of that year, he was assigned to the command of the second brigade, fourth division, 9th corps, army of the Potomac. In the Richmond campaign of 1864, he served with distinction, leading his brigade in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, and in the siege of Petersburg; receiving the brevet of major, for gallantry at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864, and the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, July 30th, for his conduct in front of Petersburg. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Nov. 30, 1864, and as commander of the third brigade, first division, 25th corps, he took part in all the subsequent operations of that corps till the close of the war. On Mar. 13, 1865, he received the brevets of colonel and brigadier-general, United States army, and

H G Thomas Jr.

that of major-general of volunteers for gallant and meritorious conduct during the war, and he was mustered out of the volunteer service, Jan. 15, 1866. He was honorably mentioned by Gen. Howard for conduct at Bull Run; and by Gen. Burnside for conspicuous gallantry before Petersburg. He became captain in the 20th infantry, Sept. 21, 1866. was promoted major, Oct. 22, 1876, and served on frontier duty in Dakota and Wyoming, except a detail in Philadelphia, during the centennial exhibition in 1876. In 1878, he was transferred to the pay department, and remained in that service until he was retired, July 2, 1891. In 1884, he was present at the military maneuvers in Sweden and Norway as the guest of the king. He is the author of the military chapter in the work on "Sweden and the Swedes," by his brother, William W. Thomas, Jr., the U. S. minister to Sweden and Norway. Gen. Thomas died in Oklahoma, Jan. 23, 1897.

Cornelius Hedges.

HEDGES, Cornelius, lawyer, was born at Westfield, Hampden co., Mass., Oct. 28, 1831, son of Dennis and Alvena (Noble) Hedges. His father was a native of Middletown, Conn., a member of the Hedges family of Long Island, and his mother was descended from the revolutionary stock. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native town, and was graduated at Yale College in 1853. For a year after quitting college he was a teacher in an academy at Easton, Conn., after which he studied law with Hon. Edward B. Gillette in his native town. The year 1855 he spent in the Harvard Law School, but without graduating was admitted to the bar. In 1857, he removed to Independence, Ia., and began the practice of law. Becoming involved in the land loan business, he suffered in the Iowa panic of 1859, and returned to the East, where for two years he resumed teaching. In 1864, he crossed the plains to Helena, Mont., which has been his home since 1865. There he resumed the practice of law; was U. S. attorney and reporter of the supreme court, and for two terms was probate judge of Lewis and Clark county. In 1874, he was the Republican candidate for congress, and was for four years member of the first state senate. He organized the first Masonic lodge in Helena in 1865; was grand master in 1870, and since 1872 has been grand secretary, and ever since has written all the correspondence reports for all the grand bodies. In 1870, he was one of an exploring party to visit the Geyser basin of the Upper Yellowstone, and made the first suggestion for the establishment of the Yellowstone National Park. For six years Mr. Hedges was superintendent of public instruction, and has always taken a leading part in educational work and organizing public libraries — that of Helena, of which he is still president, has upward of 30,000 volumes. In 1899, he received the complimentary vote of his party for U. S. senator. For many years Mr. Hedges was a daily contributor to the Helena "Herald," and he assisted in the organization of the Montana Historical Society in 1895, being its first president. He is interested in mining and in many other financial interests. He was married, in 1857, to Edna Layette Smith, of Southington, Conn., and had eight children.

JACKSON, John Brinckerhoff, diplomat, was born in Newark, N. J., Aug. 19, 1862, son of Frederick Wolcott and Nannie (Nye) Jackson. He is a lineal descendant from Oliver Wolcott, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and several of his ancestors emigrated from England in the first half of the 17th century. He was educated in private schools and completed his preparatory training at Newark Academy in 1879. After a competitive examination he received an appointment as cadet-midshipman in the United States navy, in September, 1879, and was graduated at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., in June, 1883. His first duty was with the home squadron, but being later ordered to the European squadron, he served as a junior aid to Rear Adm. Baldwin, commanding, and as officer on the United States steamer Lancaster. Returning to America, he passed the final graduation examination at Annapolis in June, 1885, and was commissioned an ensign, being then on duty at the torpedo station at Newport, R. I., and at the naval ordnance proving grounds, at Annapolis. He resigned from the navy in June, 1886, and on completing his law studies in New York city, was admitted to the bar in February, 1889. In December, 1890, he was appointed second secretary of the United States legation, at Berlin, and was promoted secretary of the embassy in November, 1894. He continued to act as chargé d'affaires at different times, and conducted the embassy from the time of Gen. Runyon's death until the qualification of Ambassador Uhl. In 1902 he was appointed U. S. minister to Greece. In 1886 he was married to Florence A., daughter of Matthew Baird, of Philadelphia.

DAWSON, William W., physician, was born in Berkeley county, Va., Dec. 19, 1828, son of John Dawson, a manufacturer and farmer, who settled in Greene county, Va., in 1830. The son received a good classical education, and while a student attained some reputation as a lecturer on geology and natural history. After studying medicine under his brother, Dr. John Dawson of Columbus, O., he was graduated at the Ohio Medical College in 1850, and then pursued some special studies in the Commercial Hospital of Cincinnati. He was professor of anatomy in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery (1853–56); held the same chair in the Medical College of Ohio (1860–64); lectured upon clinical surgery in the Cincinnati hospitals, and was professor of surgery in the Ohio Medical College (1871–81). In 1871 he was appointed surgeon to the Good Samaritan Hospital. He was president of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine in 1869; of the State Medical Society in 1871, and of the American Medical Association in 1888–89. Dr. Dawson published a pamphlet on "Chloroform Deaths" (1871), which attracted much attention here and abroad, being favorably reviewed by the "Edinburgh Medical Journal," and his treatise, "Nephrotomy," was widely quoted in European journals. He was married to Margaret Yates, daughter of Dr. Jasper Hand of Hillsboro, and granddaughter of Gen. Edward Hand, a revolutionary officer. He died in Cincinnati, Feb. 16, 1893.

DESTRÉHAN, Jean Noel, senator, was born about 1780. He was a citizen of Louisiana before the admission of that state to the Union; and in 1805 assisted in the compilation of a pamphlet which attacked the territorial government. At the convention of 1811 he voted against the application of Louisiana for admission to statehood; but the movement was successful, and Destréhan was appointed on the constitutional committee notwithstanding his adverse vote. With seven others, he drew up the Louisiana Constitution, and upon the organization of the new state, was chosen its first representative in the United States senate. He was elected senator, Sept. 3, 1812, for the term ending Mar. 3, 1817, but resigned before the opening of congress.

DURFEE, Thomas, jurist, was born at Tiverton, Newport co., R. I., Feb. 6, 1826, eldest son of Job and Judith (Borden) Durfee, and descendant of Thomas Durfee, who came to this country from England in the middle of the 17th century, and settled on the island of Rhode Island while the Warwick charter of 1643 was in force. He was educated at the private school of Rev. James Richardson, at East Greenwich, and was graduated at Brown University in 1846. He at once entered upon the study of law in the office of Charles F. Tillinghast and Charles S. Bradley; was admitted to the bar in 1848 and began the practice of his profession in Providence. In 1849 he was appointed reporter to the supreme court and published the larger part of Vol. I and the whole of Vol. II, and served five years as presiding magistrate, until 1860, when he retired. In 1863 he served in the state legislature, and though it was his first year in the house, he was chosen speaker. He was an active supporter of the government during the war, by both voice and pen; was the chairman of the Rhode Island delegation to the national Republican convention at Baltimore which nominated Lincoln for a second term, and was by appointment of associates president of the delegation. In 1865 he was a member of the state senate; in June, 1865, was chosen associate justice of the supreme court, and on Feb. 6, 1875, became chief justice to succeed George A. Brayton, retiring after more than twenty-five years' service on the bench. He was the author of a work on the "Law of Highways" (1857); a volume of verse, "The Village Picnic and Other Poems" (1872); a paper entitled "Gleanings from the Judicial History of Rhode Island" (1883), and "Some Thoughts on the Constitution of Rhode Island" (1884). In 1897 he was chairman of a commission to revise the Constitution of the state. In 1875 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Brown University, in whose welfare he ever took a deep interest as a member of the college corporation, trustee, chancellor, and fellow. Judge Durfee was married Oct. 29, 1857, to Sarah J., daughter of John and Sarah (Tiffany) Slater, and had one son, Samuel Slater Durfee. He died in Providence, R. I., June 6, 1901.

COLE, Orsamus, jurist, was born in Cazenovia, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1819. He was graduated at Union College, in 1843, and taking up the study of law he was admitted to the bar and removed to Wisconsin, where he practiced his profession. He was appointed U. S. judge for the Wisconsin territory, and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1847. He was elected to congress as a Whig in 1848, serving one term, and was a vigorous opponent of the compromise measures of 1850. In 1855 he was elected by the Republicans to the supreme bench of the state, and was re-elected in 1861, 1867, 1873, 1879, and 1889. He was made chief justice of the state in 1880, and held that position until his death, which occurred in Madison, Wis., in 1892.

SOMMERVILLE, Maxwell, glyptologist, was born at Clarksburg, Va., May 1, 1829, son of Dr. Maxwell and Mary Fulton (McAlpin) Sommerville. He was educated in the public and high schools of Philadelphia. His grandfather, James McAlpin, owned a collection of Greek gems, and becoming interested in the study of gem archæology, he began to make a collection of cameos, intaglios, antique pastes, and all specimens of the lapidary's art that bore historical significance. To this end he visited the rare collections of museums and dealers, throughout the world. He traveled frequently in Turkey, Syria, and Egypt; the islands of the Mediterranean, Kabyia, the Libyan Desert, Ceylon, India, Burmah, Siam, China, Japan, and the Hawaiian Islands. Over thirty years were devoted to this quest, and gems of well-accredited authenticity, of great antiquity, and of rare beauty, fell into his hands, constituting one of the most celebrated collections in the world. They were exhibited in the Metropolitan Museum of Art for three years, and were finally placed in the Archæological Museum of the University of Pennsylvania. He became professor of glyptology in that university in 1894. He created and installed an Indian museum in connection with the university, and erected therein a Buddhist temple large enough for actual use. During his travels, Prof. Sommerville has become known to the greatest theologians of eastern Asia; and he is one of the exceedingly few white men ever admitted to the slightest degree of intimacy. Even in the most northern part of Burmah, he visited the Buddhist temples, and procured interesting material for his practical illustration of Buddhist places of worship. He has purchased from Asiatic priests and bishops divinities of curious designs in bronze and wood, as well as various paraphernalia of the temples. His life work has made him the master of many languages. He is now vice-president of the department of archæology and palæontology in the University of Pennsylvania, and a member of a large number of scientific societies in both Europe and the United States. He is the author of "Engraved Gems" (1877); "Engraved Gems, Their Place in the History of Art" (edition de luxe, 1890; a popular edition, 1902); "Siam on the Meinam" (1897); "Sands of Sahara" (1901); "A Wanderer's Legend" (1902); "Joliffe" (1903); and has written many monographs on such subjects as the "Triumph of Constantine," "Jupiter Aegiochus," "Grand Cameo of France," and the "Buddhist Temple." Prof. Sommerville has been twice married, and has no children.

Maxwell Sommerville

CHINN, Thomas W., was a native of Kentucky, where he was educated and studied law. He removed to the state of Louisiana, practiced his profession in New Orleans, and was elected a representative to congress in that state, serving from 1839–41. In 1849 he was appointed chargé d'affaires to the two Sicilies, serving one year, when he was superseded by Edward J. Morris.

SHERWOOD, Thomas Russell, jurist, was born at Pleasant Valley, Ulster co., N. Y., Mar. 28, 1827, of French and English ancestry. He attended the public schools of Monroe county, N. Y., and Macedon Center and Canandaigua Academies. After teaching several terms, he commenced the study of the law, in 1848, with Gen. Ira Bellows, of Pittsford, N. Y., where he remained one year, and then entered the office of Jared and George Wilson at Canandaigua. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, and practiced his first year at Port Jervis, N. Y., in partnership with Judge William H. Smith. In 1852, he removed to Kalamazoo, Mich. For two years his partner was Judge J. L. Hawes, and from 1870–80, John M. Edwards; the firm of Edwards & Sherwood being a leading one of the state. In 1861, he assisted in raising the 13th Michigan infantry, and otherwise advanced the Union cause. Originally a Democrat, he served for four years as city attorney for Kalamazoo, was nominated twice for prosecuting attorney, and once for probate judge, and in 1875, refused to become candidate for circuit judge in his district. In 1878, he was the unsuccessful nominee of the national Greenback party for congress, being defeated by J. C. Burrows, and in 1883, upon a Union ticket, (Democratic and National) was elected justice of the supreme court of the state. In 1888–89, he served as chief justice. In 1853, he was married to Anna M. Wallace, of Rochester, N. Y., and had one son and two daughters.

SITTIG, Lena Wilson, philanthropist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1855, daughter of Joseph and Christiana (Vandervort) Wilson. Her father was a book critic and assisted Benjamin Lossing in his "Child's History of the United States." When she was quite small, her parents removed to Bayonne, N. J., where she spent her childhood, taught only by her father. She was never sent to school, but to please the village children, after study hours, she wrote children's stories, which she afterward read to the delighted little ones. These have been illustrated, put in book form and distributed in nursery schools as model children's stories. Pity and sympathy for the poor have been a strong trait in her nature since early childhood. She was married in 1877, to Frank Sittig, and in 1884, they took up their residence in Brooklyn. Here Mrs. Sittig experienced her first great sorrow in the loss of her child, and she resolved to consecrate her life to little children. Her first efforts on a large scale were directed to the making of pillows and pads, and furnishing them to the Brooklyn Seaside Home, being assisted in this work by the generosity of a wholesale merchant who furnished the material. Although she tried not to reveal her identity, she soon became known in wider circles, and among others, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher interested himself greatly in her work. Mrs. Sittig assisted in organizing the first Women's Press Club in 1893 in this country, with Jennie June (Mrs. Croly), Mrs. Sidney Rosenfeld, Mrs. Mary Bryan, Mrs. Frank Leslie, and others. In 1892 she founded the Christmas Tree Society in Brooklyn. By request of a newspaper, she invited thousands of children to the Brooklyn rink to gladden their hearts by a huge Christmas tree and to distribute gifts among them. The gifts were of little value but she did the best possible under the circumstances. Once started, the idea never left her and she improved the Christmas benefactions each succeeding year; now (1904), she counts her colaborers by hundreds.

Lena Wilson Sittig

SMITH, William, jurist, was born in Northhamptonshire, Eng., Feb. 2, 1655. At the age of twenty he was appointed governor of Tangiers, whence the name of "Tangiers Smith," as he was sometimes called. During the administration of Gov. Dongan, he came to New York, became a member of the council of Gov. Sloughter, and at the creation of the supreme court was made its second justice. At the same time he was appointed judge or delegate of the prerogative court of Suffolk county. He became chief justice in 1692, holding the office throughout the administration of Gov. Fletcher. He was supplanted, Oct. 30, 1700, by Stephanus Van Cortlandt, but was restored in the following November. In January, 1701, he gave way to Abraham de Peyster, and upon the flight of Judge Atwood in 1702, Judge Smith again was appointed chief justice (June 9, 1702), and served until the following April. He was a resident of Suffolk county, where he died, Feb. 18, 1705.

HEREFORD, Frank, senator, was born in Fauquier county, Va., July 4, 1825, son of Francis and Sarah Katharine Stewart (Foote) Hereford, and grandson of Francis Hereford, who served in the revolutionary army under Gen. Lafayette. He was graduated at McKendree College in 1845, studied law, and in 1849 went to California, where he practiced his profession with success and served as district attorney of Sacramento, 1855–57. Returning to the East in 1866, he settled at Union, Monroe co., W. Va., where he practiced law, and was elected to congress, beginning in March, 1871. He was a member of the committees on public lands, militia, and territories, and chairman of the committee on commerce. He retired from the house of representatives in January, 1877, to accept an election to the United States senate, where he served until Mar. 3, 1881, filling the place of Allen T. Caperton, deceased, which had been temporarily filled by Samuel Price. In the senate he was a member of the committee on claims, chairman of the committee on mines and mining, and he introduced many important bills, among them being those on river improvements; to remove political disabilities from all the citizens of the United States; and to promote the efficiency of the army. On July 23, 1872, he was married to Alice B., daughter of William Gaston Caperton, and had two sons and two daughters. Sen. Hereford died at Union, W. Va., Dec. 21, 1891.

BOWDITCH, Henry Pickering, physician and educator, was born in Boston, Mass., Apr. 4, 1840, son of Jonathan Ingersoll and Lucy Orne (Nichols) Bowditch, and grandson of Nathaniel Bowditch (q. v.). After completing the undergraduate course at Harvard College in 1861, he studied chemistry at the Lawrence Scientific School, and medicine at the Harvard Medical School, where he was graduated with the degree of M.D. in 1868. At the beginning of the civil war he joined the Federal forces as 2nd lieutenant of the 1st Massachusetts cavalry, and served till June 3, 1865, attaining the rank of major in the 5th Massachusetts cavalry. After the war he resumed his studies both at home and abroad, studying physiology first in France (1868), and then under Prof. Ludwig for two years in Leipsic, Germany. In 1871 he was appointed assistant professor, and in 1876 professor of physiology at the Harvard Medical School, and from 1883–93 he was dean of the faculty. Dr. Bowditch has attained prominence as a contributor on physiological subjects to the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal" and other medical publications, his specialty being the physiology of the nervous system and of the circulation. Among his more important productions are: "The Growth of Children" (1877); "Hints for Teachers of Physiology" (1889), "Is Harvard a University?" (1890); "Are Composite Photographs Typical Pictures?" (1894); "The Advancement of Medicine Research" (1896), and "The Medical School of the Future" (1900). He is a member of several medical associations, and of the National Academy of Science and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He also served on the Boston school board from 1877–81, and was trustee of the Boston public library from 1895–1902. In 1898 Edinburgh University conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., and Cambridge University, England, that of D.Sc. He was married at Leipsic, Germany, in 1871, to Selma, daughter of Theodore Knauth, the head of the banking house of Knauth, Nachod & Kühne, Leipsic and New York.

HYMAN, William Bryan, jurist, was born at Williamston, Martin co., N. C., Apr. 30, 1814, son of Samuel and Ann Gray (Bryan) Hyman, and grandson of John Hyman who came from Germany and married Sarah Moore, widow of John Southwick. After receiving a classical education at the College of North Carolina, he was admitted to the bar in 1839, and located for the practice of his profession at Alexandria, in the parish of Rapides. He soon acquired a large practice and, on Apr. 1, 1865, he was appointed by Gov. J. Madison Wells as chief justice of the Louisiana supreme court. His jurisdiction extended over that portion of the state within the Federal lines — the Hon. Edwin Thomas Merrick being chief justice over that portion within the Confederate lines, under Gov. Allen. Judge Hyman vacated the office when the new state Constitution was adopted in August, 1868, and was succeeded by the Hon. John Theodore Ludeling, who was chief justice until 1877. In 1871 he was appointed judge of Jefferson parish, serving until April, 1880, when the Constitution of 1879 went into force, abolishing the parish judgeship system. He was married June 7, 1847, to Hermenegildo, daughter of Andres Gonzales, of Alexandria, La. He died at Camp Parapet, Jefferson parish, Aug. 9, 1884.

IVES, Eli, physician, was born in New Haven, Conn., Feb. 7, 1779, son of Levi and Lydia (Auger) Ives, and a descendant of William Ives, one of the first settlers of Quinnipiac. His father (1750–1826) was a surgeon with Gen. Montgomery, at Quebec; he bore a lieutenant's commission in the campaign against Burgoyne, was a founder of the New Haven Medical Society, and was one of the editors of "Cases of Observation," said to be the first medical journal published in the United States. The son was prepared for college by Rev. A. R. Robbins, of Norfolk, Conn., and was graduated at Yale College in 1799. For two years he was rector of the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, and declining a tutorship at Yale, he began the study of medicine with his father, and with Dr. Eneas Munson, and attended the lectures of Drs. Rush and Wooster in Philadelphia. In 1801, he began to practice in New Haven with his father, and achieved success from the outset. In 1813, he assisted Dr. Silliman in founding the Yale Medical School, where he occupied the chair of materia medica and botany until 1829, and that of theory and practice of medicine, which he retained until he resigned in 1852 on account of infirmity. Dr. Ives devoted much time to the establishment of a botanical garden, on the east side of the college, and he founded and was for many years president of the Horticultural and Pomological Societies. He devoted especial attention to indigenous vegetable remedies, and he was among the first to apply chloroform to medical use, having administered it in 1831 by inhalation. In 1859–61, he was president of the American Medical Association; was a founder of the New Haven Medical Association; was president of the State Association, and was an active advocate of emancipation, temperance, and education. He contributed four articles to the "Journal of Science" and published an "Address Before the New Haven Horticultural Society." He was married on Sept. 17, 1805, to Maria, daughter of Dr. Nathan and Mary (Phelps) Beers, by whom he had five children, only two of whom survived him. Both his son, Levi Ives, and his grandson, Charles Linnaeus Ives, became prominent physicians in New Haven. Dr. Ives died in New Haven, Conn., Oct. 8, 1861.

Frank Gaiennie

GAIENNIE, Frank, merchant, was born in New Orleans, La., Feb. 9, 1841, son of Louis René and Natalie (Lafonta) Gaiennie, both natives of Louisiana. He was educated in public and private schools of his native city, and the Belwood Academy, near Natchitoches, La. At the age of seventeen he began his mercantile career, which was interrupted by the civil war. He enlisted in Co. G, 3rd Louisiana infantry, became second lieutenant in October, 1861, and first lieutenant in May, 1862. He participated in the battles of Wilson Creek, Pea Ridge, Iuka Springs, and the second Corinth; was taken prisoner at the siege of Vicksburg; and after being paroled and exchanged, continued to serve until the close of the war. In July, 1865, he obtained a position as clerk in New Orleans, and in 1866 became a partner in the firm of E. K. Converse & Co., from which he retired in 1873. He then removed to St. Louis, where he established the firm of Gaiennie & Marks, in the commission business. He has long been prominent in the Merchants' Exchange, of which he was elected a director in 1879, vice-president in 1882, and president in 1887. He was also vice-president of the National Board of Trade for three years, and was police commissioner from 1885–88. He was one of the original promoters and incorporators of the Confederate Home for Indigent Southern Soldiers, at Higginsville, Mo., and spared no efforts to raise the large sum of money necessary. He served as vice-president of the institution. Mr. Gaiennie was a Missouri commissioner to the Louisiana purchase exposition of 1904. He was married, Feb. 22, 1870, to Maria Louisa, daughter of Thomas S. Elder, of New Orleans, La., and has two daughters and four sons.

BAUMGARTEN, Gustav, physician, was born at Clausthal, Germany, June 1, 1837, where he received his preliminary education. In 1850 he came to this country, and in 1852 began the study of medicine at the St. Louis Medical College, graduating in 1856. He continued his studies at the Universities of Göttingen, Berlin, Prague, and Vienna, and commenced practice in St. Louis, in 1859. During the civil war he was assistant surgeon in the United States navy; he edited the "St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal" from 1868–

71, and two years afterward became professor of physiology at St. Louis Medical College, now the medical department of Washington University. In 1887 he was transferred to the chair of special pathology and therapeutics and later to that of practice of medicine. He is the author of various medical papers and of the articles on "Diffuse Affections of the Kidney," "Pulse," and "Sphygmograph" in Wood's "Reference Hand-book of the Medical Sciences." He is a member of the St. Louis Academy of Science since 1856, of the Association of American Physicians since 1886, and was president of the latter body in 1899. He was married in 1865 to Aminda Hillegeist.

FLANNAGAN, William Walker, banker, was born at Charlottesville, Va., in November, 1843, son of Benjamin C. and Virginia (Timberlake) Flannagan. He was educated at the Virginia Military Institute, and was graduated in 1863. He served throughout the civil war in the Confederate army, and returning to Charlottesville, was for ten years cashier of the Peoples' National Bank. Upon the organization of the Commercial National Bank in New York city, he became its cashier. In 1885 he submitted to the American Bankers' Association a paper suggesting the utilization of the tax upon bank circulation as a guarantee or safety fund for bank deposits. This paper was widely discussed and approved by the press all over the country, and the bill he proposed was introduced into congress. Since then the idea has been incorporated into several measures relating to national banks. In 1886 he was the first to suggest, in an open letter to the comptroller of the currency, the utilization of silver bullion as a basis for bank circulation, an idea that has been adopted in a somewhat changed form by a government circulation based on silver bullion. Mr. Flannagan became president of the Southern National Bank, New York city, on its organization in 1890, and ably filled the position, for which his education, training, and experience had fitted him. In 1894 he retired from the presidency, and in 1896, the bank went into liquidation. He, afterward organized and managed the Fruit Auction Co., of New York city, but sold out his interest in 1900. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Commercial Club, the Colonial Club, the Southern Society, the Arkwright Club, and the Confederate Veterans' Association. He is also a trustee of St. John's Guild. He was married in 1863, to Fannie, daughter of John W. and Rachel (Davis) Jordan, of Lexington, Va. They have two children; Dallas Flannagan, a lawyer of New York city, and Eva, wife of Heman J. Redfield, a banker of New York.

W W Flannagan

POTTS, Jonathan, surgeon, was born at Poysodickon, Berks co., Pa., Apr. 1, 1745, son of John Potts, an extensive planter and mill owner in Colebrookdale, Berks co., who is said to have erected the first mill on the Manatawny creek, near the present Pottstown. He resided here as early as 1752, the place then being known as Pottsgrove. The name was changed to Pottstown in 1829, after it had been surveyed and laid out into a town the previous September,— evidently in honor of the enterprising miller who is regarded as its founder. His son Jonathan received a classical education, and then accompanied Dr. Benjamin Rush to Edinburgh, Scotland, where he studied medicine. On returning to this country he was graduated at the College of Philadelphia in 1768, and three years later received the degree of M.D. for a thesis, entitled "De Febribus Intermittentibus Potantissimum Tertianis." He practiced in Reading, Pa., until the revolutionary war broke out, when he identified himself with the patriotic cause, became secretary of the Berks county committee of safety, and was a delegate to the Provincial convention at Philadelphia, Jan. 23, 1775. The following year he was appointed surgeon for Canada and Lake George. He subsequently served at the battle of Princeton, and being made medical director-general of the northern department in April, 1777, joined the army at Albany, N. Y. Upon being furloughed in November of the same year, he returned to Reading, but was soon afterward appointed by congress director-general of the hospitals of the middle department. He also served as surgeon of the first city troop of Philadelphia. Dr. Potts was a member of the American Philosophical Society from 1768 until the end of his life. He died in Reading, Pa., in October, 1781.

GRAY, George Zabriskie, clergyman and author, was born in New York city, July 14, 1838, son of John A. C. and Susan M. (Zabriskie) Gray. He was graduated at the University of New York in 1858, and studied at the Theological Seminary at Alexandria until the outbreak of the civil war, when he concluded his course at the theological school at Philadelphia, and was graduated in 1862. He was admitted to the diaconate by Bishop Horatio Potter in the same year, and ordained to the priesthood in 1863. After doing temporary clerical duty in several parishes, he was appointed rector of St. Paul's Church, Kinderhook, N. Y., in 1862, and rector of Trinity Church, at Bergen Point, N. J., in 1865, resigning in 1876 to become dean of the Episcopal Theological School, at Cambridge, Mass. Dean Gray was a loyal, broad and liberal-minded churchman, and as such left an ineffaceable impression of his personality upon the theological school of which he was so long the head. For many years he was one of the acknowledged leaders of the Episcopal church. He was of a genial temperament and acquired the respect and personal affection of the students with whom he came in contact, as he did of all others who knew him. He was benevolent and gave quiet and unostentatious assistance to many young men who needed help in beginning a career. In 1862 he was married to Kate, daughter of George Forrest, of New York. He published, besides poems, sermons, and addresses: "The Children's Crusade: an Episode of the Thirteenth Century" (1871), of which the "Saturday Review" wrote: "If we cannot think highly of Mr. Gray as a critical historian, we are obliged to him for giving us in an accessible form all that is known from various sources of this weird tale, which has never, we believe, been told so fully before;" "The Scriptural Doctrine of Recognition in the World to Come" (1875); "Husband and Wife; or, The Theory of Marriage and Its Consequences" (1885); and "The Church's Certain Faith," Baldwin lectures for 1889 (Boston, 1890). His brother, Albert Zabriskie Gray, born Mar. 2, 1840, was also a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was chaplain of the 4th Massachusetts cavalry during the civil war, and after holding various pastorates became warden of Racine College, Wisconsin, in 1882. He was associated with church reform work and reunion in Europe, that was undertaken by his church, and was a delegate to the general convention in 1886. George Z. Gray died at Sharon Springs, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1889.

CUFFEE, Paul, mariner and philanthropist, was born on one of the Elizabeth Islands, Dukes co., Mass., in 1759, son of an African slave and an Indian mother. He had a commanding presence, good abilities, much force of character, and was an esteemed member of the Society of Friends. He acquired wealth by voyaging and trading in his own vessel with a crew of his own color. He became interested in colonization, went to Sierra Leone in 1811, to examine the condition and prospects of that settlement, published a brief account of it the next year, and in 1815 he took thither thirty-eight negroes, all of them but eight at his own expense, and furnished them with means of subsistence till they should become self-supporting in their new home. He had in view other similar voyages of beneficence, but they were prevented by his death, Sept. 7, 1818.

GLASS, James W., artist, was born in Cadiz, Spain, in 1825. His father was an English merchant, who, at the time of James's birth, held the post of British consul at Cadiz. His mother was a Virginian. After coming to the United States he became a topographical draughtsman of the United States coast survey and fortification service, and while thus employed began drawing horses and other animals. This use of his pencil, as an engineer, cultivated a taste for an artistic career, and in 1845 he became a pupil of Daniel Huntington, in New York. In 1847 he went to London and began the earnest study of his special choice of the art, namely, the painting of horses and cattle scenes. In 1850 he exhibited his first notable picture at the British Institution, and some time afterward he produced a picture of the Duke of Wellington on horseback, which he called "The Last Return from Duty." It was so successful that a copy was ordered by the royal family, the original production being purchased by Lord Ellesmere. It was followed by several other illustrations of war scenes, and historical incidents, of such merit as to add new and special distinction to this sphere of American art. Among his more important canvasses are: "The Battle of Naseby;" "Safe;" "Edge Hill;" "Puritan and Cavalier;" "Royal Standard;" and "Free Companion." Mr. Glass returned in 1856 to this country and settled in New York city where he died in 1857.

DUPONT, Charles H., jurist, was born in South Carolina, in 1805, of Huguenot ancestry. He was reared in Ohio, where he worked on a farm and obtained a common-school education, but returned to the South in his youth and in 1826, was graduated at Franklin College, Georgia. In 1827, he bought land near Gadsden, Quincy co., Fla., and there settled, combining law practice with the care of a plantation. He was a judge of the county court; sat in both houses of the legislature, and served with credit during the early part of the Seminole war as a general of militia. By indorsing for friends, and by the failure of a banking house, he was reduced almost to poverty, but recovered himself. In 1859 he was appointed chief justice of the supreme court for a term of six years. He was one of a commission appointed by the provisional governor and constitutional convention to recommend to the first legislature under the Constitution of 1865, the changes necessary to be made on account of the abolition of slavery. The civil war having crippled him financially, he turned again to the cultivation of his estate. The revival of agriculture in Florida became a matter of supreme importance to him, and he organized a state society to effect this, and delivered addresses for the same purpose. He also took a deep interest in emigration to the Northwest, and visited Minnesota as a commissioner. He died at Quincy, Fla., Oct. 13, 1877.

PARTRIDGE, Warren Graham, clergyman, was born in Portland, Me., May 27, 1854, son of Jeremiah Johnson and Hannah Chandler (Graham) Partridge. He was educated at Colgate Academy, Hamilton, N. Y., and was graduated at Colgate University, in 1878. He was one of the editors of the college paper; took the Montgomery prize in oratory, and in his senior year wrote one of the Lewis prize essays. After one year of post-graduate study, he entered the Hamilton Theological Seminary and was graduated in 1882. He was pastor of the First Baptist Church, Cooperstown, N. Y., 1882–86, the First Baptist Church, Norwich, N. Y., 1886–90, and the Penn Avenue Baptist Church, Scranton, Pa., 1890–95. During his pastorate here, the mother church was increased in membership to about 1,000, and two new churches were organized. Largely through his efforts the free kindergarten system of the city was established, which later was extended to the anthracite coal fields in the vicinity. He was a member of the Chautauqua Society of Scranton, also a trustee and vice-president of Keystone Academy, Factoryville, Pa. In 1895, he became pastor of the Ninth Street Baptist Church, Cincinnati, O., where he introduced what are called "modern methods" of church work, a free kindergarten, kitchen-garden, Chinese Sunday-school, employment bureau, gymnasium, reading-room, sewing and industrial school, literary society, free singing class, evening educational class in stenography, bookkeeping, etc. In May, 1903, he accepted a call to the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church of Pittsburg, Pa. He has been a frequent contributor to the magazines, and he is the author of "Man's Powers in the Light of Science and the Bible" (1902), and "Life of Frederick H. Alms" (1903). In 1898, he was lecturer on homiletics and pastoral theology at Hamilton Theological Seminary, and in the same year he received the degree of D.D. from his *alma mater*. Dr. Partridge was married, Sept. 12, 1882, to Mary Katherine, daughter of Augustus F. Payne, of Hamilton, N. Y., and has two children, Phillips Payne and Donald Partridge.

Warren G. Partridge

POMEROY, Theodore Medad, congressman and banker, was born at Cayuga, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1824, son of Rev. Medad and Lilly (Maxwell) Pomeroy. He was educated at Munroe Collegiate Institute, Elbridge, N. Y., and at Hamilton College, where he was graduated in 1842. In 1843 he removed to Auburn, N. Y., where he resided all his life, and after studying law in the office of George Underwood and William H. Seward, was admitted to the bar in 1846. In 1849 he opened a law office under the firm name of Allen & Pomeroy which continued until 1855 when he formed a partnership with David Wright, as Wright & Pomeroy, which existed until 1868. He was district attorney of Cayuga county (1851–56), and a member of the assembly in 1857, where he was instrumental in securing the passage of the famous Metropolitan Police Bill. In 1860 Mr. Pomeroy was elected member of congress from the 25th congressional district, and was re-elected to the 38th, 39th, and 40th congresses, comprising the administrations of Presidents Lincoln and Johnson. Upon the resignation of Mr. Colfax as speaker, near the end of the 40th congress, he was elected to fill this post and served during the closing hours of the session (1875–76). He was mayor of Auburn (1875–76), and state senator (1877–79). Upon the reorganization of the American Express Company in 1868 he was made vice-president and one of its executive committee. In 1869 he was admitted to a partnership in the banking house of William H. Seward & Co. of Auburn, withdrawing at the time from the practice of law. He was married Sept. 4, 1855, to Elizabeth Leitch, daughter of Robert Watson, of Auburn, who died in 1892. Five children was born of this marriage of whom four (two sons and two daughters) are now living. He received the degree of LL.D. from Hamilton in 1894.

ZOOK, Samuel Koscinszko, soldier, was born in Chester county, Pa., in March, 1822, son of Maj. David Zook (or Zug), who was a descendant of Bishop Zug, of the Mennonite church, of the canton of Zug, Switzerland. At an early age he joined the state militia, in which he became actively interested, and he was made adjutant of the 100th Pennsylvania uniformed militia, when he was nineteen years of age. He entered the Philadelphia office of the Washington and New York Telegraph Co., in 1842, and became its general superintendent, removing to New York in 1848, in order to better manage the business of the company. He became connected with several military organizations, and was made lieutenant-colonel of the 6th New York state militia, with which he volunteered on the outbreak of the civil war. He joined the army of Virginia, and he was appointed military governor of Annapolis, Md. At the expiration of his three months' service, he returned to New York city, and organized the 57th New York infantry, being commissioned its colonel, Oct. 19, 1861. He participated in the operations of the army of the Potomac, in the Peninsula campaign of 1862, being in command of a brigade, on the march to Williamsburg, in the battle of Fair Oaks, and in all the subsequent engagements, including the battle of Malvern Hill. He distinguished himself at the battle of Fredericksburg, and was severely wounded while leading a charge; his conduct was mentioned by Gen. Hancock in official dispatches, and he was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, to date from Nov. 29, 1862. He was military governor of Falmouth, Va., till March, 1863, when he reassumed the command of his brigade, and was engaged in the battle of Chancellorsville, again being mentioned in official dispatches. He was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, and a monument has been erected upon the spot where he fell.

BROWN, Obadiah Bruen, composer and music instructor, was born in Washington, D. C., July 2, 1829. He received his first musical training in Boston, Mass., where he studied the pianoforte and composition with J. C. D. Parker and Carl Hause, instrumentation with Carl Zerrahn, and singing with J. G. Wetherbee and August Rueissmann. At the same time he attended the lectures on counterpoint of J. K. Paine. During 1860–69 he was teacher of music in the State Normal Schools of Salem, Bridgewater, and Framingham, Mass., and he also taught music in the public schools of Boston, Roxbury, Malden, and in other places in Massachusetts. In 1869 he went to Leipsic, Germany, to study the pianoforte under Louis Plaidy, and composition under J. C. Lobe, and after his return to the United States he was organist in various Boston churches, and besides conducting several choral societies, he acted as musical director for several music-publishing houses. His works, of which many have been published, under the pseudonyms of "Ernest Leslie" and "Ferdinand Mayer," include: "Scherzo for orchestra," first performed in Boston in 1886; "Song Reader," and "Morning Hour," being collections of school songs; a book of responsive psalms, "The Carmina Alterna," a "Tuner's Manual;" vocal quartets and trios; choruses for male, female, and mixed voices; many anthems, part-songs, and about twenty detached songs.

GORDON, Thomas, jurist, was a native of Pitlochrie, Scotland, and came to America in 1684, settling in Scotch Plains, N. J. He was attorney-general of the eastern district in 1698, and was chief secretary and register in 1702. He was licensed as an attorney in 1704, and subsequently served in the legislature, where he was speaker of the assembly. In 1709 he became chief justice, serving one year, when he was succeeded by Hon. David Jamison, who held the position of chief justice for thirteen years. He died in Amboy, N. J., in 1722.

HAYNES, Lemuel, clergyman, was born at West Hartford, Conn., July 18, 1753, son of a negro father and a white mother. Having been abandoned by his parents, he was bound out, at the age of five years, to a family at West Granville, Mass., as a servant, though his mistress treated him as one of her own children. Being intelligent, he learned early to read. In 1774 he enlisted as a minute man; in 1775 joined the continental army at Roxbury; and in 1776 participated as a volunteer in the expedition to Ticonderoga. On the termination of the northern campaign he returned to his home at Granville, where he worked on a farm. He displayed so much ability that he received various offers of help in acquiring a more liberal education, with a view of his entering the ministry. One of these he accepted, and took up his residence in the family of Rev. Daniel Farrand, with whom he studied Latin and Greek. He made rapid progress, and on completing the course mapped out for him began to teach school at Wintonbury, where he remained for two years, employing his leisure in studying. On Nov. 20, 1780, he was licensed to preach, and took charge of the church at Middle Granville, where he continued for a period of five years. In 1785 he was ordained in Litchfield county, and in 1786–87 held a pastorate at Torrington, Conn. In 1788 he accepted a call to a parish at Rutland, Vt., where he ministered to his parishioners acceptably and faithfully for thirty years. In 1818 he became pastor of a church at Manchester, Vt., and in 1822 he was called to Granville, N. Y., where his efficient services were only terminated by his death. In 1805 he preached his celebrated sermon against

Universalism. in answer to Hosea Ballou, from the text, "Ye shall not surely die," which was published and ran through several editions, both in England and America. In 1814 he was a delegate from the general convention of ministers in Vermont to the general association of Connecticut, which was held at Fairfield in that state. In 1832 he attended the May anniversaries in New York, preaching in several churches in that city, and at Albany and Troy. He was a man of eminent piety, and had besides an acute intellect, keen wit, and a tenacious memory. He was married Sept. 23, 1783, to Elizabeth Babbet, of Hartford, a young and well-educated white woman of excellent family. He died at Granville, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1834.

KINSEY, James, jurist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 22, 1731, son of John Kinsey, and great-grandson of John Kinsey, an Englishman, who came to America in 1677, as commissioner of the proprietors of West Jersey. His father (1693–1750), was the son of the Quaker preacher, and a lawyer in New Jersey, who served in the New Jersey assembly and was speaker of that body, but subsequently resided in Philadelphia, and served in the Pennsylvania assembly until his death. He was attorney-general of the province, 1738–41, and was chief justice, 1743–50. The son followed his father's profession, practicing both in the courts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. He was elected to the continental congress in 1774, but resigned shortly afterward, and was chief justice of New Jersey in 1789, until his death. He received the degree of LL.D. from Princeton College in 1790. He died in Burlington, N. J., Jan. 4, 1803.

LAY, George Washington, lawyer and diplomat, was a native of New York, where he received a classical education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He was a representative in congress from 1833–37, and a member of the New York assembly from Genesee county in 1840. Removing from Batavia, N. Y., he continued his practice, and in 1842 was appointed chargé d'affaires to Sweden by Pres. Tyler. He died at Batavia, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1860, and left a son of the same name.

LEACH, Abby, educator, was born in Brockton, Mass., May 28, 1855, daughter of Marcus and Eliza (Bourne) Leach, and a granddaughter of Oliver and Mercy (Stetson) Leach. She was educated at Brockton public and high schools, and at the Oread Institute, Worcester, Mass., at Radcliffe College, and finally at the University of Leipsic. Upon her return in 1886, she became professor of the Greek language at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., which position she has since held. Prof. Leach is the author of numerous contributions to the "American Journal of Philology," and other journals, and has given public addresses at graduations, woman's clubs, etc. She is a member of the managing committee of the American school at Athens, Greece, a member of the Archæological Society, president of the Collegiate Alumnæ Association, and was president of the American Philological Association in 1899–1900. Vassar College conferred upon her the degree of A.M.

LEONARD, Joseph, pioneer, was born in Plymouth, Mass., in 1751. When a young man, he made several whaling voyages, and subsequently he owned a farm in Wyoming, N. Y. He was under arms at the time of the massacre, though not on the field of action. After losing his house in the great Susquehannah ice freshet of 1784, a controversy arose with the Susquehannah Company, which originally settled Wyoming, over the title to his land, and Leonard decided to find another home. In 1787, with a young wife and two children, he located within the present limits of Binghamton, N. Y., there becoming the first permanent white settler and founder of that city. With Amos Draper, an Indian trader, he leased from the Indians for a term of ninety-nine years one mile square on which to lay out a town, but a law having been passed prohibiting the lease or purchase of Indian lands by private individuals, the title was invalidated by the state legislature. Nevertheless, the settlement continued to grow, and in 1800, it was surveyed and laid out into town lots under the agency of Gen. Joshua Whitney. The new village, first called Chenango Point, was subsequently renamed Binghamton, as a mark of gratitude to William Bingham, a U. S. senator, and its patentee and benefactor. He died in Binghamton, N. Y., in December, 1842.

WOOD, Charles, clergyman and author, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 3, 1851, son of John J. and Mary (Lyon) Wood, and a descendant of Jonas Wood, who came from Halifax, Eng., in 1635, and settled in what is now Springfield, Mass. He was appointed the commissioner of the Connecticut colony to divide Long Island with the Dutch, which he did, and then settled there. His grandson, Jonas Wood, settled in Westchester county, N. Y., in 1735, where the family have since resided. Charles Wood was graduated at Haverford College, Pennsylvania, in 1870, and at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1873. He afterward studied at Berlin, where he became thoroughly acquainted with the various schools of religious thought in Germany. In 1879, he traveled through India, China, and Japan, devoting special attention to the study of the non-Christian religious systems of those countries, as well as to the work of Christian missions. His sketch of the life and work of the great modern Hindu reformer, Keshub Chunder Sen, published in the "Atlantic Monthly," is a thoughtful consideration of that religious body in Hindustan, known as the Brahmo Somaj. During 1885–97, Dr. Wood was settled over the First Presbyterian Church of Germantown, Pa., until in the latter year he was called to the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. The congregation, which first formed this church, was gathered by the great English evangelist, George Whitefield, in the year 1743. During his brief period of work in this field, he has made his church in Philadelphia a center of evangelistic agencies. Besides ministering to one of the most influential congregations in the city, he has addressed large audiences of men in a mammoth tent in the summer, and in the great auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association in the winter. A number of his addresses have been collected and published in one volume entitled, "Friends and Foes of Youth" (1898), and his other publications are: "Sauntering in Europe" (1882); "Life of John C. Lord, D.D." (1878); and "Beginning Life" (1889). The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Princeton University in 1887. He was married, Sept. 6, 1883, to Mary H. Morris, who died June 25, 1891, leaving two children.

Chas. Wood.

TOWNE, Charles Arnette, senator, was born in Oakland county, Mich., Nov. 21, 1858, son of Charles Judson and Laura (Fargo) Towne, and a descendant of John William Towne, who came from the west of England and landed at Salem, Mass., in 1636. The boy was brought up on his father's farm, and attended the public schools until he was sixteen years of age. He entered Ann Arbor University, and after being graduated in 1881, with the degree of Ph.B., he secured a position as chief clerk in the department of public instruction at Lansing, and at the same time studied law. He was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Michigan in 1885, and in the following year established himself in practice at Marquette. In 1890 he removed to Duluth, Minn., and formed a law partnership with Samuel H. Moer and Luther C. Harris, which continued until Mr. Moer's election to the bench, when he was replaced by H. H. Phelps. The latter subsequently withdrew, and the firm became Towne and Harris. In 1894 Mr. Towne was elected to congress by the Republican party of the 6th congressional district of Minnesota, and became prominent as an advocate of bimetallism. He delivered a speech Feb. 8, 1896, entitled: "The Restoration of Silver the Duty of the Republican Party," which was recognized by the upholders of silver as the strongest ever made on their side, and, printed in pamphlet form, it became one of the most widely circulated writings of the campaign of 1896. After June, 1896, he withdrew from the Republican party, on account of its action on the money question at the St. Louis Republican convention, and identified himself with the free silver movement. He was endorsed for congress in 1896 by the Democratic and Populist parties, after announcing himself as an independent candidate, but although he ran more than 3,500 votes ahead of his ticket, he was defeated. He was chairman of the National Silver Republican party in 1897. In May, 1900 he was nominated for vice-president of the United States, on the ticket with Mr. Bryan, by the Populist national convention. In July he was tendered a similar nomination by the Silver Republican national convention at St. Louis. Both these nominations were declined. He was also a prominent candidate for the vice-presidential nomination before the Democratic national convention, at Kansas City, Mo., the same year. In December, 1900, he was appointed U. S. senator by Gov. Lind, to fill the place of Senator C. K. Davis, but the appointment was not confirmed by the state legislature and he only served two months. His speech in the senate, Jan. 28, 1901, in favor of Philippine independence attracted wide attention. Mr. Towne was married in 1887 to Maude Irene, daughter of Washington G. Wiley, of Lansing, Mich. He is now president of Charles A. Towne & Co., of New York.

Chas. A. Towne

WHITE, Canvass, civil engineer and promoter, was born at Whitestown, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1790. He was the son of a farmer, but delicate health preventing him from engaging in the severe labors of farm life, he passed his earlier years as clerk in a country store. In 1811 he was compelled on account of poor health to take a sea voyage from which he returned the following year. He then entered the army with the rank of lieutenant, and saw some months of active service. At the close of the war he again served for awhile as clerk, then studied at Fairfield and Clinton, N. Y., being engaged in the latter place for a time in chemical manufacturing, and in 1816, he joined the corps of engineers for the Erie canal under Benjamin Wright, whose intimate friend and associate he soon became. Becoming acquainted with Gov. DeWitt Clinton, he went at the latter's solicitation in the autumn of 1817 to England to examine the English canal system, and on returning brought with him drawings of the most important structures, and the model of the first boat which was built for the Erie canal. About the same time he invented a process for manufacturing an hydraulic cement for use in the construction of locks of the canal which was adopted by the commissioners, and on which he obtained a patent in 1820. Upon the completion of this great work, in which his share was second only to that of Benjamin Wright, he turned his attention to the eligibility of the locality around Cohoes Falls as the site for a great manufacturing town. He succeeded in interesting a number of capitalists in the development of the remarkable water power of the place, and as a result the Cohoes Company was incorporated, Mar. 28, 1826, Canvass White becoming its first president. This enterprise virtually originated the city of Cohoes, although several farms and squatter settlements had existed there previously. In 1830 the place contained some twenty houses, and by 1848 it grew to such proportions, that the inhabitants thought it expedient to incorporate Cohoes as a village. In 1869 the thriving settlement received a city charter. Mr. White managed the affairs of the Cohoes Company till the end of his life with unvarying success, at the same time being constantly employed in different parts of the country in important public works. During these years he planned or superintended the Susquehanna and Schuylkill canal, the improvements of the Schuylkill Navigation Co., the New Haven and Farmington canal, the Lehigh canal, the Delaware and Raritan canal, and the Delaware breakwater. In 1834, he went to Florida to recruit his shattered health, but died there December 18.

STEVENS, Walter Husted, soldier and engineer, was born at Penn Yan, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1827. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy, fourth in a class of thirty-eight, on July 1, 1848, and was assigned to the corps of engineers. He was promoted second lieutenant, May 28, 1853; first lieutenant, July 1, 1855; and was engaged in charge of the surveys of rivers and harbors in Texas; in superintending the construction and repairs of the fortifications on the Mississippi river below New Orleans, La.; in superintending the building of the forts at Galveston, Tex., and the custom-houses at Galveston and New Orleans, La. On the outbreak of the civil war he espoused the Confederate cause, and was dismissed from the army, May 2, 1861. He joined the Confederate army and served on the staff of Gen. Beauregard as his chief engineer till December, 1861, when he was appointed brigadier-general, being assigned as chief engineer of the army of northern Virginia. In October, 1862 he was ordered to Richmond, Va., to superintend the strengthening of the fortifications in and around that city, and after performing that duty, he again became chief engineer of Gen. Lee's army, serving in that capacity till the surrender at Appomattox Court House. After the war he went to Mexico, and was engaged as an engineer on the railroad that was being built between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico, and he subsequently beame the chief engineer. He died in Vera Cruz, Mexico, Nov. 12, 1867.

SEWALL, Jotham Bradbury, educator, was born at Newcastle, Lincoln co., Me., Oct. 3, 1825, son of Jotham, and a descendant of Henry Sewall, an original settler of Newbury, Mass., in 1634. His father was a clergyman, as was his grandfather, also Jotham Sewall, known among the Congregational churches of Maine as "Father Sewall." He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1848; was a tutor there in 1851–52, and then studied at Andover and Bangor Theological Seminaries, being graduated at the latter in 1854. During 1854–64, he was pastor of the Central Congregational Church at Lynn, Mass. In 1865, he became professor of Greek at Bowdoin College, and held that position until 1877, when he was called to Braintree, Mass., to organize a school under the terms of the will of Gen. Sylvanus A. Thayer. Gen. Thayer, who was a native of Braintree, left his property in trust to establish a school for the benefit of residents of the old town, now divided into Braintree, Quincy, Randolph, and Holbrook. The Thayer Academy was accordingly established as an advanced school for young men and women, supplementary to the New England High School, and went into operation in 1877. While the course prepares pupils for college and the Institute of Technology, its main purpose is to provide for advanced study in literature, history, modern languages, mathematics, natural science, and mental science for those who have completed a high school course. Prof. Sewall remained at the head until 1896, but continued to act as a trustee. He was president of the American Philological Association in 1877–78, and the last years of his life were spent in Boston.

TEN EYCK, Anthony, lawyer, was born at Watertown, N. Y., in 1810, son of Egbert Ten Eyck (1779–1844), a member of the assembly in 1812–13; representative in congress in 1823–25, and a judge of the Jefferson county court. Anthony studied law with his father, and in 1835, went to Detroit, Mich., where he opened an office with G. Mott Williams as partner. In 1841, he was appointed a commissioner to Hawaii, with diplomatic powers, being stationed at Honolulu. Immediately upon his return to Detroit, in 1843, he was elected alderman of the third ward. In 1843–47, he was clerk of the supreme court of Michigan; in 1845–46, clerk of the circuit court for Wayne county; and in 1843–46, clerk of the chancery court for the state. These offices were so connected that it was possible for one man to hold them all at the same time. He was delegate to the Democratic national convention that met in Baltimore in 1844, and there supported for president, his fellow townsman, Lewis Cass. James K. Polk was chosen. Mr. Ten Eyck was the first to return home, and to announce the name of the candidate at a public meeting, where he was to deliver an address. Reaching the platform, he swung his hat and shouted: "Three cheers for Polk." The audience, which had never heard of Polk, did not cheer, but one man shouted: "Who in hell is Polk!" This became a by-word in every Whig meeting over the United States during the succeeding canvass. In 1860, Ten Eyck became deputy postmaster of Detroit, and in 1861, was commissioned major and paymaster of volunteers; was stationed at Buford, S. C., and was mustered out, Sept. 23, 1865. He was married at Albany, N. Y., to a Miss Fairchild, and after her death in Honolulu, he was married to her cousin. He died in Connecticut, Oct. 5, 1867.

GETTY, George Washington, soldier, was born at Georgetown, D. C., Oct. 2, 1819, son of Robert and Margaret (Wilmot) Getty, and grandson of John Wilmot, of Annapolis, Md. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy, July 1, 1840, when he was assigned to the 4th artillery as a second lieutenant. He served in Michigan during the Canada border disturbances of 1840–41; was in garrison at various posts from 1841–46, and was promoted first lieutenant, Oct. 31, 1845. In the war with Mexico he was engaged in the battles of Contreras, Molino del Rey, Churubusco, Chapultepec, and at the assault and capture of the Mexican capital; receiving the brevet of captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, Aug. 20, 1847. He served in Florida against the Seminole Indians, 1849–50; and in 1856–57; he also was engaged in suppressing the Kansas disturbances in 1857–58, and became captain in the 5th artillery. In the civil war he was in command of an artillery battalion at Cincinnati, O., from May to August, 1861; and he commanded the artillery in the engagements on the Potomac river, near Budd's Ferry, November and December, 1861. While in command of four batteries in the Peninsula campaign of 1862, he was engaged at Yorktown, Gaines' Mills, and Malvern Hill; and in the Maryland campaign he served at the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. On Sept. 25, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, and he took a prominent part in the Rappahannock campaign of the army of the Potomac, serving with distinction at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, and in the siege of Suffolk, Va., Apr. 11 to May 3, 1863, being brevetted lieutenant-colonel for his services. In the Richmond campaign he was engaged in the battles of the Wilderness, where he was severely wounded; in the expedition to Ream's Station, and in the pursuit of Gen. Early to the Shenandoah valley, and received the brevet of colonel for his gallantry. He distinguished himself in the Shenandoah campaign, taking part in the engagements at Charlestown, Aug. 21, 1864; at Opequon, Sept. 19th; at Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22nd and 23rd; at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19th; and in the siege of Petersburg, and the battle of Sailor's Creek, and he was present at Lee's surrender. On Aug. 1, 1864, he was brevetted major-general of volunteers, and on Mar. 13, 1865, received the brevets of brigadier-general and major-general, United States army, for gallant and meritorious conduct. He served in command of the first division of the provisional corps in June and July, 1865; of the district of Baltimore, Md., August, 1865, to January, 1866; and of the district of the Rio Grande, Feb. 19 to Sept. 1, 1866, when he was mustered out of the volunteer service. He was commissioned colonel of the 37th infantry,

July 28, 1866, and was transferred to the 3rd artillery, January 1, 1871. He commanded the district of Texas till 1867, and the district of New Mexico till 1871. He was in command of the troops stationed along the Baltimore & Ohio railroad during the labor strikes of 1877, and was a member of the court of inquiry in the case of Gen. Fitz John Porter (1878–79). On July 17, 1882, he became colonel of the 4th artillery, and having reached the age limit, was retired from active service, Oct. 2, 1883. Gen. Getty died at Forest Glen, Md., Oct. 3, 1901.

DUNCAN, Johnson Kelly, soldier, was born at York, Pa., Mar. 19, 1827. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1849, number five in a class of forty-three members. He was assigned to the artillery, and served in Florida in the war against the Seminole Indians, 1849–50, being promoted second lieutenant in the 3rd artillery, Oct. 31, 1849. During 1850–53, he was stationed at Fort Sullivan and Fort Preble, Maine, and was an assistant on the Northern Pacific railroad exploration, Apr. 14, 1853, to Dec. 9, 1854. He received his commission as first lieutenant, Dec. 24, 1853, and on Jan. 31, 1855, he resigned from the service, going to New Orleans, La., where he was engaged in civil engineering and surveying. He was made chief engineer of the board of public works of the state of Louisiana in 1860, and remained in that office till the outbreak of the civil war, when he entered the Confederate service with the rank of colonel. On Jan. 7, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier-general, and was placed in command of the defenses on the Mississippi river below New Orleans. In April, 1862, when Admiral Farragut's fleet bombarded Fort Jackson and St. Philip, and succeeded in forcing the passage of these works, Gen. Duncan surrendered. He died at Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 18, 1862.

BRYANT, William Perkins, jurist, was born in Mercer county, Ky., Aug. 3, 1806. He was educated in Shakertown, Ky., and removed to Rockville, Ind., in 1825, where he practiced law. He was a member of the state house of representatives for Parke county, 1832–33, and served in the state senate, 1838–39. After engaging in the Black Hawk war he removed to Oregon, and in 1848, was appointed the first chief justice of the territory. After serving two years he was succeeded by Thomas Nelson, who was chief justice until 1853.

BURNS, William Wallace, soldier, was born in Coshocton, O., Sept. 3, 1825. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1847, and served in the war with Mexico (1847–48) with the 3d infantry. He was on frontier and garrison service for nine years, when he received a staff appointment as captain and commissary of subsistence. In the civil war, he was made a brigadier-general of United States volunteers, Sept. 28, 1861, serving in the army of the Potomac until 1863, and was almost constantly in the field, being engaged in the siege of Yorktown, and the battles at West Point, Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, and Savage Station (where he was wounded), at Glendale, and at Malvern Hill. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, June 29, 1862, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Savage Station, Va., and on June 30, 1862, received the brevet of colonel for services rendered at the battle of Glendale. After the battle of Fredericksburg, in which he took part, he resigned his commission as brigadier-general of volunteers, and was then appointed chief commissary of the department of the Northwest, and subsequently was in charge of the commissary departments of the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, and finally of the entire department of the South. He received the brevet of brigadier-general, United States army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, Mar. 13, 1865, and he was appointed assistant commissary-general of subsistence with the rank of colonel, Nov. 9, 1884, and was retired Sept. 3, 1889, having reached the age limit. He died at Beaufort, S. C., Apr. 19, 1892.

TUCKERMAN, Samuel Parkman, organist, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 17, 1819. He received early tuition on the organ, and in harmony at his native place. From 1840–49, he served as organist in St. Paul's Church, Boston, and within that time edited and published two collections of psalm and hymn tunes: "The Episcopal Harp," and the "National Lyre." The years 1849–53 were spent in England studying the organ, and at the end of that time he was made doctor of music. In 1853, returning to his native city, he resumed his former connection with St. Paul's Church, gave several organ recitals and lectured on "Cathedral Music," and "Church Music, in the Old World and the New." He again spent four years in Great Britain (1856–60). Thereafter he occupied his time on the continent, mostly in Switzerland. On his final return to the United States, he served as organist at Trinity Church in New York city. His compositions are of no special value; they embrace Episcopal services, anthems, and minor church music. He also compiled and published "Cathedral Chants" (1858), and the "Trinity Collection of Church Music," (1864). Dr. Tuckerman died at Newport, R. I., in 1891.

JOHNSON, Walter Rogers, educator and scientist, was born at Leominster, Mass., June 21, 1794. He was educated at Groton Academy and Harvard College, and after being graduated at the latter in 1819, taught for two years in Framingham and Salem, Mass. In 1821, he became principal of the Germantown, Pa., Academy, and while thus engaged he became interested in educational reform in that state. He published in the Harrisburg "Commonwealth," a series of thirteen essays on education, followed in 1823 by six others in the "Journal of the Franklin Institute." In 1825, he published a pamphlet advocating the necessity of establishing normal schools, and the promulgation of the school law of 1834 was largely due to his efforts. From 1826–36, he was connected with the Philadelphia High School, established under the auspices of the Franklin Institute, and taught Greek there as a living language, at the same time filling the chair of mechanics and philosophy. In 1836, he began the geological survey of coal and iron formations of Pennsylvania, and a year later he conducted the department of magnetism, electricity, and astronomy of the United States exploring expedition. He was professor of physics and chemistry in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania from 1839–43; congressional expert to determine and report upon the relative value of different varieties of coal for commercial uses in 1843–44; scientific expert for the naval department in 1844; and expert on water supply for the city of Boston in 1845. In 1848, Prof. Johnson was appointed chemist at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, and in 1851, he represented the United States at the London, England, world's fair. He was instrumental in founding the Association of American Geologists and Naturalists, and was chosen first secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, when this body was organized in 1848 in place of the former. He is the author of "Natural Philosophy" (1835); "Chemistry" (1835); "Notes on the Use of Anthracite Coal in the Manufactures" (1841); translations of Knapp's "Chemical Technology" (1848), and Weisbach's "Mechanics" (1849); and of "Coal Trade of British America" (1850). He died in Washington, D. C., Apr. 26, 1852.

KAUFMAN, David Spangler, lawyer, was born in Boiling Springs, Cumberland co., Pa., Dec. 18, 1813, of Hebrew extraction. After graduating at Princeton College, in 1833, he removed to Natchez, Miss., and read law in the office of Gen. Quitman. In 1835, he began to practice his profession at Natchitoches, La., and two years afterward emigrated to Nacogdoches, Tex. He served as a volunteer against the Indians, was elected, in 1838, a representative of the Texan congress, and being twice re-elected and twice chosen speaker of the house, served till 1843. In the latter year he was elected to the Texan senate, and from the committee on foreign relations, in 1844, presented a report in favor of annexation to the United States, and was active in having the bill adopted. In 1845, he was appointed chargé d'affaires to this government, but that office was superseded by the act admitting Texas to the Union. He was elected one of the first representatives from the state in the 29th congress, and being re-elected from Sabinetown to the 30th congress, and from Brazoria to the 31st congress, served from 1846 until his death, which occurred in Washington, D. C., Jan. 13, 1851.

KERSHAW, Joseph Brevard, soldier, was born at Camden, S. C., Jan. 5, 1822. He received an academic education; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1843, beginning the practice of his profession at Camden, S. C. In 1851, he was elected to the state senate, and by re-elections continued a member of that body till 1857. He was chosen a delegate to the secession convention at Charleston, S. C., in 1860, and in April, 1861, he entered the Confederate army as colonel of the 2nd South Carolina Volunteers, which he had recruited. He took part in the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and was commissioned brigadier-general, Feb. 13, 1862, being assigned to the command of a brigade in Gen. McLaw's division of Gen. Longstreet's corps, army of northern Virginia. He took a prominent part in the operations in Virginia and Maryland in 1862, and was engaged at the battles of Fair Oaks, Savage Station, Malvern Hill, second Bull Run, South Mountain, and Antietam. He also served with distinction at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, where his brigade was employed in holding the sunken road under Marye's Heights. He participated in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and he was then transferred with his brigade to the west, where he distinguished himself at the battle of Chickamauga, and in the siege of Knoxville, Tenn. After the abandonment of the campaign against Knoxville, he was again ordered to the army of northern Virginia, and on May 18, 1864, was promoted major-general, and assigned to the command of a division composed of the 2nd Texas brigade, and the brigade of the late Gen. Mouton. He took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and all the subsequent battles of the army of northern Virginia, being present at the closing scenes at Appomattox C. H. After his release from Fort Warren, Boston harbor, where he was a prisoner for several months, he returned to Camden, S. C.; resumed the practice of law, and became actively engaged in the politics of his state. In 1865, he was again elected to the state senate, and was judge of the 5th circuit court of South Carolina, from 1877–93, when he was appointed postmaster of Camden. Gen. Kershaw died at Camden, S. C., Apr. 13, 1894.

TRUAX, Charles Henry, jurist, was born in Durhamville, Oneida co., N. Y., Oct. 31, 1846, son of Henry Philip, and Sarah Ann (Shaffer) Truax. He is of Dutch descent, his first American ancestor being Philippo Du Trieux, one of the Walloons who came to New Amsterdam in 1623. He received his early education at Vernon Academy and the Oneida Seminary. He matriculated at Hamilton College in the class of 1867, but left in his junior year, and removing to New York city, studied law in the office of his uncle, Chauncey Shaffer. He was admitted to the bar in 1868, and began the practice of law with his uncle, but in the following year opened an office under his own name, and was soon established in a solid law business. He was elected judge of the superior court in 1880, and held the office for the full term of fourteen years. Judge Truax, though firm and dignified on the bench, is always conciliatory and is highly esteemed by his associates and constituency. He is said to be remarkable for three qualities rarely found in the same individual, "a deep knowledge of good law, good literature, and good living." Judge Truax is a lover of rare books, and his greatest pleasure is in their collection and in travel. He has spent much time abroad in his favorite pursuit, and his library contains thousands of valuable books, including old and rare editions, reprints, and illustrated manuscripts of the old masters of book-making. He presented to Hamilton College a library of 1,500 volumes, known as the Truax Classical Library. In 1876, Hamilton conferred on him the degree of A.M., and in 1890, that of LL.D. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1894, and in the following year was elected justice of the supreme court of New York for the term of fourteen years. He is active in social affairs and athletic games. He is president of the Manhattan Club, a past president of the Holland Society (1896), a member of the St. Nicholas Society, and of the New York Athletic Club, and a trustee of the Mott Memorial Library. On Feb. 9, 1871, he was married to Nannie C., daughter of Thomas Stone, and had two sons and two daughters.

C. H. Truax

LANE, William Coolidge, librarian, was born in Newton, Mass., July 29, 1859, son of William Homer and Caroline M. (Coolidge) Lane. He was educated in the Newton schools, and removed to Cambridge in 1877, where he entered Harvard

College, and was graduated in the class of 1881. He found immediate employment in the college library, was assistant librarian, 1887–93, and after serving as librarian of the Boston Athenæum for five years, he succeeded Justin Winsor as head librarian of Harvard, a position he still holds. He is engaged in biblical work in connection with the library. He was president of the American Library Association in 1898–99, and has been treasurer of its publishing section since its establishment in 1886. He was married, May 12, 1903, to Bertha, daughter of Jacob P. Palmer, of New York.

BURDICK, Francis Marion, educator, was born at De Ruyter, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1845, son of Albert G. and Eunetia Yale (Wheeier) Burdick. His father, a farmer by occupation, was a captain of artillery in the state militia, and his earliest American ancestor was Robert Burdick, who was admitted a freeman of Newport, in 1655. He was one of the founders of Misquamicut, now Westerly, R. I., and represented the town several terms in the colonial assembly. Young Burdick was educated at the De Ruyter Institute and the Cazenovia Seminary, and was graduated at Hamilton College, in 1869. He continued his studies in the Hamilton College Law School, and was graduated LL.B., in 1872. In 1870, he became literary editor of the Utica "Herald;" but upon being admitted to the bar in 1872, he engaged in the active practice of law until 1883. He was professor of law at Hamilton College (1882–87), and at Cornell University (1887–91), and since then professor of law in Columbia University. He was mayor of Utica, N. Y. (1882–83); was a member of the United States assay commission in 1889, and is a member of the advisory board of the Corn Exchange Bank, University Branch. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Century Club, the Barnard Club, the Patria Club, the Riverside Association, and Morningside Heights Association, having been president of the last two. He has published "Cases on Torts" (1887); "The Law of Sales," and "Cases on Sales" (1897); "The Law of Partnership" and "Cases on Partnership" (1899); and "The Essentials of Business Law" (1902). He was married at Utica, N. Y., June 8, 1875, to Sarah Underhill, daughter of Gustavus A. Kellogg, and has one son and three daughters.

Francis M. Burdick.

LE GRAND, John Carroll, jurist, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1814. He was educated in private schools, and afterward entered a counting-room, intending to follow a mercantile career, but he soon changed his plans, and commenced the study of the law under James M. Buchanan. Depending upon himself for a sustenance, he had to contend against hardships and privations, but being possessed of a bright mind and indomitable energy, he succeeded in completing his course. Soon after he was elected a member of the state legislature, and although one of the youngest members of the house of delegates, he was immediately elected speaker. His talents for public affairs thus disclosed attracted the attention of Gov. Francis Thomas, who offered him the position of secretary of state; at the expiration of his term in the legislature, Le Grand accepted the place, and for two years performed its duties with zeal and ability. In 1841, he was appointed associate judge of what was then known as the Baltimore county court, and in spite of his youthfulness displayed in this position such learning and legal talent, that when in November, 1851, a new bench of judges was to be chosen under the new Maryland constitution for the court of appeals, he was one of those elected, and the governor appointed him chief judge of the court. He held this position for ten years, and during this period "enriched the Maryland reports with his luminous opinions in cases of vast importance, and to them the student turns for guidance, and the judge for precedent." He died in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 28, 1861, within a few weeks after his retirement from the court of appeals.

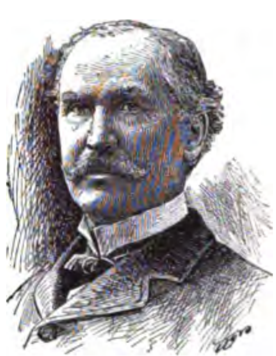
HODGES, Nathaniel Dana Carlile, librarian, was born at Salem, Mass., Apr. 19, 1852, son of John and Mary Osgood (Deland) Hodges. The earliest American ancestor of whom there is positive record, was George Hodges, of Salem, who married (2) Sarah Phippen; their son Gamaliel married Sarah Williams; their son John married Mary Manning; their son Gamaliel married Sarah Williams; and their son was Mr. Hodges' father. He acquired his early education in private and public schools of his native town; and in 1874 was graduated at Harvard College with the degree of A.B. He studied for a year and a half at the University of Heidelberg, and after returning to the United States in 1876, engaged in private tutoring at Cambridge, Mass., and for four years was assistant in the physical laboratory of Harvard College. Investigations in molecular physics and electricity led to his election as a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1883, he was appointed assistant editor of "Science," a weekly periodical, founded under a subsidy from A. Graham Bell and Gardiner G. Hubbard; and in 1886, became editor and publisher, continuing this until 1894. He then accepted a position in the New York public library, which he resigned in 1897 to go to the Harvard College library, where he reclassified the scientific books. There he remained until appointed librarian of the Cincinnati, O., public library, in April, 1900. He was married, May 13, 1886, to Adele Louise, daughter of Michael Goepper, of Cincinnati, O.

HOOPER, Robert Lettis, patriot, was born in Perth Amboy, N. J., in 1709, son of Robert Lettis Hooper, who, in 1724, succeeded Hon. William Trent as chief justice of the province and served for four years. He was deputy quartermaster-general in 1778, and in 1782 he issued an address "to prevent trade and intercourse with the enemy." In that year he was a member of the first committee of nine to carry this object into effect, and he was chairman of the second committee formed for the same purpose. He died in Trenton, N. J., Apr. 25, 1785, leaving a son, also of the same name, who was elected chairman of the legislative council in 1785.

MASON, John Sanford, soldier, was born at Steubenville, O., Aug. 21, 1824. His father was a surgeon in the war of 1812. His first American ancestor was John Mason, who emigrated from England to Dorchester, Mass., about 1630; aided in founding the town of Windsor, Conn., in 1635, and in 1637, commanded the colonial troops in the Pequot war. Young Mason was educated at Kenyon College, Gambier, O., and at Washington College, Washington, Pa., and was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1847, being assigned to the 3d artillery, as a second lieutenant. He was in the Mexican war and he afterward served on frontier duty. He was regimental quartermaster during 1854–58; was promoted captain in the 11th infantry, May 14, 1861, and on Oct 3rd, he was commissioned colonel of the 4th Ohio volunteers. He participated in the operations in western Virginia, and in the Shenandoah valley; he also took part in the Peninsular campaign of the army of the Potomac, being engaged in the actions at Romney, Blue Gap, Winchester, and Harrison's Landing. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862, and at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, he commanded a brigade. He was then transferred to the district of Ohio, where he was placed in command of the troops in Columbus, and of the draft depot at Camp Chase, till November, 1863, when he was assigned to the command of the district of Arizona. On Oct. 14, 1864, he was promoted major in the regular service, and Mar. 13, 1865, he received the brevets of lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and brigadier-general, United States army, for gallant and meritorious conduct during the war, and was mustered out of the volunteer service, Apr. 30, 1866. After the war, he served in command of various posts in the West and Southwest, being promoted lieutenant-colonel, 4th infantry, Dec. 11, 1873, and colonel, 9th infantry, Apr. 2, 1883; and he was retired from active service, Aug. 21, 1888. Gen. Mason died in Washington, D. C., Nov. 29, 1897.

MAGEE, Rufus, lawyer and editor, was born at Logansport, Ind., Oct. 17, 1845. His early education was acquired in the common schools of Logansport, and after serving an apprenticeship in a printing office there, he studied law at the Indiana Law School, and was graduated in 1867. He engaged in the practice of law at Logansport, which has always been his home. He was connected with the press of Indiana as editor and publisher for ten years, and in 1882, was elected state senator, becoming president of the senate. In March, 1885, he was appointed by Pres. Cleveland U. S. minister to Norway and Sweden, succeeding Hon. William W. Thomas, who returned to the post in 1889. Mr. Magee thereupon resumed the practice of his profession at Logansport.

MAGRUDER, Benjamin Drake, jurist, was born in Jefferson county, Miss., Sept. 27, 1838, son of William H. N. and Mary (Bangs) Magruder. His father (1815–99) was superintendent of public instruction in Louisiana. He was educated under his father's care, and was graduated at Yale College in 1856. While teaching school at Baton Rouge, La., he studied law and was graduated at the law department of the University of Louisiana, in 1858. He began his professional career at Memphis, in 1859, and, removing to Chicago, Ill., in 1861, he formed a partnership with George F. Bailey, subsequently becoming a member of the firms of Magruder & Norton, Magruder & Kerr, and Hervey, Galt & Magruder. In 1868, he was appointed master in chancery of the supreme court of Cook county, and in 1885, was elected judge of the supreme court of the state. In 1891, he was chief justice of Illinois, succeeding Hon. John Schofield, who was also chief justice in 1877–84. Among the important cases coming under his jurisdiction was that of the appeal of the anarchists Spies, Parsons, and others, convicted of murder during the Haymarket riots in Chicago. He wrote the decision of the court, in which he dispassionately reviewed the proceedings of the trial, and affirmed their regularity and sustained the majesty of the law. He was married in June, 1864, to Julia N. Latham, of Springfield, and has one son and one daughter.



Jno. L. Webster

WEBSTER, John Lee, lawyer, was born at Jewett, O., Mar. 18, 1847, son of John and Anna (Patton) Webster. He served for nearly a year in the Federal army in the civil war and he was graduated with honor at Mt. Union College in 1867, after which he completed his law studies with Judge Marshall at Pittsburg, Pa. In 1869, he removed to Omaha, Neb., where he began the practice of law with no other resources than ability and energy. In 1873, he was elected to the legislature, and in 1875, became a member of the constitutional convention, of which he was chosen president. From his first introduction into politics, Mr. Webster has been prominently identified with the interests of the Republican party as an ardent and tireless worker, yet he has never been an office seeker. In 1892, he was elected a delegate-at-large to the national Republican convention held at Minneapolis, and in 1896, to that held at St. Louis, in both conventions being chosen chairman of the Nebraska delegation. When the death of Justice Miller made a vacancy in the supreme court of the United States, he was widely indorsed for the seat, to which however Justice Brewer was appointed. In 1901, he was a prominent candidate for U. S. senator. Mr. Webster's public services have never been allowed to interfere with the practice of his profession and he has attained a high rank among the lawyers of the West, having been connected many times with litigations which have attracted widespread notice; among them the Ponca Indian case, which first drew general attention to the rights and condition of the Indians, and which led to congressional enactments after much debate. Later the Boyd-Thayer case, involving the question of citizenship of Gov. Boyd, and his right to hold the office, and the Maximum Freight Rate cases have been of national interest and importance, while he was counsel for the officers of the state in their trial by impeachment in 1894. Mr. Webster's style is distinguished by clearness and forcible diction. His tastes are literary and artistic, and he has the finest private library in the state, besides many art treasures. With his family he has made a number of trips abroad and has traveled extensively in this country. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Mt. Union College in 1894. He was married in 1867, to Josephine Leah, daughter of John Watson, of Pennsylvania. Their only child, Flora Lee Webster, is a talented pianist.

READ, Charles, jurist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 1, 1715, son of Charles Read (1686–1736), who was mayor of Philadelphia in 1726, sheriff of the county, 1729–32, collector of excise, 1725–34, and afterward collector of the port of Burlington, N. J. The son succeeded his father as collector of the port of Burlington. He was admitted to the bar in 1753, and in 1760, became associate justice of the supreme court. In 1764, he succeeded Hon. William Ainsley as chief justice. He was mayor of Burlington, N. J., and in the revolutionary war was colonel of the battalion of the flying camp; but within six months Read withdrew from the patriot ranks to side with the British, and he was subsequently captured by the Americans and sent to Philadelphia. He was one of the founders of the American Philosophical Society. His nephew, Collinson Read (1751–1815), was a lawyer in Philadelphia, and published a "Digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania" (1801); "Abridgement of the Laws of Pennsylvania" (1804), and "American Pleaders' Assistant" (1806). Charles Read died in North Carolina in 1780.

WEBER, Max, soldier, was born in Achern, Baden, Aug. 27, 1824; he was educated at the Polytechnic School, and he was graduated at the Carlsruhe Military Academy in 1843, being assigned to the infantry as a lieutenant. In the German revolution of 1848, he joined the insurrectionists, became colonel of a regiment, and served under Gen. Franz Sigel, till the frustration of the revolution, when he came to the United States. He settled in New York city and established a hotel on William street, which was mainly patronized by German refugees who had fled to this country upon the failure of their cause. On the outbreak of the civil war he entered the Federal service and organized the 20th New York volunteer infantry, of which he was made colonel, May 9, 1861. He served in Virginia, in command of various posts, and rendered valiant service, for which he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, Apr. 28, 1862. He was assigned to the army of the Potomac, and was in command of a brigade in the battles of South mountain, Sept. 14, 1862, and at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, losing his right arm at the latter battle. He participated in the operations in the Shenandoah valley in 1864, and was placed in command of Harper's Ferry, which he defended successfully against the attack of the Confederate forces under Gen. Jubal A. Early, July 4–7, 1864. Gen. Weber resigned from the service, May 13, 1865, and was appointed U. S. consul at Nantes, France. In 1870 he was made assessor of internal revenue in New York city, and held that position for three years, when he was appointed collector for the same district, remaining in that office till 1883, when he resigned. He then removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., and resided there till his death, on June 15, 1901.

Max Weber

RICE, William North, scientist, was born at Marblehead, Mass., Nov. 21, 1845, son of William and Caroline Laura (North) Rice. His father, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, was librarian of the city library, Springfield, Mass., for many years. The son was graduated at Wesleyan University in 1865, and after two years of study at the Sheffield Scientific School, received the degree of Ph.D. During 1867–84, he was professor of geology and natural history, and since 1884, has occupied the chair of geology alone there; being absent on leave for study and travel in Europe, in 1867–68 and 1872–73. He worked on the United States fish commission in the summers of 1873–74, while in 1876–77 he visited Bermuda for geological and zoölogical study, and in 1891–92 engaged in the study of the Connecticut valley triassic formation, as assistant on the United States geological survey. Although he has never held a pastorate, he was ordained as a Methodist Episcopal minister in 1869, and he is chairman of the board of examiners of the New York East Conference. He was the editor of the "Wesleyan University Alumni Records" in 1873, and also wrote: "The Geology of Bermuda," bulletin of National Museum, No. 25; "Science Teaching in the Schools" (1889; 2nd ed. 1894); "Twenty-five Years of Scientific Progress, and other Essays" (1894); Dana's "Revised Text-Book of Geology" (edited, 1897); "William Rice, a Memorial" (edited, 1898), and "Christian Faith in an Age of Science" (1904), besides numerous articles in scientific and education journals. In 1891 he was president of the American Society of Naturalists, and he is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; of the National Geographic Society; the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences; Appalachian Mountain Club; Connecticut Council of Education, and its president in 1902–03; of the National Educational Association, and the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools. Since 1887, he has been a member of the committee on science teaching in the schools, appointed by the American Society of Naturalists. In 1886, the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Syracuse University. He was married at Worcester, Mass., April 12, 1870, to Elizabeth Wing, daughter of Loranus Crowell. They have had two sons, one of whom is living—Edward Loranus Rice, professor of zoölogy at Wesleyan University.

BONNEVILLE, Benjamin L. E., explorer and soldier, was born in France in 1793. His father emigrated to the United States about the time of the French revolution, and the son entered the United States Military Academy, where he was graduated in 1815. He was first assigned to the corps of light artillery, but in 1819 was transferred to the 8th infantry. In 1820 he was engaged in the construction of a military road through Mississippi, and a year later was retained as first lieutenant of the 7th infantry. He was promoted to captain in 1825, and served for several years at various posts. In 1831–36 he became engaged in explorations in the Rocky Mountains and in California. These explorations had been undertaken by him with the permission of Alexander Macomb, and in May, 1832, Bonneville, at the head of a party of 110 trappers and lumbermen, and provided with some wagons, pack animals, a few astronomical instruments, and other necessary outfit, left the Missouri river and went up the South Platte, thence up the Polo Creek route, and finally up the Sweetwater. A detailed account of his adventures during this journey through the West is contained in his journal, edited and amplified by Washington Irving, and published under the title "Adventures of Captain Bonneville, U. S. A., in the Rocky Mountains and the Far West," (1837). Upon his return he was restored to his old position in the 7th infantry, where he served until 1845, and was then promoted major of the 6th infantry (July 15, 1845). He took a conspicuous part in several engagements during the Mexican war, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel May 7, 1849, and to grade of colonel Feb. 3, 1855. He was then successively commandant at Santa Fé (1856–57), of the Gila expedition (1857); of the department of New Mexico (1858), and retired from active service for disability, Sept. 9, 1861. When the civil war broke out he became superintendent of recruiting in Missouri, and for three years was commandant of Benton barracks in St. Louis (1862-65). On Mar. 13, 1865 he was brevetted brigadier-general, after fifty years' service. He died at Fort Smith, Ark., June 12, 1878.

FULLER, Robert Mason, physician, was born at Schenectady, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1845, son of John Irwin and Louisa (Gardner) Fuller. His father was a merchant and banker, and afterward a piano manufacturer in New York city. He was educated at the Union School, Schenectady, and received the degree of M.D. from the Albany Medical College in 1865. He began the practice of his profession in Albany, but in 1866 removed to New York city. While at the medical college he took a special course in toxicology, and invented the method of using the photographic camera in connection with chemical analysis. He succeeded in making photographs of arsenious acid, which were afterward used with effect in a notable trial for murder by poisoning, and he has applied the use of the microscope and camera combined to the study of bacteria and other microscopic organisms. Many of the photographs of wounds which he took while assistant in surgery, in the Ira Harris United States Hospital at Albany, have been used as illustrations in the official medical and surgical history of the war, and his skill in applying the camera to the determination of the character and characteristics of skin diseases is remembered as of great interest in his demonstrations as lecturer on dermatology in the medical college of the New York University. In 1878 he invented a new system for preparing drugs in the form of tablet triturates, thus securing accuracy of measurement in dosage, and greater convenience in administration, and in a short time the manufacture of these tablets was begun by pharmacists, and has so increased that to-day millions of capital are invested in their production. In recognition of his service to the medical profession in this respect, he was chosen as a delegate to the convention held at Washington, in 1880, to revise the "United States Pharmacopœia." For a quarter of a century, he has served gratuitously at the chief dispensaries of the city. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the New York State Medical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York County Medical Society, the New York Pathological Society, the New York Dermatological Society, the Northwestern Medical and Surgical Society, the Medico-Legal Society, the New York Microscopical Society, the Society of Amateur Photographers of New York, the New York Camera Club, and various other organizations. He is unmarried.

Robt M. Fuller

FRASER, Horatio Nelson, manufacturing druggist, was born at Providence, R. I., Nov. 30, 1851. He received his early education in the schools of Davenport, Ia., and after an apprenticeship in the drug business of W. B. Blanding, then the foremost pharmacist of New England, matriculated at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, where he was graduated in 1872. He entered the employ of Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Dr. Robert M. Fuller had conceived the idea of putting up medicines in tablet form in 1878, and had turned to Mr. Fraser for the development of the project. After vainly endeavoring to interest his employers, Mr. Fraser finally decided to manufacture tablets by the Fuller process himself. A somewhat similar process had been patented by an Englishman named Brockedon in 1844, but was not successfully introduced, partly because medical practitioners never take kindly to a patented medicine. Dr. Fuller's process was given to the profession unpatented. Resigning his position in 1881, Mr. Fraser commenced the manufacture of Tablet Triturates in New York. Physicians were slow to recognize in the novelty an improvement in the preparation of medicines, but after three years of perseverance, the business began to grow, and an entire building on Fifth avenue was leased. The Fraser Tablet Triturate Manufacturing Co. was incorporated with a capital stock of $20,000. The business expanded by a constant growth, until the buildings devoted to laboratory work, bottling, packing, and shipping of the preparations in 1904, cover nearly thirty city lots. A branch was established in Chicago, Ill., in 1901, and in that year both retail and manufacturing interests were combined under the title of the Fraser Tablet Co., with a capital stock of $1,500,000, of which Mr. Fraser is president and manager. Mr. Fraser exhibits many of the characteristic qualities of his Scottish ancestry. Besides being gifted with unusual executive ability, he is a connoisseur in art and literature, and has served as a member of the art committee of the Lotos Club, Union League, and Colonial Club. He is also a member of the Montauk Club, the Aldine Club, the Chemists' Club, the New England Society, the Historical Society, the Geographical Society, the Microscopical Society, the Chamber of Commerce, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, the American Pharmaceutical Association, and the New York College of Pharmacy, where he served as treasurer and trustee. He was married at Davenport, Ia., Oct. 31, 1876, to Nellie, daughter of John S. Davis, and has two children.

Horatio N Fraser

STEVENSON, Thomas Greely, soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 3, 1836, son of J. Thomas Stevenson. At an early age he manifested a liking for military life, and he joined the state militia as a private, rising rapidly until he became major of the fourth battalion of Massachusetts infantry, which became famous under his instruction and discipline. On the outbreak of the civil war he entered the Federal service, and was on recruiting duty at Fort Independence, Mass., till the autumn of 1861, when he raised the 24th Massachusetts volunteers, of which he was commissioned colonel, Dec. 3, 1861. His regiment was attached to Gen. J. G. Foster's brigade in Gen. Burnside's expedition to North Carolina. He was engaged in the capture of Roanoke island, Newbern, and Fort Macon; he held the outpost defenses of Newbern for some months; and he then engaged in leading several expeditions into the Confederate lines. On Sept. 6, 1862, he won distinction in successfully defending Washington, N. C., against an attack by a Confederate force that greatly exceeded his own. He succeeded to the command of Gen. Foster's brigade when that officer was promoted, and he led it in the battles of Goldsboro and Kinston, receiving his commission of brigadier-general of volunteers, on Dec. 24, 1862. In the expedition against Charleston, in February, 1863, he was assigned to the command of a brigade in Gen. Naglee's division, and when he reached Port Royal he was placed under arrest by order of Gen. David Hunter, for criticizing the policy of arming slaves, but he was afterward honorably acquitted. He participated in the capture of Morris island, and was in command of the reserves in the assault on Fort Wagner. In the Richmond campaign he commanded the first division of the 9th corps, army of the Potomac, and was engaged in the battles of the Wilderness and at Spottsylvania, where he was killed, while at the head of his division, on the second day of the battle, May 10, 1864.

CHESNUTT, Charles Waddell, author, was born at Cleveland, O., June 20, 1858, son of Andrew J. and Maria (Sampson) Chesnutt, both natives of North Carolina, of negro extraction. He attended the public schools of Cleveland until his father, after serving four years in the civil war, returned to the South. At the age of nineteen he was appointed a teacher in the State Normal School of Fayetteville, N. C., and upon the death of the principal several years later, he occupied that position for three years. But the conditions of life in the South were not congenial to his tastes and aspirations, and at the age of twenty-five he removed to New York city, where he found employment in a Wall street news agency, contributing at the same time a daily column of Wall street gossip to the "Mail and Express." Not long thereafter he returned to Cleveland, O., and, while in the employ of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co., as stenographer, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1887. His first story was written at the age of fourteen, and was published in a North Carolina newspaper; but subsequent to that time, though writing much, he published little, until 1884. A remarkable short story, entitled "The Wife of His Youth," appeared in the "Atlantic Monthly," in 1898, and since then he has published: "The Conjure Woman" (1899), a volume of dialect stories of plantation life in North Carolina; "The Wife of His Youth and Other Stories of the Color Line" (1899); "The House Behind the Cedars" (1900); and "The Marrow of Tradition" (1901); the last two deal with the problem of the colored race. He wrote a life of Frederick Douglass, for the "Beacon Series of Biographies of Eminent Americans." His works of fiction, according to competent critics, place him among the foremost storytellers of the time. While treating the racial question from a standpoint friendly to the negro, he displays a rare appreciation of the conditions surrounding this very difficult problem of our civilization. In the "Book Buyer," Mary Tracy Earle wrote: "'The Conjure Woman' is so different from anything that has been written lately, that it deserves an entirely distinct notice in a different key. * * *" Mr. Chesnutt is a man of studious habits, and is well versed in the classics as well as in modern French and German literature. He was married in 1878 to Susan, daughter of Edwin and Catharine Perry, and has four children. Two daughters are graduates of Smith College, and a son is a student in Harvard University.

Chas. W. Chesnutt.

ALEXANDER, Eben, diplomat and educator, was born at Knoxville, Tenn., Mar. 9, 1851, son of Ebenezer and Margaret Ann (McClung) Alexander, and grandson of Adam Rankin Alexander, who was a representative in congress from 1823-27. His mother was the daughter of Charles McClung, author of the first Constitution of Tennessee. The first American ancestor, John Alexander, emigrated from Scotland to Pennsylvania, and his son Oliver was one of the early pioneers of Tennessee; Oliver married Margaret Paul, and was the father of Adam R. Alexander, the congressman. Eben Alexander was educated in the preparatory department of the University of Tennessee, and at Yale University, where he was graduated in 1873. He was instructor of ancient languages there for four years, and professor for nine years. In 1886 he was appointed professor of Greek in the University of North Carolina, where he is still engaged at the present time (1904). During 1885-86, he officiated as chairman of the faculty in the University of Tennessee, and as president of the State Teachers' Association. During 1893-97, he served the United States government as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Greece, Roumania, and Servia. He was married at Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 15, 1874, to Marion, daughter of the Rev. John and Eleanor Spurrier (Rand) Howard-Smith, and had two sons and two daughters. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of North Carolina, in 1893.

NEELY, Henry Adams, second Protestant Episcopal bishop of Maine, was born at Fayetteville, N. Y., May 14, 1830. He graduated at Geneva (now Hobart) College in 1849, and while studying theology under Bishop de Lancey, acted as tutor in the college. On Dec. 19, 1852, Bishop de Lancey admitted him to the diaconate in Trinity Church, Geneva, and he was ordained priest, June 18, 1852. In 1853, Mr. Neely was appointed rector of Calvary Church, Utica, and remained there until 1855, when he accepted a call to Christ Church, Rochester, N. Y. He remained in Rochester seven years, and then in 1862, he was made chaplain of his *alma mater*, Hobart College. He was chosen assistant minister of Trinity parish, New York, with special charge of Trinity Church. The degree of S.T.D. was conferred upon him by Hobart in 1866, and by Bishop's College, Quebec, Can., in 1875. After his election as second bishop of Maine, he was consecrated on Jan. 25, 1867, in Trinity Chapel, New York. On his removal to Maine, he became rector of St. Luke's Church, Portland, which was the cathedral parish of the diocese, until a suitable cathedral church could be erected. He at once urged the construction of the cathedral in Portland, and the edifice, built at the cost of $115,000, and consecrated, Oct. 18, 1877, is a lasting monument to his labors. Bishop Neeley was elected chairman of the house of bishops of the American church, in 1889, for three years, and at the expiration of his term in 1892, was re-elected until 1895. He held that office altogether for six years, the longest term permissible under the rules of the house. He attended the Lambeth conference in 1888, and was the first of the American speakers. Among his published works are special sermons, addresses to his convention, and various contributions to church literature. During his episcopate he founded two parochial schools, St. John's School for Boys, at Presque Isle, and St. Catherine's Hall, a seminary for young women, at Augusta. He died at Portland, Me., Oct. 31, 1899.

CODMAN, Robert, third Protestant Episcopal bishop of Maine, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 30, 1859, son of Robert and Catherine (Codman) Codman, and a descendant in the eighth generation of Stephen Codman, of Charlestown, Mass., each ancestor from Stephen to his father being named John. His father was an attorney of Boston, prominent in railroad practice and in the management of real estate. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1882, and at the Harvard Law School in 1885. After a few years' practice of law, his attention was turned to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, and he entered the General Theological Seminary in New York, where he was graduated in 1894. He was appointed to the rectorship of St. John's Church, Roxbury, Mass., which he held until his election to the episcopate of Maine. He was consecrated bishop, Feb. 22, 1900. Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in 1900, conferred upon him the degree of D.D.

COLBURN, Dana Pond, educator, was born in 1823. He was educated at the Bridgewater Normal School, and after graduating there in 1843 he taught district schools in Massachusetts and in East Greenwich, R. I., where he attracted the attention of Horace Mann by his methods of teaching arithmetic. Through the latter's instrumentality he was appointed one of the board of institute instructors in 1848, and the same year became assistant in the Bridgewater normal school. Two years later he established a private normal school in Providence, R. I., which was converted into a state institution in 1854, with Mr. Colburn as its first principal. He published a series of educational books on arithmetic, among them: "First Steps in Numbers" (1847); "Decimal System," "Interest and Discount," "Arithmetic and Its Applications" (1855); "Common School Arithmetic" (1858); "Child's Book of Arithmetic," and "Intellectual Arithmetic" (1859). He loved his vocation, was a genial companion to his pupils, and his classes, though always hard working, abounded in joy and laughter. He died in Providence, R. I., in 1859.

CROZIER, William, soldier and inventor, was born at Carrollton, Carroll co., O., Feb. 19, 1855, son of Robert and Margaret (Atkinson) Crozier. In 1857 his father removed to Leavenworth, Kan., and established the Leavenworth "Times," later practicing law and becoming chief justice of the state supreme court, and U. S. senator. The son was graduated at West Point in 1876, and assigned to the 4th artillery, with which he served three years in the campaigns against the Sioux, under Gen. Crook and against the Bannock Indians. He was instructor in mathematics at West Point (1879–84), served at the Watertown arsenal (1884–87), and then entered the office of the chief of ordnance at Washington, D. C. Soon after the passage of the Fortification Act of 1888, inaugurating the reconstruction of the United States coast defenses, Lieut. Crozier was sent to Europe for a year to study the latest developments of artillery, especially in construction of gun and mortar carriages. After his return he was for a number of years in general charge, under the chief of ordnance, of the gun carriage work of that department, and has designed many of the carriages used in the siege and seacoast services. He is the joint inventor, with Gen. A. R. Buffington, of the Buffington-Crozier disappearing gun-carriages, patented in 1896, now in general use in American coast defense works, and in Sweden. He is also inventor of the Crozier wire wrapped rifle, a ten-inch gun, patented in 1901. He was promoted captain in 1890, and during the Spanish-American war he served as inspector of the Atlantic and Gulf coast fortifications. In 1899 he was appointed by Pres. McKinley as one of the delegates to the peace conference at The Hague. Nov. 16, 1899, Capt. Crozier sailed from the United States for the Philippines, where he served on the staffs of Gen. Bates and Gen. Schwan in the campaign of January, 1900. He was a member of the Pekin relief expedition which he accompanied as chief ordnance officer on the staff of Gen. Chaffee, and in 1901 he was appointed chief of ordnance in the United States army, with the rank of brigadier-general. He is the author of a series of "Notes on the Construction of Ordnance," which are the text-books of the ordnance department for the instruction of its officers. He is unmarried.

Aug Dreier

DREIER, August, planter and mechanical engineer, was born at Coronau, Hanover, Germany, Dec. 15, 1841, son of Dietrich and Agatha (Moge) Dreier. When quite young he was indentured to learn the machinist's trade, and after serving his apprenticeship was given a certificate of ability as machinist and engineer. For the next seven years he worked at his trade in many of the large German cities, and in 1866 entered into a contract with Ed. Hoffschlaeger & Co., of Honolulu, to superintend and erect the machinery of a cotton mill at Wailua Falls, Island of Kauai, Hawaiian Islands. Ed. Hoffschlaeger & Co. abandoned the enterprise before they began to build, but their letter stating this fact did not reach Germany until Mr. Dreier had sailed for the islands. Shortly after his arrival, he took the position of engineer, and later of sugar boiler at the Lihue plantation, and was engaged thus for the next six years, becoming thoroughly acquainted with sugar growing and milling. Deciding to plant and eventually mill for himself with the money he had saved during this time, he went to Koloa with August Conradt, and purchasing a lease planted a hundred acres of cane. This venture was successful, and in three years he bought out his partner. In 1876 he purchased with Mr. McBryde, the leasehold of the Eleele plantation, Island of Kauai, cleared the land, planted cane, and working scientifically made large profits. In 1884 the partners purchased the fee simple of the estate; he subsequently bought Mrs. McBryde's interest, and in 1899 sold the plantation for a large amount. The most modern methods of growing and milling cane were used on the plantation, and the first electric car on the island was introduced to haul cane to the mill. In 1892 Mr. Dreier was elected noble from the Island of Kauai by a practically unanimous vote, and held this office for one year. Nov. 16, 1900, he took the oath of allegiance to the United States government. He was married Aug. 19, 1876, to Emma, daughter of Charles Titcomb, and has five children: Emil, an electrical engineer; Adela, August, Juanita, and Edward.

DWIGHT, Francis, educator, was born in Springfield, Mass., Mar. 14, 1808, son of James Scutt Dwight, and a descendant of John Dwight, of Dedham, Mass., who was the progenitor of all of the name in this country. He received his education at Harvard, where he was graduated in 1827. Mr. Dwight then took a course at the law school, and was graduated there in 1830. He was admitted to the bar in 1834, and for four years practiced in the states of Massachusetts, Michigan, and New York. In 1838 he removed to Albany, N. Y., and thereafter devoted himself entirely to the cause of education. He established the "District School Journal" in 1840, and this publication, which he ably edited until his death, became the focus to which were attracted all the interests in the state favorable to advance in education. It was sent by the legislature to every district in the state, and through its medium became a foremost power in devising and establishing the present code of public instruction in the state of New York. He was also prominent in establishing the normal school, county supervision, and conventions of teachers. He died in Albany, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1845.

Cortlandt Parker

PARKER, Cortlandt, lawyer, was born at Perth Amboy, N. J., June 27, 1818, son of James and Penelope (Butler) Parker. Both his father and grandfather, John Parker, were prominent lawyers of their day. He received his preliminary education at the Perth Amboy Military Academy and at Rutgers College, where he was graduated at the age of eighteen. He then studied law for three years under the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of Newark, was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as attorney in 1839, and three years later as counselor. In 1857 he became prosecutor of the pleas in Essex county, and acted in this capacity for ten years. In 1875–76 he was one of the revisers of the laws of New Jersey, and was a commissioner to settle the boundaries between New Jersey and Delaware, and in 1876 he was despatched by Pres. Grant to Louisiana to witness the count of electoral votes. Several times he was made a candidate for the United States senate and for attorney-general of New Jersey, but was not appointed. He was a member of five general conventions of the Protestant Episcopal church, and was connected with various legal organizations, among them the American Bar Association, of which he was president in 1883–84. He attained high eminence in his profession. His hatred for intrigue has gained for him the respect and confidence of men and parties, that recognize the high motives and strength of conviction which actuate his public utterances. These qualities give weight to his legal opinions and cause bench and bar, church and state alike to give close attention to his advice and admonition. Legislatures of both political parties for many years took his word as guarantee of the excellence of any remedial, corrective, or constructive legislation proposed by him, while he was regarded as no less an authority on canonical law of the Episcopal church than on statutory and canonical law, and in his late years was the oldest practitioner in New Jersey. From its beginning he was a leader of the Republican party. In 1866 he received the degree of LL.D. from both Rutgers and Princeton Colleges. He was married in September, 1847, to Elizabeth Wolcott, daughter of Richard W. Stites, of Morristown, N. J., and his son, Richard Wayne Parker, born in 1848, was a lawyer of note and served in the state and national legislatures.

BEATTY, Henry Oscar, jurist, was born in Kentucky, May 31, 1812, son of Adam and Sarah (Green) Beatty, grandson of William and Mary Dorothy (Grosh) Beatty, and great-grandson of William Beatty, whose father, John, came to New York from Holland about 1690. His father, Adam Beatty, a lawyer, was an intimate friend and lifelong supporter of Henry Clay, and was for many years judge of one of the circuit courts of Kentucky, resigning about 1830 to engage in agriculture. His oldest brother, William, was a captain in Gunby's regiment of the Maryland line, and another brother, Cornelius, served under Gens. Wayne and Harrison during the Indian wars in the Northwest. He was at the battle of the Thames, and was always an emphatic witness against the claim that Col. Johnson killed Tecumseh, alleging that Johnson did kill an Indian chief, but at a point on the battlefield quite distant from the spot where Tecumseh's body was found. The subject of this sketch, having removed to California in 1852, practiced law in Sacramento, and subsequently went to Nevada in 1863. In 1867, he succeeded Hon. J. F. Lewis, the first chief justice of the state, who held the same position again for four years after Judge Beatty's resignation in 1868. He was married to Margaret B. Rungan, and his son, William Henry, was chief justice of both Nevada and California. He died in Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 14, 1892.

BEATTY, William Henry, jurist, was born at Monclova, Lucas co., O., Feb. 18, 1838, son of Henry Oscar and Margaret Boone (Runyan) Beatty. He was educated in private schools in Kentucky, and the University of Virginia. He went to California in 1858, took up the study of law, and after being admitted to the bar in 1861, began practicing at Sacramento, in partnership with his father. During the silver excitement of Nevada he removed to that state in 1863, and in the following year was appointed the first city attorney of Austin, Lander co. He was elected district judge in November, 1864, at first election under the state Constitution, and by re-election he served until January, 1875, when he became a justice of the Nevada supreme court for a term of six years; and during the last two years of this term (1879–80), was chief justice. In 1881 he returned to the practice of law at Sacramento, Cal. Upon the death of Chief Justice Morrison, in March, 1887, Judge Beatty was elected to take his place, filling out the unexpired term to January, 1891, when he was re-elected for the full term of twelve years, and was again elected to the position in 1902. Judge Beatty is president of the California Water and Forest Association. He was married on June 17, 1874, at Hamilton, Nev., to Elizabeth McKay, daughter of Robert Carter Love, of Salisbury, N. C., and has two children, Henry Oscar and Alice Margaret, wife of Brooke M. Wright.

DORSEY, Thomas Beale, who had been appointed an associate judge of the court of appeals in 1824, to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation of Jeremiah Townley Chase, was commissioned chief judge, July 3, 1848, upon the death of the Hon. Stevenson Archer. Judge

Dorsey served only three years, and gave place to John Carroll LeGrand, who was one of the most remarkable men that ever sat upon the bench of the Maryland court of appeals.

PAINE, Charles, civil engineer, was born at Haverhill, Grafton Co., N. H., Apr. 25, 1830, son of George and Martha (Olcott) Paine, grandson of Judge Elijah Paine of Vermont, and in the eighth generation from Stephen Paine who came from England, and settled at Hingham, Mass., in 1638. He was educated at a Roman Catholic college in Montreal, Can., and at the age of fourteen he was employed in a woolen mill at Northfield, Vt., owned by his uncle, Gov. Charles Paine. In 1845 he entered the service of the Vermont Central railroad as rodman in a surveying party, completing his work as division engineer in charge of construction in 1849. Subsequently, he was division engineer on the Vermont & Canada railroad, and on the Champlain & St. Lawrence railroad was engineer and manager for the contractor on the reconstruction and extension of that line. He was chief engineer of various railroad projects in Wisconsin during 1856–58; was superintendent of the western division of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana railroad, 1858–64; was chief engineer on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, 1864–72; was its general superintendent, 1872–81, and was general manager of the New York, West Shore & Buffalo railroad, 1881–84. The year 1884 was spent in travel in Europe. In 1885 he became general superintendent of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad and vice-president of the Erie railroad: in 1886–91 he had charge of various industries at Pittsburg, Pa. Since 1891 he has been engaged in private practice as a consulting engineer in New York city, having his residence at Tenafly, N. J. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, of which he was president, 1883–84. Mr. Paine was married at Chelsea, Vt., May 13, 1851, to Olivia Bloggett, daughter of Hon. William and Elizabeth Stockwell (Brown) Hebard, and has four sons.

PRYOR, Luke, lawyer, was born near Huntsville, Madison co., Ala., July 5, 1820, son of Luke and Ann Batte (Lane) Pryor. At an early age he removed with his father to Limestone county, where he attended the common schools and was sent to college at Washington, Miss. Afterward he read law under the Hon. Daniel Coleman, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. He began practice at Athens, and in 1855–56 represented his county in the Alabama legislature, to which he was elected against his inclinations. In 1879 he was appointed by the governor of Alabama, U. S. senator, to fill the unexpired term of George S. Houston, deceased, and took his seat, Jan. 15, 1880. He was afterward elected to the office for the full term, but declined the honor. In 1882 he was elected a representative in congress, and served one term. He was married to Isabella Virginia, daughter of Capt. John H. and Frances (Rowzee) Harris, of Virginia. He died at Athens, Ala., Aug. 5, 1900.

BELLAMY, Elizabeth Whitfield, author, was born in Gadsden county, Fla., Apr. 17, 1837, daughter of William Whitfield and Julia (Stephens) Croom. Her parents were natives of Newbern, N. C., but removed to Florida. She received her education in New York city, at the Spingler Institute, under the direction of the Rev. Gorham D. Abbott. Since the death of her husband in 1863, who was a surgeon, serving with the Confederate army, Mrs. Bellamy has resided in Mobile, Ala. Her first attempt at authorship was made in 1867, when she published "Four Oaks," under the pseudonym "KambaThorp." She retained her pen name for many years, writing short stories, which appeared in Appleton's "Journal," and in 1876, published her second novel, "The Little Joanna." "Old Man Gilbert," a negro dialect story, pronounced by Southern critics equal to "Uncle Tom's Cabin," was published in 1888, with her proper name, as was also "Benny Lancaster," in 1890. Since the latter date she has published nothing in book form, but has frequently contributed to the "Atlantic Monthly," "Youth's Companion," and other periodicals. The major portion of her life has been devoted to teaching, having at present (1904), charge of classes in the study of literature and historical subjects, at Mobile, Ala. She was married in 1858, to Dr. Charles E. Bellamy, a North Carolinian by birth, and a Floridian by adoption.

CADWALADER, George, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 16, 1806, son of Thomas and Mary (Biddle) Cadwalader, and grandson of Gen. John and Williaminia (Bond) Cadwalader. His grandfather was a famous brigadier-general in the revolutionary war, and his father was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 29, 1779, and served as lieutenant-colonel of cavalry in the war of 1812, afterward becoming major-general of the Pennsylvania militia. He was married June 25, 1804, to Mary, daughter of Col. Clement Biddle, of Philadelphia, Pa., and he died in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 31, 1841. George Cadwalader was educated in the schools of Philadelphia, Pa., where he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and engaged in the practice of his profession until the outbreak of the war with Mexico, when he volunteered in the United States army. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, Mar. 3, 1847, and was engaged at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Chapultepec, and in the assault and capture of the City of Mexico. At the battle of Chapultepec, Sept. 13 1847, he commanded a brigade, under Gen. Pillow, and when that general fell severely wounded at the beginning of the engagement, the command of the division devolved upon Gen. Cadwalader, who rendered such valiant service, that he was brevetted major-general for gallant and meritorious conduct. He was honorably discharged, July 20, 1848, and he returned to his home, where he resumed his law practice. He offered his services at the opening of the civil war, and was appointed by Gov. Curtin, major-general of Pennsylvania volunteers, Apr. 19, 1861, being placed in command at Baltimore, Md. In the expedition against Winchester, led by Gen. Patterson in June, 1861, Gen. Cadwalader was second in command, and he participated in the first battle of Bull Run. He was commissioned major-general of United States volunteers, Apr. 25, 1862, and was assigned as a member of the board to revise the military laws and regulations of the United States, resigning July 5, 1865. He was the author of "Services in the Mexican Campaign of 1847" (1848), and he died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 3, 1879.

BIRCH, Thomas, artist, was born in London, England, about 1779, son of William Birch (1760–

1834), an engraver, chiefly remembered for a series of engraved folio views of Philadelphia. In 1794 he emigrated with his father to this country, and six years afterward settled in Philadelphia, Pa., where he first assisted his father in the execution of plates, but subsequently turned his attention to portrait painting. A visit to the capes of Delaware in 1807 induced him to devote himself to marine painting, in which branch of art he achieved an eminent reputation. During the war of 1812 he executed a series of paintings, representing the naval victories of the United States, of which the fight between the frigates Constitution and Guerrière, and that between the United States and the Macedonian, now in the Harrison collection in Philadelphia, are fine specimens and of rare historical value. The freshness of atmosphere and clearly painted waves are marked features of his marine paintings. Thomas Birch was also highly successful in landscapes, especially of snow scenes. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 14, 1851.

A G Menocal

MENOCAL, Amiceto Garcia, civil engineer, was born at Havana, Cuba, Sept. 1, 1836, son of Gabriel Menocal, a Cuban planter of high local prominence. In 1857 he came to the United States, and was graduated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., in 1862. Returning to Cuba, he became sub-chief engineer on the Havana water works in 1863, and in 1870 he was appointed engineer in the department of public works, New York city, where he remained two years. In 1872 he entered the service of the United States government as civil engineer in the navy department, and he has acted as chief engineer on all the government surveys for establishing the practicability of a ship canal at Panama and Nicaragua. He was chief engineer of the Maritime Canal Company, of Nicaragua, and in 1887 prepared plans and estimates of cost for a ship canal through Nicaragua. Pres. Hayes appointed him a delegate to the Paris canal congress of 1879. He was member of a board sent to the Philippine Islands to prepare plans for the principal naval station in those islands (1900); and in 1902 he was one of a commission to select a site, draw plans, and prepare estimates for a coaling station on the coast of Liberia. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and in 1879 was decorated a chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He was married in 1866 to Elvira, daughter of Francisco Martin, of Cuba, and has three sons.

BATEMAN, Ephraim, senator, was born at Cedarville, Cumberland co., N. J., in 1770. He received a public school education; studied medicine, and achieved prominence in the profession. For many years he was a member of the New Jersey legislature, and from 1815–23 was a representative in congress, serving on the committee on the post-office and accounts. He was officiating as president of the council of the state legislature at the time of his election to the United States senate, and he cast the deciding vote that defeated his opponent, Theodore Frelinghuysen; but a committee of the senate reported the action as entirely legal, and he served from Nov. 10, 1826, to January, 1829. In the senate he was a member of the committees on agriculture and enrolled bills. His son, Dr. Benjamin Rush Bateman, was a prominent physician of Bridgeton, N. J., for sixty years, and was the father of Robert Morrison and Ephraim Bateman, both prominent physicians of New Jersey. Sen. Bateman died in the town of his birth, Jan. 21, 1829.

INGE, Samuel Williams, lawyer, was born in Warren county, N. C., Feb. 22, 1817. He was taken to Greene county, Ala., by his father, a planter, when ten years of age, and there received a good education, attending for a time the Alabama State University. Afterward he read law at Erie, and on being admitted to the bar located at Eutaw in 1839, but a year later settled in Livingston county. In 1844–45, he represented Sumter in the state legislature, and in 1847 was elected to congress as a Democrat. He was reelected for a second term, and served as representative till 1851. In 1850, he had a hostile correspondence with Edward Stanley, of North Carolina, growing out of remarks on the floor of congress, and a duel was fought in Bladensburg, near Washington, D. C. It had, however, no serious consequences, and the differences were then adjusted on the ground. In 1853, Mr. Inge was appointed by Pres. Pierce U. S. attorney for California, and retained this office for several years. He then contracted for the survey of Sonora, Mexico, in which he expended his fortune. He spent the remainder of his life in law practice at San Francisco, and died there, June 10, 1868.

BOWEN, John S., soldier, was born in Georgia in 1829. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1853, and served at the cavalry school for practice at Carlisle, Pa. He was promoted to second lieutenant of mounted riflemen, July 20, 1854, and was assigned to duty on the frontier, at Fort McIntosh, Tex., where he remained till May 1, 1856, when he resigned from the army. He took up the profession of architecture in Savannah, Ga. About a year later he removed to Missouri, opening an office in St. Louis, in 1857. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the Confederate service, and was appointed chief of staff to Gen. Daniel M. Frost. He was taken prisoner May 10, 1861, upon the capture of Camp Jackson, Mo., by Gen. Lyon, but was afterward exchanged and organized the 1st Missouri infantry, of which he was made colonel. On Mar. 18, 1862, he was commissioned a brigadier-general, and was assigned to the command of a brigade composed of the 14th, 16th, 17th, and 18th Arkansas regiments, which he led in the battle of Shiloh, where he was severely wounded. He was made a major-general, May 25, 1863, and was placed in command of the "Missouri division," comprising the brigades of Gens. Cockrell and Green. He took part in all the engagements around Vicksburg, and became a prisoner of war, upon the surrender of that place, July 4, 1863. During the long siege of Vicksburg, Gen. Bowen had contracted a disease, which ended his life at Raymond, Miss., July 16, 1863.

BACON, John Edmund, lawyer and soldier, was born at Edgefield Courthouse, S. C., June 27, 1830, son of Edmund Speed and Sarah Agnes (Bacon) Bacon, his parents being cousins, and grandson of Edmund Burke Bacon (1775–1826), a distinguished lawyer and the original of "Ned Brace" in Gen. Longstreet's "Georgia Scenes." He was graduated at South Carolina College in

1850, continuing his studies at Leipsic, Germany, and read law under J. P. Carroll, a man of great ability. Having finished his law course at Edgefield, S. C., he was admitted to the bar in 1853, and engaged in a lucrative practice at Edgefield until 1857, when Pres. Buchanan appointed him first secretary of legation at St. Petersburg, under Hon. Francis W. Pickens. In 1858 he was married at St. Petersburg to Rebecca Calhoun, youngest daughter of Gov. Pickens. The election of Lincoln and the trend of political events in South Carolina led him to resign in 1860, and returning home he soon entered the Confederate service as a private, in the 7th volunteer regiment. Rising to the position of quartermaster, with rank of major, he served through the civil war, and then resumed the practice of law. In 1866 he was sent with Gov. James L. Orr to arrange with Pres. Johnson for the restoration of South Carolina to the Union. In 1868 he was elected district judge but was soon deposed by the Federal general in command of that department. In 1870 he was a Democratic nominee for congress, but was defeated by Robert B. Elliott, a negro politician. In 1872 he removed to Columbia; in 1878 he was elected to the state legislature and devoted himself to securing the re-establishment of South Carolina College. Maj. Bacon was several times a member of the Democratic county and state executive committees; in 1884 he was a presidential elector; and was appointed by Pres. Cleveland, U. S. minister to Uruguay and Paraguay, as the successor of William Williams. He was an extremely accomplished man, a profound classical scholar, and the master of several languages. Materials for a "History of Russia" were edited by him, but the work was never completed. Maj. Bacon died in Columbia, S. C., Feb. 18, 1897, survived by his wife and two sons.

ATTWOOD, William, jurist, was born in Bloomfield, Essex, England, and was the son of John Attwood. He was called to the bar in 1674, and is said to have been "a very considerable man in his profession in London." He was a voluminous author on historical and theological subjects. The lords of trade having been petitioned by Gov. Bellomont, of New York, to strengthen the judiciary by the appointment of a chief justice of sufficient legal training to enforce the law, sent over Attwood in the summer of 1701. In addition to his functions as chief justice, he was a member of the council and a judge in admiralty with jurisdiction embracing the New England colonies, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. After the arrival of Gov. Cornbury he was accused of corruptly perverting justice in cases before him, in which his son was counsel. He was suspended from office, and in fear of arrest crossed the river to New Jersey and traveled through Virginia under the name of Jones. He died in England about 1709.

CRANE, Joseph H., lawyer and jurist, was born at Elizabethtown, N. J., Aug. 31, 1782, brother of Com. William M. Crane, and of Ichabod B. Crane, a colonel in the regular army. His father was a major in the revolution. The son removed to Dayton, O., where he became an eminent lawyer. He was for many years president judge of the court of common pleas; and was a representative in congress, from Ohio, in 1829–37. He was married to Julia, daughter of John Elliot, who was a surgeon in the United States army, stationed at Vincennes, then a frontier post. His son, Joseph G. Crane, was a lawyer and at one time probate judge for Montgomery county. He served through the civil war on the staff of Gen. Schenck, and was commissioned captain in the regular army, receiving the brevet rank of colonel. While acting military mayor of Jackson, Miss., during the reconstruction period, he was assassinated in the street by Col. Yerger of the Confederate army. Judge Crane died at Dayton, O., Nov. 12, 1852.

RICKER, George Alfred, civil engineer, was born at Portsmouth, N. H., June 30, 1863, son of Charles Clements and Sarah Mehitable (Joy) Ricker. His father (1838–1901), was a lieutenant in the civil war, and in 1865 was admitted to the United States navy, resigning in 1868, to become the master of a merchantman. His first American ancestor was George Ricker, who emigrated from England to Dover, N. H., in 1670, and from him the line runs through his son Ephraim who married Sarah Wentworth, a daughter of Gershom Wentworth, colonial governor of New Hampshire; their son Moses, his son Henry, his son Charles, who was the grandfather of George A. Ricker. He was educated in a private school at Liverpool, England; at the High School of New Market, N. H., and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1882–85). In 1880 he commenced engineering work under W. A. Haven, on the Erie railroad at Buffalo; was assistant engineer during 1885–86, and assistant engineer of the Helena and Red Mountain railroad, in 1886. Since February, 1887, he has practiced privately in Buffalo, N. Y. As chief engineer of the Niagara Falls and Lewiston Railroad Company, he personally located and built the Niagara Gorge railroad in 1895–99. This is an electric line, running six miles through the deep gorge of the Niagara river, below the falls. The roadbed was cut through almost vertical cliffs, and many almost insurmountable difficulties were encountered and overcome. He was appointed civil service commissioner of Buffalo, N. Y., in 1894, serving until 1897, and was again appointed in 1901. He is prominent in the Buffalo and Ellicott Clubs; is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; and was president of the Engineers' Society of Western New York. Mr. Ricker was married on Nov. 24, 1887, to Bessie Henrietta, daughter of Frederick Matthew Turner, of Buffalo.

George A Ricker

CASILEAR, John William, landscape painter, was born in New York city, June 25, 1811. He early discovered a taste for art, and when sixteen years old began the study of engraving with Peter Maverick. Upon the latter's death he went into the atelier of A. B. Durand, under whom he studied bank-note engraving. He was engaged in this business from 1832–54, being at one time a partner in the firm of Toppan, Carpenter & Co., bank-note engravers. One of his principal efforts with the burin is a reproduction of Daniel Huntington's oil-painting, "The Sibyl." In 1840 he went to Europe for the purpose of study, and he returned to New York in 1842 with a number of original sketches, and with a determination to take up painting, although it was many years later that he finally relinquished the burin for the brush. He again visited Europe in 1857–58, and spent most of this time in sketching in Switzerland. Thereafter he devoted himself to the painting of landscapes, and was most successful in the portrayal of simple pastoral scenes. He was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1835, and a full academician in 1851. The more important of his pictures are: “A Swiss Lake” (1868); “Genesee Meadows” (1871); “September Afternoon” (1874); “Trout Brook” (1875); “Ulleswater, England,” and “Autumn” (1876); “Lake Leman” and “A Scene in New Hampshire” (1877); “View on Chemung River” (1878); “View of the Rocky Mountains” (1881); “Scene on Long Island” (1883); “Early Autumn” (1884); “Genesee Valley” (1885); “Early Summer, Long Island Sound” (1886); “Genesee River” (1887); “Landscape with Cattle” (1888); “Roger's Slide, Lake George” (1891); and “Summer Day” (1893). He died at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1893.

MUNDÉ, Paul Fortunatus, physician, was born in Dresden, Saxony, Sept. 7, 1846. His parents were obliged to leave Germany for political reasons, and, coming to America in 1849, settled at Florence, Mass., where his father, Dr. Charles Mundé, established a sanitarium. He was educated at the Boston Latin School and the Yale Medical School, and received his degree of M.D. at the Harvard Medical School in 1866. During 1864 he was acting volunteer cadet in the United States army. After graduation he went to Germany, served as assistant surgeon in the medical service for some months, was for the following three years house surgeon in the Maternity Hospital at Würzburg, and acted as assistant to the famous gynecologist, Scanzoni. The emperor decorated him with the Iron Cross, for bravery during the Franco-Prussian war, and besides receiving the German service medal, he also obtained the medal for noncombatants. Retiring from the army in 1871, he studied medicine at the University of Vienna, and received the degree of master in obstetrics in December of that year, after which he took special medical courses at Berlin, Heidelberg, Paris, London, and Edinburgh. He commenced practice in the city of New York in 1872, as a specialist in gynecology and obstetrics. In 1874 he assumed the editorial management of the “American Journal of Obstetrics,” infusing new life and energy into it, making it the most successful medical journal of the kind in the world. He was assistant surgeon of the New York Women's Hospital under Dr. Fordyce Barker; gynecologist to Mt. Sinai Hospital; professor of gynecology at Dartmouth College; professor of gynecology at the New York Polyclinic; consulting gynecologist at St. Elizabeth's Hospital and the Italian Hospital; consulting obstetrician to the City Maternity Hospital and the Mother's and Babies' Hospital; and consulting gynecologist to the Skin and Cancer Hospital. He was president of the New York Obstetrical Society and the American Gynecological Society; vice-president of the American and British Gynecological Societies, and of the Harvard Medical Society; and a member of the Academy of Medicine and the County Medical Society. He was also corresponding fellow of the Boston Gynecological Society and of the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society; an honorary fellow of the Edinburgh Obstetrical Society; and acted as honorary president of the international congress of obstetricians and gynecologists in 1897–99. He was a voluminous writer on his specialty. The most important of his publications were “Minor Surgical Gynecology,” translated into French (1880; 2d ed. 1885), “Monograph on Obstetric Palpation” (1880); “Electricity in Gynecology;” “Appendix to Cazeaux and Tarniers' System of Obstetrics;” “Management of Pregnancy and Parturition” (1887); and “Revision of Dr. T. G. Thomas's work on Diseases of Women” (1889). He was a member of the Union League Club, the Riding Club, the Meadow Club, of Southampton, L. I., and the South Side Sportsmen's Club. Dr. Mundé long occupied an eminent position among the physicians of New York city, and was recognized as an authority, not only upon gynecological and obstetrical matters, but also in regard to gunshot wounds and general surgery. He was married on Nov. 11, 1873, to Eleanor Claire, daughter of E. B. M. Hughes, of New Haven, Conn., and was survived by two daughters, Bertha von Hornemann, and Natalie Morris Mundé. He died in New York, Feb. 7, 1902.

Paul F. Mundé

SHATTUCK, Frederick Cheever, physician, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 1, 1847, son of George Cheyne and Anne Henriette (Brune) Shattuck. He was educated at Harvard University, receiving the degrees of A.B., in 1868, and A.M., in 1872. He studied medicine at the same institution, and at the age of twenty-six was graduated M.D. He is visiting physician of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and is Jackson professor of clinical medicine at his *alma mater.* He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the Association of American Physicians, serving as president of the latter body in 1898. He was married, June 9, 1876, to Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Lee, of Boston, Mass., and has two sons and two daughters.

SANFORD, Edmund Clark, educator, was born at Oakland, Cal., Nov. 10, 1859, son of Edmund Philo Sanford and Jennie Eliza (Clark) Sanford. He was educated in the public schools of Oakland, and the University of California, being graduated in 1883. For two years he was a teacher in Oahu College, Honolulu; studied at Johns Hopkins University, receiving the degree of Ph.D., in 1888; was instructor in psychology there one year, and held the same position in Clark University, Worcester, Mass., three years. He became assistant professor in 1892, and full professor of experimental and comparative psychology in 1900. He is an editor of the “American Journal of Psychology,” in which he published a number of articles on experimental psychology, and he is the author of “A Course in Experimental Psychology” (1898). Since 1897 Prof. Sanford has been a trustee of the Lyman School and the Massachusetts Industrial School, both state reform schools for children. He is a member of the American Psychological Association, of which he was president in 1902. He was married at Berkeley, Cal., Dec. 28, 1901, to Florence, daughter of William Bortling, of Oakland.

HARBAUGH, Henry, clergyman and author, was born near Waynesborough, Franklin co., Pa., Oct. 28, 1817. His father emigrated to the United States from Switzerland, and engaged in agriculture. The son's early years were spent on the farm, but later he became a carpenter in order to obtain the means for his education. He was graduated at the German Theological Seminary, Mercersburg, Pa., in 1843, and after being ordained, was installed as pastor of the German Reformed Church in Lewisburg, Pa. In 1850 he accepted a call to the church at Lancaster, Pa., and after ten years of service there he was transferred to Lebanon. In 1863 he was appointed by his synod professor of theology at the Mercersburg Seminary, in which capacity he remained until his death. He was the author of "Heaven, or the Sainted Dead" (1848): "Heavenly Recognition" (1851); "Union With the Church" (1853); "The Heavenly Home" (1853); "The True Glory of Woman," and a "Plea for the Lord's Portion of a Christian's Wealth" (1860); "The Golden Censer" (1860), and "Christological Theology" (1864). He also published: "Birds of the Bible" (1854); "Life of Rev. Richard Schlatter" (1857); "The Fathers of the German Reformed Church" (1858); and "Hymns and Chants" (1861). He contributed largely to the German Reformed church "Cyclopedia:" compiled several church almanacs; was the founder of the "Guardian," and for seventeen years its editor; edited the "Child's Treasury" and the Mercersburg "Review," and collaborated on the "Reformed Church Messenger." He was one of the best writers of the German Pennsylvania dialect, and published a collection of poems in this language, entitled "Harbaugh's Harfe" (1864). Mr. Harbaugh died in Mercersburg, Dec. 28, 1867.

HACKLEMAN, Pleasant Adam, soldier, was born in Franklin county, Ind., Nov. 15, 1814, son of Maj. John Hackleman, an officer in the war of 1812. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1837, and opened an office at Rushville, Ind., where he met with immediate success and distinction, being elected judge of the probate court of Rush county in August, 1837. He became editor of the Rushville "Republican" in 1841, and was elected a member of the Indiana legislature in the same year. He was clerk of Rush county for six years; was a delegate to the Republican national convention in Chicago, in 1860, and was a member of the peace conference at Washington, D. C., in 1861. He was still occupying the editorial chair of the "Republican" when the civil war broke out, and he immediately volunteered in the Federal service, being commissioned colonel of the 16th Indiana volunteers, May 20, 1861. He was engaged in the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and served in the corps of Gen. Banks in Virginia, with distinction, receiving his promotion as a brigadier-general of volunteers, Apr. 28, 1862. He was then assigned to the command of a brigade in the army of the Southwest under Gen. Grant, and participated in the battle of Iuka, Miss., Sept. 19–20, 1862, and in the battle of Corinth, where he was killed, Oct. 4, 1862.

MINSHALL, Thaddeus Armstrong, jurist, was born in Ross county, O., Jan. 19, 1834, son of William G. and Eliza (Jones) Minshall, and grandson of Ellis Minshall, a Quaker, who removed from Virginia to Ohio, and served from that state in the war of 1812. He was educated at Mt. Pleasant Academy. While teaching school he studied law in the office of S. L. Wallace, of Chillicothe, and after being admitted to the bar in the spring of 1861, he volunteered in the civil war. He served throughout the four years, being mustered out as acting colonel of the 3rd Ohio volunteer infantry, and then commenced the practice of law in Chillicothe. In 1876 he was elected judge of the court of common pleas, and in 1885 he was elected to the supreme court to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge George W. McIlvaine. He served until February, 1902, acting as chief justice during 1889–91, 1895–96 and 1901–02. He has written some important opinions, which are models of brevity and conciseness, and bear evidence of learning, careful thought, and study. He was married, Apr. 9, 1873, to Julia E., daughter of Addison Pearson, of Chillicothe, O., and they have three sons.

ARTHUR, Alfred, composer, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 8, 1844, son of Hamilton and Margaret (Hanna) Arthur, and grandson of Thomas Arthur who fled from Ireland in 1798, to escape religious persecution, and settled in Allegheny county, Pa. He received his early education in the public schools of Ashland, O., and in 1868 was graduated at the Boston Music School, where he studied singing under Benjamin F. Baker, pianoforte under George Howard, and brass instruments under Matthew Arbuckle and Henry Brown. He studied harmony and composition with Julius Eichberg, at the Boston Conservatory, and after singing for two years in the Church of the Advent, Boston, he located at Cleveland, O., in 1871, as a vocal teacher. Besides singing in the Trinity Cathedral quartet, and the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, he organized and conducted the Bach choir of the Woodland Avenue Presbyterian Church, and the Sacred Music Society of the Pilgrim Congregational Church. He has been conductor of the Cleveland Vocal Society since its foundation in October, 1873. He was made director of the Cleveland School of Music in 1884, and has full management of the vocal department at the present time. This institution carries on a work that is very broad in scope, and its pupils are trained to the highest possible pitch until they are familiar with a vast variety of the best compositions. Mr. Arthur has composed "The Water Carrier" (1876), "Roundheads and Cavaliers" (1878), and "Adaline" (1879), three notable operas; the songs, "Memory's Dream" (1868), "Tell it Silver Throat" (1880), and "Song of the Opal" (1881); "Progressive Vocal Studies" (1887); Seventy-nine Short Studies for Alto or Bass" (1889); "Seventy Lessons in Voice Training" (1892); "Vocal Technique" (1896); "Studies in Articulation" (1896), "Exercise in Vocal Technique" (1901). Under his direction a large number of operas, oratorios, and requiem masses have been performed in Cleveland, and he directed the musical festivals in 1880, 1882, 1884, and 1886. Mr. Arthur was married, Dec. 12, 1871, to Kate, daughter of John Burnham, of Delaware, O., and has two children, the older of whom, Alfred Franklin Arthur, is associated with him as manager of the School of Music.

Alfred Arthur

MERRILL, George W., lawyer and diplomat, was born at Turner, Androscoggin co., Me., June 26, 1837; received an academic education, and was graduated at Bowdoin College, Maine, in 1859. During college vacations he studied law; in 1859, went to Evansville, Ind., where he continued his legal studies; was admitted to the bar in 1861; soon afterward entered the Federal army, and was commissioned first lieutenant of Co. F, 60th regiment of Indiana volunteers. He was promoted to the captaincy of his company, and subsequently to major of his regiment; he was taken prisoner at Mumfordsville. After leaving the army he removed to Nevada in 1863, and engaged in the practice of his profession. He was offered a judicial position in 1864, but declined the honor. He was district attorney in two districts of the state for about twelve years. In 1880 he was elected a representative in the state legislature, and during the session of 1881 was elected speaker. In 1882 he was nominated for attorney-general of the state, but was defeated by sixty-two votes, although receiving 900 votes more than the party. In 1883 he was private secretary to the governor. In the same year he was appointed land attorney of the state, with headquarters at Washington, D. C. In 1885 he was appointed U. S. minister, resident, to the Hawaiian Islands.

CUSHING, Courtland, lawyer, was a citizen of Indiana, where he at one time served as judge of the Madison circuit court. While holding this post he was appointed minister resident to Ecuador in 1850. After serving for a term of three years he entered the employ of the Nicaragua Transit Co., and soon afterward died on the Isthmus of Panama.

J. H. Devereux

DEVEREUX, John Henry, railroad president, was born in Boston, Mass., Apr. 5, 1832, son of John and Matilda (Burton) Devereux, and the seventh John Devereux in a direct line running back to John Devereux, the first American ancestor who settled at Salem, Mass., in 1634, and purchased the site of Marblehead, Mass., from the Indians in 1684. He was educated at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Academy, and in 1848 removed to Cleveland, O., where he found employment as construction engineer on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati railroad, and subsequently on the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula railroad. He enlisted in the civil war, and was appointed superintendent of military roads in Virginia, in which capacity he had charge of all roads out of Alexandria. He discharged every duty with fidelity, until his resignation in 1864, when he became general superintendent of the Cleveland & Pittsburg railroad, and soon afterward its vice-president. In 1868, he was chosen vice-president of the Lake Shore system, and subsequently president, continuing as such until all lines between Buffalo and Chicago were consolidated into the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern system, when he was made general manager. In 1873, he accepted the presidency of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis railroad, and at about the same time the presidency of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway Co., as well as of minor railroad corporations whose lines formed part of the system of the larger companies under his control. He remained at the head of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis until his death, and made it one of the model lines of the country. The honest and high-minded methods of a private life were pursued in all his railroad enterprises, and he gave every road under his control the very best that was in him. He was a friend of religion, science, art, culture, and education, in all their best and highest forms. He was deeply interested in the religious and moral welfare of the men under his control, and made every effort within his power for their good. Less than a year before his death he ordered that Sunday work be dispensed with in all departments as far as practicable, and that no freight trains be run except those carrying live-stock or perishable goods. When the railway branch of the Young Men's Christian Association was opened in the union depot of Cleveland, he did everything in his power to advance and encourage it. He also touched the public life of his city and state in many ways. He was one of the incorporators of the Case School of Applied Science, a member of the Cleveland Humane Society, the Loyal Legion, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was married, Apr. 30, 1851, to Antoinette C., daughter of Capt. L. A. Kelsey, one of the early mayors of Cleveland, and he died at Cleveland, O., Mar. 17, 1886.

CHAMBLISS, John Randolph, soldier, was born at Hicksford, Greenville co., Va., Jan. 23, 1833, son of John Randolph Chambliss, a delegate to the Virginia secession convention of 1861, and the grandson of Lewis H. Chambliss. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1853, and was assigned to the mounted riflemen as brevet second lieutenant. He was on duty at Carlisle, Pa., in the cavalry school for practice till Mar. 4, 1854, when he resigned from the army to engage in agricultural pursuits, becoming a planter at Hicksford, Va. He received an appointment on the staff of Gov. Henry A. Wise, with the rank of major in 1856, and was colonel in the Virginia militia in 1858. On the outbreak of the civil war he espoused the Confederate cause and was made colonel of a Virginia infantry regiment. He was colonel of the 13th Virginia cavalry in 1862, joined the army of northern Virginia, and participated in all the operations of that army, being on several occasions in command of a brigade and serving with gallantry. He was commissioned brigadier-general, Jan. 20, 1863, and was assigned to the command of a cavalry brigade in Gen. W. H. F. Lee's division. He served with distinction in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, and Cold Harbor. In the action at Deep Bottom, Va., while leading his brigade in a cavalry charge, he was killed, Aug. 16, 1864.

HAMILTON, Philip, statesman, was born in New York city, Jan. 22, 1782, the son of Alexander Hamilton and his wife, Elizabeth Schuyler. He was graduated at Columbia College in 1800, and during his course of study evinced considerable ability and showed much promise. His career, however, was soon cut short owing to a quarrel in which he became involved with George L. Eacker, a young New York lawyer, who, as a partisan of Aaron Burr, was naturally a political antagonist of the Hamilton family. On Nov. 20, 1801, Philip Hamilton, while occupying a box in the Park theatre in company with a young friend named Price, indulged in ironical remarks about the oration delivered on the preceding 4th of July by Eacker, who was seated with a few friends in an adjoining box. The latter, observing himself the subject of ridicule, stepped out in great agitation to demand an explanation. Some high words passed between the antagonists, and Hamilton sent a challenge to Eacker. In the duel which followed on Nov. 23, 1801, Philip Hamilton was mortally wounded, and he died in New York city the next morning. The encounter took place at Weehawken, on the same spot where his father fell three years later.

BLAIR, Jacob B., representative, was born in Parkersburg, Wood co., Va., Apr. 11, 1821. He studied law, and on being admitted to the bar, became prosecuting attorney for Ritchie county, and served as such for several years. In 1861 he was elected to the 37th congress from Virginia, serving on the committee on public buildings and grounds. He was elected to the 38th congress from West Virginia in 1863, and during this term was a member of the committees on public expenditures and on public buildings and grounds. In 1868 Mr. Blair was appointed U. S. minister to Costa Rica, and held the position until 1873.

APPLETON, John, lawyer and diplomatist, was born at Beverly, Essex co., Mass., Feb. 11, 1815. He was graduated at Bowdoin College, at the age of nineteen, studied law, and in 1837 was admitted to the bar at Portland, Me. In the following year he became editor of the "Eastern Argus," a Democratic newspaper of Portland, and acted in this capacity for four or five years, during a part of this time serving also as register of probate for Cumberland county. In 1845 he was appointed by Mr. Bancroft, then secretary of the navy, chief clerk of the navy department; he subsequently became chief clerk of the state department, which was then presided over by Buchanan. On Mar. 30, 1848, Pres. Polk sent him to Bolivia as charge d'affaires of the United States, which position he filled until May 4, 1849, resigning after the election of Gen. Taylor. Upon returning to Portland, he resumed the practice of law in partnership with Nathan Clifford. He was elected in 1850 to the 32d congress, as a Democrat, and served from Dec. 1, 1851, to Mar. 3, 1853. Five years later he went to London, England, as secretary of the United States legation, and filled this office from Feb. 19, 1855, to Nov. 16, 1855, when he returned home to take part in the presidential campaign of 1856. He was invited in 1857 to become editor of the "Washington Union," which position he declined owing to ill health. He became assistant secretary of state under Pres. Buchanan, and served as such from Apr. 4, 1857, to June 8, 1860, when he was appointed minister to Russia. He held this commission till June 7, 1861. He died in Portland, Me., Aug. 22, 1864.

ERVING, George William, diplomat, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1771, son of George Erving. His grandfather, John Erving, a native of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, was one of the wealthiest merchants of Boston, and for twenty years a member of the council of Massachusetts. Being a loyalist, he retired from public service at the beginning of the revolution. George Erving, during the war for independence, went to Halifax, and thence to London, with his family, in 1776. The son was educated at Oxford, England, and after returning to his native country, was made consul to London by Jefferson. He was appointed secretary of legation to Spain in 1804. In 1811 he was commissioned special minister to Denmark, and charged with negotiations in connection with acts of pillaging, committed under the Danish flag, on the commerce of the United States. He was appointed minister to Spain in 1814, and held that position for four years. His death occurred in New York city in July, 1850.

DOUGLAS, Thomas, first chief justice of Florida, was born at Wallingford, Conn., Apr. 27, 1790, son of John Ballard and Lois (Thorpe) Douglas, and grandson of Nathaniel and Hannah (Lewis) Douglas, of Scotch descent. After an unsuccessful attempt to raise silk in St. Augustine, Fla., he removed to Madison, Ind., where he was a merchant, manufacturer, director of a bank, and captain of militia, and he had a wider field of service as associate justice of the circuit court. In 1822 he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Indiana. In 1826 he went to St. Augustine, Fla., and in 1829 he was appointed U. S. attorney for the eastern district of Florida, and though a Whig was retained in office by Pres. Jackson, who refused a request for his dismissal, declaring that Douglas knew more about Spanish land claims than any other man in the United States. After holding this office through the administrations of five presidents, he resigned, Oct. 8, 1845, having been appointed judge of the circuit court for the eastern circuit of Florida. By subsequent election and appointment he continued upon the circuit bench until 1853, when he was elected a justice of the reorganized supreme court, and held the position until his death. Judge Douglass was deeply read in every department of his profession, and did his full share toward giving to the common law of his state a scientific form and practical basis. His decisions are to be found in the first five volumes of "Florida Reports." He was married June 22, 1814, to Hannah Sanford, and had one son, William Wirt, and two daughters. He died at his home in Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 11, 1855.

GUERNSEY, Rocellus Sheridan, lawyer and author, was born at Westford, Otsego co., N. Y., Apr. 10, 1836, son of Richard and Orillia (De Les Dernier) Guernsey, and descendant in the eighth generation, of Joseph Guernsie or Garnsey, one of the founders of Milford, Conn., in 1639, and of Rev. Jeremiah Peck, of the New Haven colony. He was educated in the public school and by private instruction, and at the age of sixteen he entered the "Otsego Republican" office, at Cooperstown, N. Y. He began to study law outside of working hours, when he was seventeen, which he continued in Buffalo in 1857–58, meanwhile working as a journeyman printer at Utica and Rochester. Removing to New York city in 1859, he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession. In 1863 he was admitted to the bar of the United States supreme court. He was attorney for the Western Union Telegraph Co. for three years (1880–83), and from 1873–83 he was literary editor of the New York "Daily Register" — as the present official law journal was then called — for which he wrote over 400 reviews of law books, published during that time. During 1886–94 he was attorney and counsel for the Postal Telegraph-Cable Co., and had charge of every case in every state where it was a party. Resigning in June, 1894, he resumed private practice with some attention to public matters. Among the important cases with which he was connected was that of the state of Delaware and Delaware Postal Telegraph-Cable Co. v. The Delaware and Atlantic Telegraph and Telephone Co., in the United States circuit court, in the Delaware district in 1891. Since the trial of the case, telephone privileges had not been regarded as a monopoly of the Western Union

R. S. Guernsey.

Co., and that company is regarded as incapable of giving exclusive telephone privileges to any person or corporation. Cases in behalf of the Postal Co. were instituted by him in the state courts of New York, Mississippi, and in Alabama, about specific taxes on telegraph property; all being related to the constitutional laws imposing them. Mr. Guernsey is the author of "New York City and Vicinity During the War of 1812–15" (1889–95), for which the city common council gave him a vote of thanks; "Mechanics' Lien Laws" (1873); "Key to Story's Equity Jurisprudence" (1875); has contributed many articles to journals upon legal, scientific, historical, and literary subjects, of which a number have been reprinted in pamphlet form: "Municipal Law and Its Relation to the Constitution of Man;" "The Examination of Titles to Land in England and in the United States;" "Law Reform in Pleadings;" "Suicide, History of the Penal Laws Relating to It;" "Utilitarian Principles of Taxation and Their Relation to Altruism," a serial in twelve numbers in the "Sanitarian" (1901–02); "Ecclesiastical Law in Hamlet," "Taxation and Its Relations to Capital and Labor" (1897); "Taxation of Water," and "Religious Liberty in Colonial New York." He is chairman of the New York State Taxpayers' Protective Association, which he organized in 1894, and is active in movements to reform national, state, and municipal taxation. He was one of the promoters of the New York State Franchise Tax Law of 1899. He was married Jan. 2, 1877, to Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Dunlop, of Ontario, Can., and has one daughter.

SWAIN, George Fillmore, civil engineer, was born in San Francisco, Cal., Mar. 2, 1857, son of Robert Bunker and Clara Ann (Fillmore) Swain. He was educated in public and private schools in San Francisco, and after graduating at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1877, he studied three years in the Royal Polytechnic School, Berlin, Germany. On his return to America in 1880, he was employed as an expert on the 10th census of the United States, and submitted reports on the water power of the various rivers emptying into the Atlantic, published in volumes 17 and 18 of the reports of that census. He was appointed professor of civil engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1887, and has occupied that chair since that date. During the same period he has been engineer of the Massachusetts railroad commissioners, having charge of the examination of railroad bridges in the state, and since 1894 he has been a member of the Boston Transit Commission. This commission constructed the well-known subway and the Charlestown bridge, and is now engaged in constructing a tunnel under the harbor connecting Boston with East Boston. He has done a large amount of professional work, and has published many papers on engineering subjects in the transactions of various societies. His paper published in 1882 in the journal of the Franklin Institute, on "The Application of the Principle of Virtual Velocities to the Deflection and Stresses in Frames," was the first presentation to the American reader of a method which has since been widely developed. He is a director of the American Society of Civil Engineers; past president of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education; member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; Society of Engineers of Hanover, Germany; American Society of Mechanical Engineers; Boston Society of Civil Engineers; National Geographical Society; New England Railroad Club; New England Water Works Association; Massachusetts Highway Association, and other professional associations; and of the St. Botolph, Technology, and Commercial Clubs of Boston. He was married at Waterbury, Conn., in July, 1891, to Katharine Kendrick, daughter of Frederick G. Wheeler, of New York, and has one child.

Geo F Swain

ALDEN, Timothy, inventor, was born at Barnstable, Mass., Feb. 3, 1823. He was the seventh in direct descent from the Puritan, John Alden, made memorable by Longfellow's poem. At an early age he was apprenticed to his brother, Henry W. Alden, a printer, and when about seventeen conceived the idea of a machine for setting and distributing type. After five years of patient labor he produced the "Alden Printing Machine," in which the type is arrayed in cells around the circumference of a horizontal wheel. As the wheel revolves, the receivers pick up the type as directed by the operator. Some improvements have been subsequently added to it by his brother, and the machine became the pioneer typesetting machine, but it did not come into extensive practical use. He died in New York city, Dec. 4, 1858.

BARKER, James Nelson, author and soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 17, 1784, son of John Barker (1746–1818), who attained the rank of brigadier-general in the revolutionary war, was sheriff of Philadelphia during 1794–97, and 1803–07, alderman in 1800, and mayor in 1808–09, and 1812. The son served on the Canada frontier in the war of 1812, and participated in several important engagements. In 1814, he was appointed assistant adjutant-general of the fourth military district; and it was in this year that he fought a duel with Maj. Wade Hampton, father of the Confederate general, by whom he was severely wounded. Afterward they grew to be warm personal friends. He resigned his military commission in 1817, and was elected alderman of Philadelphia, of which city he became mayor three years later. A thorough Democrat, he earnestly supported the administration of Madison during the war, and aided in the election of Andrew Jackson, who appointed him collector of customs for the port of Philadelphia in 1829. He served as such for nine years, and in 1838 became comptroller of the United States treasury, a position he held until his death. He remained in office through the Whig administrations of Harrison and Tyler. As a literary man he attracted wide attention by his poems and dramatic works. His best known poems are: "Little Red Riding Hood," published in Griswold's "Poets and Poetry of America," and "The Sisters." His first play, a comedy entitled "Tears and Smiles," was produced at the Chestnut Street Theater, Philadelphia, in 1807; and in the same year an operatic play called "The Travellers," was successfully brought out. He also wrote the "Embargo," or "What's News?" (1808), a comedy; "The Indian Princess" (1808), a drama; "Marmion" (1813), a romance; "The Armorer's Escape" (1817), a melodrama, and "Superstition" (1824), a tragedy. In 1811 he was married to Mary Rogers, and died in Washington, D. C., Mar. 9, 1858.

Jno. Baumeister

BAUMEISTER, John, merchant and builder, was born at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 21, 1849, son of Herman and Johanna Frieda (Von Volthaus) Baumeister. They came to America, settling in Louisville in 1848. After completing his early education in the Louisville public schools, he became a carpenter; and in 1860 he went into business for himself. In 1883 he associated with him a brother, Henry, and the firm thus formed rapidly took front rank in its line of business. In 1889 he engaged in the manufacture and sale of lumber on a large scale, owning and operating his own mills, some of which were special plants devoted to veneering, etc. He was president of the Louisville Saw Mill Co., and the Fall City Lumber Co. (incorporated Feb. 18, 1889), of which he became complete owner in 1895. He was one of the foremost builders in the South. He built the Southern Exposition buildings, and the principal public and private buildings in Louisville. At the time of his death he was a director in the German Insurance Bank, the German Insurance Co., and the Standard National Savings & Loan Association of Louisville; president of the Fall City Lumber Co., and the Louisville Saw Mill Co. He was married at Floydsburg, Ky., Nov. 21, 1878, to Anna Eliza, daughter of Dr. John Romulus Timberlake, of that place, and was survived by three sons. He died at Pensacola, Fla., Feb. 3, 1900.

Letson Balliet

BALLIET, Letson, mine operator, was born at Nevada, Story co., Ia., May 17, 1873, son of Stephen Ferguson and Helen Maria (Letson) Balliet. His father was judge of the 9th judicial district of Iowa, and never had a decision reversed by the supreme court. He received his early education in the schools of Des Moines, and was graduated at Drake University in 1894, with the degree of C.E. He was chief engineer of the Des Moines Union railway during 1894–95; and professor of chemistry and engineering at the Arkansas Methodist University during 1895–96. In the latter year he went west, becoming chief engineer of the Bi-Continental Mining Co., and he held the same position with the Alder Creek Mining Co., during 1897–99. From time to time he made shrewd investments in mining interests, and in 1899 organized the White Swan Mines Co., Limited, of which he was general manager and secretary until 1902, when he was elected president, while retaining the position of general manager. He is a man of remarkable energy and versatility. He was married in New York city, May 28, 1901, to Florence Estelle, daughter of Alfred Kells, of Brooklyn, N. Y. He was organizer and first secretary of, and a member of the Des Moines Academy of Sciences, which he served as secretary in 1894.

CRENSHAW, Ben Mills, jurist, was a resident of Barren county, Ky., which he represented in the state house of representatives during 1840–42, and in the state senate during 1844–48. While in the senate he was a member of the committee that reported adversely to the confirmation of George B. Kinkead as secretary of state to succeed Ben Hardin, who had been removed by Gov. Owsley. In 1844 he was presidential elector for the 1st district of Kentucky, casting his vote for Henry Clay. He was elected judge of the court of appeals for the 3rd district, May 12, 1851, at the first election held under the new constitution, and served as chief justice from August, 1856, until his death, which occurred in Lexington, Ky., May 5, 1857.

John Sellers Jr.

SELLERS, John, Jr., manufacturer, was born at Upper Darby, Delaware co., Pa., July 27, 1826, son of John and Elizabeth (Poole) Sellers, and a brother of William Sellers (q. v.). He was educated in the common schools, and at an early age engaged in the milling business on the site of the present Millbourne mills, which business he pursued for a number of years, in association with his father. In 1848 he was seized with the spirit of travel and adventure, and started on a trip across the continent. At Cincinnati he entered the employ of a prominent mill-operator, and later of the Lafayette Bank, but in 1849 he returned to Philadelphia and established an iron foundry there. In 1853 he became one of the firm of Bancroft & Sellers, consisting of his brother, William, and his brother-in-law, Edward Bancroft. He aided in building up an extensive business in the manufacture of machine tools, and when the new company of William Sellers & Co., Inc., was established in 1886, he became vice-president and treasurer. In 1885 he became president of the Millbourne Mills Co. (incorporated in that year), an enterprise originated in 1757, then known and for many years thereafter as Sellers' mill. He had charge of its affairs until 1902, when he resigned. He was one of the incorporators of the Edge Moor Iron Co., in 1869, and served as its vice-president until his resignation, Oct. 2, 1901. He is one of the few surviving organizers of the Union League of Philadelphia, and as such was chosen to prepare a portion of the sketch included in a history of the League, published in 1902; is a prominent member of the Franklin Institute, and was also largely instrumental in founding and establishing the "Nation," in New York city; he has in his library a complete set bound since its establishment in 1865. He was married in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 6, 1853, to Ann Caroline, daughter of Joseph Swift Keen, of that city, and has had one son and four daughters. Mr. Sellers is possessed of an artistic temperament that has led him to surround himself with the treasures of the world; and his fine home "Millbourne," founded on the historic ground of William Penn, is filled with masterpieces of ancient and modern art. Though lacking in those doubtful qualities which make a man unduly popular in a large society of superficial acquaintances, he is the idol of those most closely associated with him by ties of blood or duty. A curious artlessness of disposition has made it impossible to feign a cordiality he does not feel, yet this very simplicity, combined with a strong personal magnetism, has won him a host of friends. His abounding benevolence is devoid of any ostentation or display.

HUSTON, Felix, soldier, was born and reared in the Green river country of Kentucky. Licensed as a lawyer, he settled in Natchez, Miss.; served in the legislature and in 1836 went to Texas in command of a company soon after the battle of San Jacinto. For a short time in 1836, he was in command of the army then encamped on the Lavaca river, in which post he succeeded Gen. Rusk. Soon afterward Albert Sydney Johnston was appointed by Pres. Houston to supersede him, and this produced a personal controversy between the two generals. As a result a duel was fought, Feb. 7, 1837, on the Lavaca river, in which Gen. Johnston was severely wounded and for some time disabled. Later explanations were made and they became friends. Gen. Huston in 1839 was elected major-general of the militia, and happening to be on the ground was invited by the citizens' volunteers to command them at the battle of Plum Creek, Aug. 12, 1840—187 Texans and 13 Tanchua Indians against 1,000 Comanches and other Indians. His management did not give satisfaction to the old Indian fighters on the field, though his courage was unquestioned. A victory was won, but not so great as would have been gained had one of the veterans, like Burleson or Caldwell, been in chief command. This was the only engagement in which Gen. Huston participated in Texas. Soon afterward he returned to his plantations near Natchez, where he died in 1857.

H. Martin Brown

BROWN, Henry Martin, merchant and manufacturer, was born at Bolton, Conn., Apr. 28, 1850, son of Arba Harrison and Harriet (Dart) Brown. He was educated in the public schools of Bolton and Rockville, Conn.; and at the age of sixteen entered the dry goods house of E. Stevens Henry, of Rockville, with whom he formed the partnership of Henry & Brown in 1871. This firm was dissolved in 1887, and on the first of the following year he formed a new partnership with the Hon. Daniel Russell Brown, his brother, and Charles H. Child, conducting an extensive business in mill supplies, under the name of Brown Bros. & Co. In 1899 he resigned from this firm to become treasurer and general manager of the U. S. Bobbin and Shuttle Co. of Providence, a position he still occupies. He is a director in the National Ring Traveler Co., the Equitable Fire & Marine Insurance Co., the Industrial Trust Co., the Mechanics' National Bank, the Narragansett Electric Lighting Co., the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Providence, and in other banking and manufacturing concerns. Mr. Brown has always exhibited a keen interest in public affairs. He served as a member of the Providence city council in 1890; and acted as colonel and chief-of-staff when his brother was governor of Rhode Island (1892-95). He was elected to the general assembly in 1899-1901, and rendered creditable service as a member of its judiciary committee. He was married in 1875, to Annie Weed, daughter of G. L. North, of Rockville, Conn., and has two daughters.

CORBIN, Henry Clarke, soldier, was born in Clermont county, O., Sept. 15, 1842, son of Shadrach and Mary Anne (Clarke) Corbin. His great-grandfather, John Corbin, served in the revolution as a sergeant of Virginia volunteers, and received for his service the farm upon which Gen. Corbin was born and reared. The latter was educated at Parker's Academy near Cincinnati, and after teaching school one year enlisted in the civil war. He was made second lieutenant of volunteers on July 28, 1862; first lieutenant, May 11, 1863; major of the 14th United States colored troops, Nov. 14, 1863, and lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 23, 1865. He was breveted brigadier-general for meritorious services, Mar. 13, 1865; and was raised to the rank of colonel, Sept. 23, 1865. He fought at Pulaski, Tenn., Dalton, Ga., Decatur, Ala., Nashville, Tenn., and participated in the pursuit of Gen. Hood's army. For gallantry at Decatur he was breveted major, and at Nashville, was breveted lieutenant-colonel. In the winter of 1863-64, he commanded an expedition to the Sequatchie valley against the Confederate guerrilla, Hughes, driving him from that country and bringing back a large number of colored men who afterward comprised the 44th United States regiment. He was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service on Mar. 26, 1866, and on May 11th, was appointed a second lieutenant in the 17th regiment of the regular army. He was promoted captain, July 28, 1866, assistant adjutant-general with the rank of major, June 16, 1880, and lieutenant-colonel, June 7, 1889. He became a colonel on May 26, 1896, and a brigadier-general, Feb. 25, 1898. After 1867 he was engaged in the West against the Indians, and later participated in the Texas border troubles. In 1877 he served as secretary of the Sitting Bull commission, and was a witness before the house military committee upon the matter. He accompanied Pres. Garfield to Elberon, N. J., in September, 1881; and was special aid to Gen. Hancock, acting as master of ceremonies and secretary of the Yorktown centennial commission, in October of the same year. As assistant adjutant-general, he was attached to the department of the South in 1882-83, and to the division of the Missouri in 1883-91. Gen. Corbin participated in the Sioux campaign of January, 1891. From March, 1891 to December, 1892, he was attached to the department of Arizona, and took the field in the disturbances at the Moqui Indian villages, in the summer of 1891. Continuing to serve as assistant adjutant-general, he was attached to the main office in Washington during 1892-93, and in November of the latter year was appointed principal assistant. He was recorder of the military prison board, 1893-95, and on Oct. 16, 1895, was appointed adjutant-general of the department of the East, serving until Sept. 22, 1897. He was principal assistant in the office of the U. S. adjutant-general, Washington, from

H C Corbin

Sept. 23, 1897, to Feb. 25, 1898, since which he has been adjutant-general of the United States army. In 1903 he was assigned to the department of the East with headquarters at Governor's Island, New York. Gen. Corbin was married, Sept. 6, 1865, to Frances, daughter of Abram Strickle, of Wilmington, O., who died in 1893, leaving three children, and he was again married, Nov. 6, 1901, to Edythe Agnes, daughter of John Patten, of California.

CHAPMAN, Horace Leet, banker and coal operator, was born in Allegany county, N. Y., July 10, 1837, son of Samuel and Betsey Elizabeth (Leet) Chapman. He was educated in the public schools of his native state, and at the age of seventeen went to Portsmouth, O., with his uncle Horace Leet, becoming two years later his partner in the lumber business. In 1861 he disposed of his interest therein and began the study of law in the office of Oscar F. Moore. He was admitted to the bar in 1865, but never entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1863 he bought an interest in a private banking firm, which became Kinney & Chapman. In 1865 he removed to Jackson, O., where he established another banking-house, which five years later became the First National Bank, of which he was elected president, a position he still holds (1902). While a resident of Portsmouth he was twice elected city treasurer, and was for twelve years a member of the town council and school board of Jackson. He was connected with the organization and building of two railroads in Jackson county, one from Dayton and the other from Springfield, being a director of both and vice-president of one. For twenty-five years he has been extensively engaged in the coal and iron business of Jackson county. He was a district delegate to the Democratic national convention at St. Louis, when Samuel J. Tilden was nominated and at Chicago, when Grover Cleveland was nominated. He was the Democratic nominee for governor in 1897, and in 1900 was one of the delegates-at-large from Ohio to the Kansas City convention. He has a residence in Jackson and Columbus, and a summer home in northern Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Columbus and Country Clubs of Columbus, O. He was married, Sept. 24, 1868, to Frances E. Benton, of Port Alleghany, Pa., and has two children, F. B. and Grace B. Chapman.

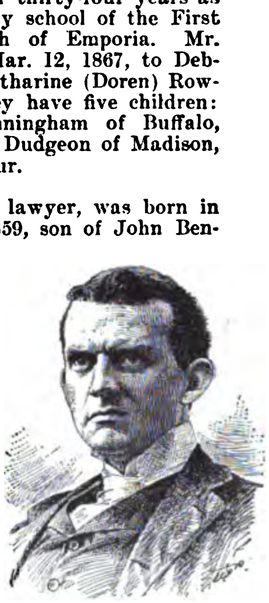
L. Chapman

HOUSE, Royal Earl, electrician and inventor, was born in Rockingham, Vt., Sept. 9, 1814. Having an aptitude for mechanics he made a careful study of chemistry and magnetism, and in 1844 he invented a keyboard for transmitting and printing messages in Roman characters. His invention was exhibited in New York city, and following closely upon the completion of the first telegraph line attracted wide attention. The validity of the patent was attacked by Morse and his business associates but after a long and costly litigation Mr. House's rights were confirmed by the courts. Since that time he has made numerous inventions and improvements in the field of telegraphy, some of them of great importance. He was a resident of New York city for many years, and he died at Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 25, 1895.

CUNNINGHAM, Edwin Wilbur, jurist, was born at Clarksfield, Huron co., O., Aug. 31, 1842, son of Hiram W. and Eunice (Brown) Cunningham. He attended the common schools and worked on his father's farm until the age of seventeen, when he entered Oberlin College, and in the spring of 1860, Baldwin University, Berea, O. In the civil war he joined the 101st Ohio infantry, and served till December, 1863. He then resumed his studies at Baldwin University, and at Hillsdale College, Michigan, where he was graduated in 1866. He studied law with his brother, J. O. Cunningham, at Urbana, Ill., returning to Ohio to become principal of the schools of Milan and Urbana. In 1869 he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Illinois, and removed to Emporia, Kan. He was probate judge of Lyon county, Kan., for three terms, and acquired a high reputation as an able and conscientious practitioner. In January, 1901, he was appointed a justice of the supreme court of Kansas, and was elected to that office in the fall of 1902. He has a large library, and is well informed on both general and professional topics; he takes a deep interest in national and state politics; he is a member of the Masonic order; and is prominently connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, having served for thirty-four years as superintendent of the Sunday school of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Emporia. Mr. Cunningham was married, Mar. 12, 1867, to Debbie, daughter of Ezra and Catharine (Doren) Rowland, of Clarksfield, O. They have five children: Maude, wife of H. S. Cunningham of Buffalo, N. Y.; Mabel, wife of M. S. Dudgeon of Madison, Wis.; Ella, Ralph, and Wilbur.

E. W. Cunningham

DOUGLASS, J. Walter, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 5, 1859, son of John Benjamin and Harriet Porter (Rorer) Douglass. He was educated in public and private schools, and in 1875 entered the Pierce College of Business, where he was graduated in 1876. He studied law under Henry Baldwin, Jr., of Philadelphia, a widely known patent lawyer. He has been actively engaged as an attorney in patent matters and patent causes since 1885, succeeding to the practice of his preceptor. He is also attorney for several large corporate interests in Philadelphia and elsewhere. He is, at this time, president of a number of industrial organizations. He is also a member of the Union League, Franklin Institute, Academy of Fine Arts, Historical Society, and Masonic fraternity.



J. Walter Douglass

FRY, Henry Clay, manufacturer and bank president, was born in Lexington, Fayette co., Ky., Sept. 17, 1840, son of Thomas Cousins and Charlotte Fry, and grandson of John Fry, who emigrated from Ireland to Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and about 1804 removed to Lexington, Ky., where he engaged in farming and stock raising. His descendants still hold the old homestead near Lexington. Henry Clay Fry received his early education in Lexington, Ky., and when sixteen years old found employment as a shipping clerk in the glass manufacturing establishment of William Phillips & Co. in Pittsburg. In 1862 he enlisted in the 15th regiment of Pennsylvania cavalry, and served until the close of the civil war. After his honorable discharge from the army, he became a member of the glass manufacturing firm of Lippincott, Fry & Co., in Pittsburg. The style of the firm was changed later to Fry, Semple & Reynolds. Mr. Fry and others established, in the spring of 1872, the Rochester Tumbler Co., building extensive structures upon ten acres of land purchased at Rochester, Pa. To meet a rapidly increasing demand for pressed and blown glass tumblers the company has largely increased its plants in the past few years, and its establishment is now the largest of its kind in the country, its products going to all civilized parts of the world. Its employees number over 1,200, and all appliances needed for the manufacture of glass are made upon its premises. In 1902 he organized the H. C. Fry Glass Co., with $500,000 capital, to develop a newly patented process of producing fine cut glassware, which seems destined to revolutionize the business of glass cutting in this country. He is president of this company, having resigned the presidency of the National Glass Co. in 1900, one year after its organization, to develop this new industry. Mr. Fry has been president of the First National Bank of Rochester, Pa., since its organization in June, 1883. He has been superintendent of the Baptist Sunday school in Rochester, Pa., for twenty-eight years. He was married in August, 1862, to Emma, daughter of James and Minerva (Scott) Mathews, of Pittsburg. They have two sons and three daughters, Harry C., Jr., Gertrude, Clara, J. Howard, and Mabel Fry. His wife died in 1884. He was married to Belle McClintock, of Meadville, Pa., in November, 1889.

Henry C. Fry

HOFFMAN, Samuel Verplanck, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 12, 1866, son of Eugene Augustus and Mary Crooke (Elmendorf) Hoffman. His father was the famous divine who died while at the head of the General Theological Seminary. The first American ancestor was Herman Hoffman, a native of Revel, on the Gulf of Finland, who settled at New Amsterdam with his son Martinus, in 1659. The line of descent is through Martinus' son Nicholas, his son Martinus, his son Hermanus, his son Samuel V., Mr. Hoffman's grandfather, for whom he was named. He was educated at Berkeley School, New York, and at Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J., where he was graduated M.E. in 1888. He then pursued special studies at Columbia University, and Johns Hopkins University, becoming student, assistant, then fellow, and finally fellow by courtesy. In 1902 he was chosen a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and in 1903 president of the New York Historical Society. He is also active in all church movements of any magnitude, and since 1902 has served on the Assyrian Mission committee. He is a trustee and member of the standing committee of the General Theological Seminary, secretary of the General Society of Colonial Wars, member of the Century Association, the Grolier Club, the University Club, the New York Athletic Club, and the St. Nicholas Society of New York; a member of the Morristown (N. J.) Club, and the Robin's Island Club: treasurer of the St. Regis Yacht Club, and a member of the University Club of Baltimore; a member of the Delta Phi Fraternity, the Columbia University Club, the 7th Regiment Veterans' Association, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is a director of the North River Fire Insurance Co., and since his father's death has been an executor of the vast Hoffman estate, managing its affairs with much skill and sagacity. He is a man of great mental capacity and moral outlook, active in every beneficial move, politically, religiously, and socially. Mr. Hoffman was married in New York city, Apr. 17, 1895, to Louisa Norwood, daughter of Lewis Bayard Smith, and has three children: Louisa Verplanck, Margaret Elmendorf, and Eugene Augustus Hoffman.

New York Historical Society.

INGERSOLL, Henry Hulbert, lawyer, was born in Oberlin, O., Jan. 20, 1844, son of William and Samantha (Bassett) Ingersoll. The first of the family in America were two brothers, Richard and John Ingersoll, who settled at Salem, Mass., in 1629, and from John and his wife, Mary Hunt, the descent runs through their son Thomas, who married Sarah Ashley; their son David, who married Lydia Child; their son William, who married Lydia Ingersoll; their son David and his wife, Sarah Parsons, the grandparents of Henry H. Ingersoll. On the outbreak of the civil war, although but seventeen years of age, he enlisted in the 7th Ohio infantry, and served through the West Virginia campaign under Gen. McClellan; he was discharged in November, 1861. In December he entered Yale College, where he was graduated in the class of 1863. Immediately he began his active career as superintendent of the public schools of Kenton, O. Meanwhile he began the study of law with Col. A. S. Ramsey, and after his admission to the bar in 1865, he removed to Greeneville, Tenn., where he began practice with James Britton, then an attorney-general of the state, and Herbert L. Terrell, one of his classmates in Yale. This firm was dissolved in 1869,

Henry H. Ingersoll

and Mr. Ingersoll next formed an association with Felix W. Earnest, which lasted four years (1871–74). In 1878 he located at Knoxville and associated in practice with Col. John M. Fleming. During 1879–80 he was judge of the supreme court commission at Knoxville, under appointment of Gov. Marks — having meantime for several months in 1878, been special judge of the supreme court at Knoxville, a position to which he was again appointed by Gov. Bate in September, 1884. During the intermediate years (1881–87) his practice had so enlarged throughout east Tennessee that he was obliged to form no less than four contemporaneous firms; Ingersoll & Dosser at Jonesborough, Ingersoll & Shoun at Greenville, Ingersoll & Cocke at Knoxville, and Ingersoll & Park at Dandridge. During 1866–67 he was acting attorney-general for the 1st state circuit, and during the last five years of Pres. Andrew Johnson's life was his attorney and counsel. He was trustee of Emory and Henry College, Va. (1884–92), president of the board of education of Knoxville (1887–88); since 1891 has been dean of the law department of the University of Tennessee, and since 1898 a trustee of the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. He has been a delegate to nearly every state convention since 1867, and was elector for the 1st Tennessee district in 1876. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Yale College in 1866, and LL.D by Washington College, Tennessee, in 1889. Judge Ingersoll was married, Apr. 11, 1864, to Emily G., daughter of Everett Rogers, of Kenton, O., and has one daughter, Mabel Rogers, wife of Oliver Weeks Ingersoll, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

J. N. Matthews

MATTHEWS, James Newson, editor and printer, was born in Bungay, Suffolk, England, Nov. 21, 1828, son of Edward and Harriet (Newson) Matthews. His father was a journeyman compositor employed by a large firm of London. Before he was eighteen years of age he went to Buffalo, N. Y., and became foreman in the job office of the Buffalo "Commercial Advertiser." In 1851 he was a partner in the firm of Clapp, Matthews & Co., proprietors of the Buffalo "Express" job office, and in 1860, with Rufus Wheeler, the third partner in the firm, and James D. Warren, he bought the newspaper and printing plant of the Buffalo "Commercial Advertiser." Mr. Wheeler soon retired, and for some seventeen years — until the autumn of 1877 — the firm of Matthews & Warren carried on the business. Their imprint was known all over the United States in connection with railroad printing, especially fine color work, and their newspaper became a notable factor in the politics of New York state, Mr. Matthews being one of the delegates-at-large to the Republican national conventions in 1872 and 1876. The firm built the Washington block in Buffalo, and owned the controlling interest in the large lithographic plant of Clay, Cosack & Co. It was with the "Commercial" that J. N. Matthews made his first reputation as a writer and editor. Not long after the formation of the firm of Matthews & Warren, both of its partners became dissatisfied with the editorial conduct of the newspaper, and Mr. Matthews took active charge of that work, and became one of the most regular of editorial writers. With some few exceptions, he wrote for publication every day during the remainder of his life. In 1877, the firm of Matthews & Warren was dissolved; Mr. Warren became sole owner of the "Commercial" and Mr. Matthews bought the "Express;" and in connection with some other associates, including his son and William P. Northrup, founded the printing and engraving establishment which became The Matthews-Northrup Co. The Buffalo "Express" became a prosperous and influential newspaper under his management, and the printing done by the Matthews-Northrup works won a national reputation. He was married at Westfield, N. Y., July 23, 1851, to Harriet, daughter of Austin L. Wells, and was survived by one son, George Edward, and a daughter, Frances Amy, wife of E. G. Boon. He died in Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1888.

Geo. E Matthews

MATTHEWS, George Edward, editor and printer, was born at Westfield, near Buffalo, N. Y., Mar. 17, 1855, son of James N. and Harriet (Wells) Matthews. He was graduated at Yale College in 1877. Having had some experience in editorial writing in 1872, under the tutelage of his father, who was editing both the "Commercial Advertiser" and the "Express," he at once became associated with his father in the conduct of the newspaper business of the Buffalo "Express" and the printing business of The Matthews-Northrup works. For eleven years he was financial manager of both these institutions, though much of his time was spent in writing for various departments of the newspaper. After the death of his father in 1888, he became the head of the two concerns, the newspaper being carried on as a copartnership, consisting of himself, Charles E. Austin, and James W. Greene. The printing business was incorporated as The Matthews-Northrup Co. in 1890, with Mr. Matthews as president and Wm. P. Northrup as vice-president. In the editorial conduct of the "Express," Mr. Matthews has succeeded in carrying out many of the ideals of his father, and has demonstrated that an independent, outspoken newspaper can continue strong and popular without descending to sensationalism. In 1901, Mr. Austin retired, his interest was sold to others in the employ of the establishment, and both the Matthews-Northrup Co. and the Buffalo "Express" passed into the ownership of the J. N. Matthews Co., named after his father, who practically had established both. William P. Northrup and James W. Greene, editor of the "Express," were made vice-presidents, and Mr. Matthews, president. The corporation is notable in that every one of the twenty or more stockholders is actively engaged in the business. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1896. He has contributed a considerable number of papers on technical questions to trade journals, and in 1901, was elected president of the United Typothetæ of America, the national organization of employing printers. He was married at Buffalo, July 12, 1887, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of George Hunt Burrows, and has three children.

BAILEY, James Edmund, senator, was born in Montgomery county, Tenn., Aug. 15, 1822, son of Charles and Mary (Bryan) Bailey. His grandfather, a native of Scotland, emigrated to North Carolina; and his father was born in Simpson county. He received his early education at Clarksville Academy, and the University of Nashville. Before the age of twenty-one he was admitted to the bar, forming a partnership with George C. Boyd; and subsequently, at different times, he was in partnership with Col. Alfred Robb, Hon. Horace H. Lurton, and Hon. Charles G. Smith. During the presidential campaign of 1846, he canvassed Tennessee in the interest of the Democratic party and acquired an enviable reputation as a public speaker. He was a member of the state legislature in 1833, and was known as an ardent Whig. At the opening of the civil war he raised a company of which he was elected captain, and when his company was united with the 49th regiment of Tennessee infantry he was elected colonel. He was captured and imprisoned at Fort Warren until September, 1862, when he was exchanged; and, resuming command of his regiment, took part in the Vicksburg campaign. On account of failing health, he resigned at Port Hudson, in 1863, and was at once assigned to duty as a member of the military court of Hardee's corps, continuing in this service until the close of the war. He then returned to Clarksville, and resumed the practice of law. In 1877 he was elected to the U. S. senate, to fill the unexpired term of Andrew Johnson, and at once took rank among its ablest lawyers and strongest debaters. His speeches on the Thurman Pacific railroad bill, on the currency question, and on the contested election case of Spofford against Kellogg, made his reputation national. He served in the senate from Jan. 20, 1877, to Mar. 3, 1881, being defeated for re-election. In 1849 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Lusk, of Nashville, Tenn., and died at Clarksville, Tenn., Dec. 29, 1885, leaving five children.

McKELVY, John H., manufacturer, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 2, 1837, son of Hugh and Jane (McCully) McKelvy, and a descendant of Hugh McKelvy, who emigrated from Ireland to Pittsburg in 1796, settling on a farm. He was educated in the public schools of Pittsburg, and at the age of sixteen assumed a position under his granduncle, William McCully, a well-known glass manufacturer. Gradually rising through the various grades of service, he became a member of the firm in 1862, which was then William McCully & Co. This connection continued until 1874, when he engaged in the white lead business as one of the firm of Armstrong & McKelvy. His firm united with the National Lead and Oil Co., upon the organization of that corporation in 1890, and Mr. McKelvy was made president of the Pennsylvania branch and a member of the national board of directors. He was also interested in many other important business enterprises, and served as president of the Liberty National Bank; vice-president of the First National Bank of Pittsburg; president of the Chelsea China Co.; president of the Hidalgo Mining Co. of Mexico; as well as in other prominent positions. He was averse to public life, but for some years served as a member of the select council of Pittsburg. In 1865 he was married to Jane Hays, daughter of John H. Ralston, of Pittsburg, and he died in Pittsburg, May 13, 1896.

Jno. H. McKelvy

HOLMES, George Bass, manufacturer and legislator, was born in Kingston, Mass., Apr. 16, 1794, son of Heman and Mercy (Bass) Holmes, and a descendant of William Holmes, who came from England, and settled first at Scituate about 1641, became a freeman of Plymouth colony in 1658, and in 1661 removed to Marshfield, Mass. He was one of the Couihasset Planters, a company of twenty-six colonists, who in 1646 purchased a tract of land in Scituate, "extending three miles into the woods from the highest water mark." They conducted their affairs after the manner of a regularly incorporated company, employing surveyors, agents, and clerks, and building their own roads. Their records still preserved at Scituate give the date of their last meeting as 1767. Rev. John Holmes, son of William and probably a native of England, was graduated at Harvard College in 1658, and in 1659, ordained second pastor of the church at Duxbury. His son, Joseph Holmes (b. 1665), removed to the vicinity of Jones river pond, in Kingston, and began the manufacture of iron, founding a business that was continued by his descendants for six generations. Heman Holmes, the father of George B. Holmes, had an interest in the old forge, and also carried on a shop for the making of anchors and other iron work for ships. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to his uncle, Charles Holmes, an iron manufacturer, and at that time superintendent of the Holmes forge. For two years, after completing his term of apprenticeship, he had charge of the carding-room, and afterward of the weaving-room of the Kingston Cotton factory in which his uncle was a stockholder. During the next five years he was employed in the iron works connected with the forge at Kingston, in the manufacture of nails and similar articles. He purchased an interest in the forge in 1822, and was its superintendent for two years, then taking charge of the Providence Iron foundry in Providence, R. I., which under his direction earned large profits during the next three years. In 1827, the company erected a large mill for the manufacture of cotton goods, which was the first cotton mill operated by steam in New England, and perhaps in America. In 1830, in association with John Mackie, John H. Clark, Charles Dyer, Paris Dyer, Cornelius S. Tompkins, and Waldo Ames, he organized the Phœnix Iron Foundry Co., of which he was sole business manager for a number of years. Under his supervision the business steadily increased in prosperity, the original capital of $14,000 being augmented ten fold. In the foundry were produced all kinds of gear wheels and gear patterns; in the machine shop, a great variety of machines, many of them very large, for dye works, paint works and bleacheries. The principal establishments using these classes of machinery in Rhode Island and the adjoining parts of Massachusetts and Connecticut were furnished throughout by the Phœnix Iron foundry.

Geo. B. Holmes

The construction of devices for which patents were to be sought also entered largely into the operations of the machine shop. For nearly fifty years his life was devoted to the interests of this concern. He resigned the office of agent in 1868, but retained that of treasurer until his death. He was elected a representative from Providence to the general assembly in 1845–46, and again in 1866, and the two following terms. During the last three terms he served as chairman of the finance committee. He was married, Oct. 22, 1822, to Maria, daughter of Col. Charles Holmes, of Kingston, Mass. She died, Aug. 5, 1880, leaving three sons and four daughters. Mr. Holmes died in Providence, R. I., Mar. 3, 1879.

HARROD, James, pioneer and soldier, was a native of Virginia. In 1773 he led a prospecting party down the Ohio in search of a site for a new settlement. He was commissioned to make this survey by the governor of Virginia, and on its completion returned to Virginia. In the spring of 1774 he again led a party from Monongahela county down the Ohio river and made his way through the forest to the spot on which now stands the city of Harrodsburg, where he built the first log cabin, and laid out the site of a town which the settlers first called "Harrodstown." A general uprising of the Indians induced Lord Dunmore to recall Capt. Harrod and his settlers to assist in repelling the Miami Indians. He fought gallantly in the battle of Point Pleasant, and when peace was again restored, he returned to Harrodstown in company with Col. Slaughter and a party of fifty settlers. He was the representative man and the moving spirit of the new settlement, "whose indomitable will, prudential instinct and unfaltering courage gave life and leadership to the community of settlers at Harrodstown and vicinity . . . a noble type of that manhood which distinguished the pioneer deeds and incidents of our earliest history." He is described as an active, well-built man, six feet tall, of dark complexion and grave deportment, free from personal ambition, but by nature a leader. As the country grew more settled he was accustomed to be absent from home on hunting expeditions for weeks at a time, and on one of these, in 1793, he failed to return. His wife believed that he had been murdered by one Bridges, who had been defeated by him in a law suit, and who immediately afterward fled the country.

FAIRFIELD, Sumner Lincoln, poet, was born in Warwick, Mass., June 25, 1803, son of Dr. Abner Fairfield, who died in 1806, leaving a widow and two children in humble circumstances. He was reared on his grandfather's farm in western Massachusetts, until his twelfth year. He then studied a year in the grammar school at Hadley, Mass., and in September, 1817, entered Brown University, but was forced to leave it before graduation, owing to sickness and lack of means. The following two years he passed as a tutor in the South. It was during this period that he published his first poems. In December, 1825, Fairfield sailed for London, where he became engaged in literary pursuits, and soon afterward published his poem "The Cities of the Plain" in J. S. Buckingham's "Oriental Herald." He was received by Lafayette in France, and during his absence abroad wrote letters descriptive of his tour to the New York "Literary Gazette." On returning home in July, 1826, he published a volume of poems, entitled "The Sisters of Saint Clara, a Tale of Portugal," which was followed in 1830 by "Abaddon, the Spirit of Destruction, and Other Poems." About that time, he removed to Elizabeth, N. J., but afterward lived in Boston, Harper's Ferry, Philadelphia, and other places, gaining a precarious subsistence by writing for the press. In 1828 he was for a time principal at the Newtown Academy, near Philadelphia. In 1832 he returned to New York, and the following year he began the publication of the "North American Magazine," in Philadelphia. He continued to edit it for five years, when, the enterprise proving unproductive, he disposed of the property to Rev. Nathan C. Brooks, of Baltimore. The poet became disheartened, his health was shattered, and in the fall of 1843, he left Philadelphia for New Orleans, but failed to recuperate, and died there, Mar. 6, 1844.

LOUNSBURY, George Edward, fortieth governor of Connecticut., was born at Poundridge, Westchester co., N. Y., May 7, 1838, son of Nathan and Delia A. (Scofield) Lounsbury; and a brother of Phineas C. Lounsbury, thirty-fifth goveror of Connecticut. His first American ancestor was Richard Lounsbury, who emigrated from England about 1651, settling at Stamford, Conn., and the line of descent is through his son Henry, his son Nathan, who married Elizabeth Seeley; their son Enos, who married Catharine Waterbury, and who was the father of Nathan, father of the governor. He was graduated at Yale College in 1863, and at the Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn., in 1866. He had charge of Episcopal parishes in Suffield and Thompsonville for some time, but was obliged to give up the pulpit on account of an affection of the throat. In 1868 he engaged in the manufacture of shoes at Norwalk, Conn., with his brother Phineas; and he is still connected with that enterprise under the name of Lounsbury, Mathewson & Co. He is also president of the First National Bank of Ridgefield, Conn. He had never aspired for public office, but in 1894, was nominated for the state senate, receiving the election by over 1,300 majority. In the senate he served as chairman of the finance committee during the legislature of 1895. In 1896 he was renominated and elected by over 2,700 majority, and in the session of 1897 he was chairman of the committee on humane institutions, presiding over the hearings and writing the report in an important reformatory matter as well as in the difficulty over the oral instruction for deaf in the Mystic School. In 1898 he was elected governor of Connecticut on the Republican ticket, and served from January, 1899, to January, 1901. In his administration of the financial affairs of the state, Gov. Lounsbury kept up the economical policy of his predecessor, Gov. Cooke, reducing the state debt by $1,000,000. His proclamations and speeches were noted for their pure diction, lofty thought, and noble purpose. He vetoed seven measures, among them being the "Cash Bill" which lessened the amount of railroad taxation, one raising the salary of the school-fund commissioner, and two bills giving the right of eminent domain to private corporations. In every instance his veto was overwhelmingly sustained by the legislature. Gov. Lounsbury was married in New York city, Nov. 29, 1894, to Frances Josephine, daughter of Joseph J. Potwin, of Amherst, Mass.

George E. Lounsbury

RISLEY, John Ewing, lawyer, was born near Bowling Green, Clay co., Ind., 1840, son of John and Suzanne (Zenor) Risley, and a descendant of Richard Risley, who emigrated from Buckinghamshire, England, in 1633, and was one of the earliest settlers at Hartford, Conn. He passed his boyhood on his father's farm, acquiring his preliminary education at the village school. He continued his studies at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., and with private tutors. After studying law in the office of Chief Justice Eckels, he settled in Terre Haute, Ind., in 1861, was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of law in partnership with Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, afterward U. S. senator. In 1863 he removed to New York city, where he speedily achieved success and prominence, conducting several important cases in the supreme court at Washington. In New York, although not entering into the ordinary activities of party politics, he took an important part in the councils of the party, and enjoyed the close friendship of many of its foremost leaders. In March 1893 he was appointed by Pres. Cleveland, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Denmark, and served until relieved, after a change of administrations. He then resumed law practice in New York city. He was married in 1863, to Mary Caroline, daughter of Stephen Voorhees, of Fountain county, Ind.

John E. Risley

GRANGER, Robert Seaman, soldier, was born at Zanesville, O., May 24, 1816, son of Ebenezer and Eliza (Seaman) Granger, grandson of Oliver and Beulah (Hanchett) Granger, great-grandson of John and Anne (Bissell) Granger, and great-great-grandson of Samuel Granger, whose father, Launcelot, was the first of the family in America. Gen. Granger was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1838, being assigned to the 1st infantry as a second lieutenant. He was promoted first lieutenant, Mar. 14, 1839, and saw his first active service in the war against the Seminole Indians in Florida, 1839–41, after which he was assistant instructor of infantry tactics at the military academy (1843–44). He served in the Mexican war (1847–48), being promoted captain, Sept. 8, 1847, and afterward he was on frontier duty in Texas, until the outbreak of the civil war. He was captured by the Confederates under Maj. H. H. Sibley, on Apr. 27, 1861, and was put upon parole not to serve within the Confederate lines. On Sept. 9, 1861 he was promoted major, and was engaged in organizing and drilling troops at Mansfield, O., till Aug. 28, 1862, when he was exchanged. He was appointed brigadier-general of Kentucky volunteers, Sept. 1, 1862, and was in command of the state troops in the engagements at Shepherdsville, Lebanon Junction, and Lawrenceburg, receiving the brevet of lieutenant-colonel in the regular service for his gallantry at Lawrenceburg, Ky., Oct. 9, 1862. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, Oct. 20, 1862, and was assigned to the command of Bowling Green, Ky., remaining there till January, 1863, when he joined the army of the Cumberland, and participated in the operations in Tennessee, in command of a division, being engaged in the action near Eaglesville, in February, 1863. He was in command of Nashville, from June 2, to Sept. 5, 1863, and of the district of Middle Tennessee till Dec. 18th of that year. He was then placed in command of the district of northern Alabama; and captured Gen. Philip D. Roddy's camp; drove Gen. Joseph Wheeler out of southern Tennessee, and defended his district against the raid of Gen. Forrest, in October, 1864. When Gen. Hood's army invested Decatur, Ala., in the autumn of 1864, Gen. Granger attacked and carried the first line of rifle pits, killing and wounding a large number, and capturing 120 prisoners, for which he was brevetted brigadier-general, United States army. He was in command of Stevenson, Ala., from Nov. 30 until Dec. 23, 1864, and of the district of North Alabama, until Nov. 11, 1865. He was brevetted major-general, Mar. 13, 1865, for services during the war; was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 11th infantry, June 12, 1865, and was mustered out of the volunteer service, Jan. 15, 1866. After the war he was stationed in Virginia, serving in command of various posts and districts; being made colonel of the 21st infantry, Aug. 16, 1871, and he was retired upon his own request, Jan. 1, 1873. Gen. Granger died in Washington, D. C., Apr. 25, 1894.

LEGARÉ, James Matthews, poet and inventor, was born in Charleston, S. C., Nov. 26, 1823, a relation of Hugh Swinton Legaré. He patented several inventions which failing health prevented him from fully developing. He published "Orta-Undis, and Other Poems" (1848), and contributed from time to time poems and prose articles to several magazines. Three of Legaré's poems are published in "Stedman's American Anthology" (1900). They are marked by a delicacy of sentiment and a certain scholastic refinement. He died in Aiken, S. C., Mar. 30, 1859.

J. M. Legaré

FULLER, John Wallace, soldier, was born in Cambridge, England, July 28, 1827. His father, a Baptist clergyman, came to the United States in 1832, locating first at Petersborough, N. Y., and then at Florence, N. Y., where the son attended school. He secured a position as clerk in a book store in Utica, N. Y., in 1840; became a partner in the business and subsequently established the book publishing house of John W. Fuller & Co. He was twice elected treasurer of Utica, serving during 1852–54. Removing to Toledo, O., in 1858, he formed the firm of Anderson & Co., making it a branch house of the Utica concern. On the outbreak of the civil war, he was appointed chief of staff to Gen. Charles W. Hill and was engaged in drilling and organizing the volunteers, for the Federal army, in western Virginia. He was afterward ordered to Columbus, O., where he organized the 27th Ohio volunteers of which he was made colonel, Aug. 18, 1861, and in October of that year joined Gen. Frémont's command at Springfield, Mo. In 1862, he served in the army of the Mississippi, participating in the capture of New Madrid, Mar. 14th, and Island No. 10, Apr. 8th. At the battle of Iuka, Sept. 19, 1862, he was in command of the "Ohio brigade," which checked a Confederate charge; and in the battle of Corinth, Oct. 3–4, 1862, he rendered gallant service, receiving the personal thanks of Gen. Rosecrans. He defeated Gen. Forrest at Parker's Cross Roads, Dec. 31, 1862, and captured seven pieces of artillery and nearly 400 prisoners, including two staff officers. He was then ordered to Memphis, Tenn., and was employed in guarding that city till October, 1863, when he accompanied Gen. Sherman's army on the march to Chattanooga. He received his commission as brigadier-general of volunteers, Jan. 5, 1864, and early in March, he crossed the Tennessee river in pontoons during the night and captured Decatur, Ala. On May 1 1864 he was assigned to the command of the first brigade, fourth division, 16th corps, and in July succeeded to the command of the fourth division which opened the battle of Atlanta. He was afterward placed in command of the first division, 17th corps which he led in the march to the sea, and through the Carolinas; he distinguished himself at the crossing of the Salkahatchie river, at the crossing of the Edisto river, and at Cheraw, where he captured a large quantity of Confederate stores; and was present at the surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. On Mar. 13, 1865 he was brevetted major-general of volunteers for gallant and meritorious services during the war, and resigned his commission, Aug. 15, 1865. Gen. Fuller was collector of the port of Toledo, O., during 1874–81, and died there, Mar. 12, 1891.

DUELL, Rodolphus Holland, lawyer, was born in Warren, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1824, son of Joseph and Phœbe (Potter) Duell. He attended the district school and the Syracuse Academy; was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one, and commenced the practice of his profession at Fabius, N. Y. In 1848 he removed to Cortland, N. Y., where for forty years he was one of the foremost lawyers of central New York. In 1850 he was elected district attorney for Cortland county and was re-elected in 1853, filling the office for five years. He was elected county judge (1855–59), and served in the national congress, 1859–63. He was assessor of internal revenue (1869–71), when he was again elected to congress, serving during 1871–75. While in congress he was a member of the committee on revision of the laws of the United States; expenditures on public buildings, and foreign affairs. In 1875 he was appointed commissioner of patents, and held this office for about one year and a half. Originally, he was a Whig in politics, but early identified himself with the Republican party. He was a delegate to the national conventions which nominated Frémont and Grant, and for years attended as a delegate the state conventions. For many years he was chairman of the Republican county committee of his county. For many years he was trustee of the Cortlandville Academy; president of the local board of the Cortland State Normal School; of the Cortland Savings Bank; the Franklin-Hatch Library Association, and the Cortland & Homer Street Railway Co. He was married in 1846, to Mary Ledyard Cuyler, and had four children: Louis C., Charles H., Kate L. and Richard C. Duell.

R. H. Duell

DUELL, Charles Holland, lawyer, was born at Cortland, N. Y., Apr. 13, 1850, son of R. Holland and Mary Ledyard (Cuyler) Duell, and a great-grandson of Maj. Benjamin Ledyard of revolutionary fame. He was educated at the Cortlandville Academy and at Hamilton College, being graduated at the latter in 1871. He was admitted to the bar in 1872, and in the fall of that year removed to New York city, continuing his studies in the office of Hon. Elihu Root until 1873, when he became a member of the firm of Tompkins & Duell. From boyhood he took an active interest in public affairs, and in the national campaign of 1872 he earnestly advocated the election of Grant and Wilson. Upon his removal to New York he at once became actively interested in the local organization of the Republican party, serving as secretary of the county committee and as a delegate to state and local conventions. He was chosen in 1878 and again in 1880 to represent the 13th district of that state in the state assembly. At the close of his legislative term he resumed the practice of his profession at Syracuse, devoting most of his time to the law of patents. In 1896 he advocated the nomination of William McKinley, and to assist in bringing about that result he organized the McKinley league of the county of Onondaga, of which he was president. In January, 1898 he was appointed by Pres. McKinley commissioner of patents, a position his father had also held. He resigned Apr. 1, 1901, and returned to New York city, where he established the law firm of Duell, Megrath & Warfield. He was married Nov. 20, 1879, to Harriet M., daughter of Hon. William A. Sackett, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and has four children: Holland S., William Sackett, Mary L., and Charles H., Jr.

C. H. Duell

SULLY, Alfred, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1821, son of Thomas Sully, the noted painter. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1841, and was assigned to the 2d infantry as a second lieutenant. He served in the Florida war, 1841–42, taking part in the attack on Hawe Creek camp, Jan. 25, 1842; was on garrison duty at Sacketts Harbor, N. Y., till the beginning of the Mexican war, when he accompanied his regiment to Mexico, and participated in the siege of Vera Cruz. He was promoted first lieutenant, Mar. 11, 1847; captain, Feb. 23, 1852; and served in the West on frontier duty, being engaged in the expedition against the Rogue River Indians in 1853, and in the operations against the Cheyenne Indians, 1860–61. In the civil war he served in northern Missouri till November, 1861, and in the defenses of Washington, D. C., till March, 1862; he was commissioned colonel of the 1st Minnesota volunteers, Feb. 22, 1862, and was promoted major in the regular service, Mar. 15th of that year. He took a conspicuous part in the Peninsula campaign of 1862, and he was engaged at Yorktown, West Point, Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, Glendale, and Malvern Hill. For his gallantry at Fair Oaks he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, and for his conduct at Malvern Hill he received the brevet of colonel. At the battle of Chantilly, Sept. 1, 1862, he led a brigade and commanded the rear guard on the retreat to Washington, D. C. He distinguished himself at the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, and was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, Sept. 26, 1862. In the Rappahannock campaign he was engaged in the battles of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, and Chancellorsville, May 2–4, 1863. He was then ordered to the Northwest to keep the Indians in subjection, and was assigned to the command of the district of Dakota. While there he led several expeditions against the hostile Indians, notably at White Stone Hill, Dak., Sept. 3–5, 1863, when 300 Indians were killed and 300 captured, and he lost 30 killed and 38 wounded. He was breveted major-general of volunteers, and brigadier-general, United States army, for gallant and meritorious services against the Indians in the Northwest, and at the battle of White Stone Hill, and he was mustered out of the volunteer service, Apr. 30, 1866. He served as a member of the board for promotion, and of the retiring board till 1869, when he was again ordered to the West, where he led several expeditions against the Indians, and served in command of various posts. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, July 28, 1866, and was commissioned colonel of the 21st infantry, Dec. 10, 1873. Gen. Sully died at Fort Vancouver, Wash., Apr. 27, 1879.

McCONNELL, Newton W., jurist, was born in Marshall county, Tenn., son of Jeremiah and Annie (Martin) McConnell, and grandson of Manuel McConnell, a native of Maryland, who enlisted in the colonial army at the age of nineteen, and distinguished himself at the battle of Cowpens, and at the siege of King's Mountain. Judge McConnell was educated at Allegheny College, Pennsylvania, but left without graduating to become principal of Girard (Girard, Pa.) Academy. Two years later he was appointed principal of the Hartsville Female College of Hartsville, Tenn. Having studied law meanwhile he was admitted to the bar in 1860, and commenced the practice of his profession at Hartsville. In 1872 he was elected to the state senate, where he served on the committee on public schools, and was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the bill which gave Tennessee her present splendid school system. It aroused much opposition, because it gave equal rights to the colored and white children. In 1874, he was a candidate for the legislature, and Hon. S. M. Fite of the 5th judicial circuit being elected, Mr. McConnell was appointed by Gov. Porter to fill the vacancy on the bench. At the next general election he was chosen without opposition to fill the unexpired term of Judge Fite, and he held this position until 1886. In the following year Pres. Cleveland appointed him chief justice of Montana, succeeding Decius S. Wade, who had been chief justice since 1871. He resigned the position in December, 1888, but his successor, Henry N. Blake, was not appointed until March, 1889. Judge McConnell formed the firm of McConnell, Carter & Clayberg, at Helena, Mont., and soon acquired a large practice. In 1856, he was married to Nannie Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel McCall, of Pennsylvania, and has two sons, Frank Winston and Odell Whitfield, and one daughter, Annie E. McConnell.

N. W. McConnell

VERNER, James, capitalist, was born on Aug. 30, 1818, at Monongahela City, Pa., son of James and Elizabeth (Doyle) Verner, who emigrated from Ireland in 1806, settling in a sparsely populated portion of Pennsylvania. In 1820 they made their home in Pittsburg, where the son was reared and received his education. He inherited 400 acres on the Allegheny river, and founded the village of Verner's Station, on the Allegheny Valley railroad, now known as Verona. In 1850, he returned to Pittsburg, where he engaged in various important enterprises. With Thomas A. Scott and Nathaniel Holmes he operated an omnibus line which transferred passengers and baggage to and from the different railroad stations; and he obtained a charter for the Citizens' Passenger Street railway (1859), operating it successfully before a street railway was known in that locality. He was prominent in the organization of the Pittsburg Forge & Iron Co., the other members of the first board of directors being J. H. McCullough, George W. Cass, Springer Harbaugh, and William P. Porter. Despite his energetic interest in public matters, he persistently declined to hold office, consenting only once, to serve as representative of the fourth ward in the city council. He died in Pittsburg, Aug. 8, 1901, survived by two sons and two daughters.

James Verner.

VERNER, Murry A., railway operator, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 17, 1852, son of James and Anna Montgomery (Murray) Verner. He received his education in his native city, and in 1874 he was appointed clerk in the receiver's office of the Citizens' Passenger railway; two years later becoming superintendent of the line. He retained this office until 1890, when he resigned in order to accept an appointment as general manager of the Pittsburg and Birmingham Traction Company. While the Birmingham line was being altered to a traction road, Mr. Verner acted as general manager for the Rochester (N. Y.) Street Railway syndicate and as manager and vice-president of the Buffalo Street Railway system. Upon the completion of the Birmingham Traction road in 18 , he was elected its first president, and has served in that office up to the present time (1904). Mr. Verner exercises a wide influence in municipal politics, and has frequently been mentioned for the mayoralty of Pittsburg, though invariably declining the honor. He is an active member of the Republican party. He was married to Barbara, daughter of C. P. Bailey, of Pittsburg, and has had four children.

Murry A. Verner.

Chas Brooks

BROOKS, Charles, clergyman and author, was born in Medford, Mass., Oct. 30, 1795. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and entering Harvard College was graduated with honors in 1816. Subsequently he became layreader in the Protestant Episcopal church, but resigned to become pastor of the Third Congregational Church of Hingham, Mass., where he officiated eighteen years. He was an ardent advocate of the Peace Cause; a vice-president of the American Colonization Society; an advocate of the Prussian educational system; instrumental in founding normal schools, a work continued by Horace Mann, and an exponent of temperance reform. In 1838 he was elected professor of natural history in the University of New York, and spent four years abroad in the study of ornithology. He was a member of the Natural Historical Society of Massachusetts. He also became interested in the American Statistical Association, and as a member, published a paper on the sanitary survey of the state. He was the author of ten volumes of biographies: the " History of Medford " (1855); the " Daily Monitor;" the " Family Prayer-Book;" " Elements of Ornithology;" " Introduction to Ornithology; " an article on the State Sanitary Survey; a report on the desolating tornado that visited Middlesex county and Hancock county, Me., Aug. 19, 1851; a " Treatise on Peace, Labor, and Education in Europe," besides pamphlets and sermons. He also contributed to periodicals. He was married in 1827 to Cecelia, daughter of Roger Wolcott Williams, of Connecticut, who died in 1837, leaving one son and a daughter. He was again married to Mrs. Charlotte A. H. Lord, daughter of Dr. Nathan Appleton Haven, of Portsmouth, N. H. He died in New York, July 7, 1872.

BROCKLESBY, John, educator, was born at West Bromwich, Eng., Oct. 8, 1811, and at nine years of age he was brought to this country. He was graduated at Yale College, in 1835, and after a year spent in teaching, and two years devoted to the study of law, he accepted an appointment as tutor in mathematics at Yale. Two years later he was admitted to the bar, and in 1840 he entered upon the practice of the law in Hartford, Conn. In 1842 he relinquished the legal profession for the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy, at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., which he occupied with distinguished ability for over thirty years. In 1873 he was appointed professor of astronomy and natural philosophy in the same institution, and was made professor emeritus in 1882. He was also acting president of the college in 1860, 1864, 1866–67, and 1874. In the hours free from educational duties, Prof. Brocklesby was constantly engaged in the pursuit of scientific investigations pertaining to his favorite subjects, especially in the lines of meteorology and microscopy, and he contributed various essays to the " American Journal of Science," and other journals. He read many papers before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he was one of the first elected fellows. Hobart College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., in 1868. His larger published works are: " Elements of Meteorology " (1848); " Views of the Microscopic World " (1850); " Elements of Astronomy " (1855); " The Amateur Microscopist " (1858); and " Elements of Physical Geography " (1868). Prof. Brocklesby died in Hartford, Conn., June 21, 1889.

HEINTZELMAN, Samuel Peter, soldier, was born at Manheim, Lancaster co., Pa., Sept. 30, 1805. Through the influence of James Buchanan, he was appointed to the West Point Military Academy, where he was graduated in 1826. For seven years he was on garrison duty at various military posts in the West, and during 1832–34, he was engaged in surveying the Tennessee river. He saw considerable service in the Indian wars in Florida, and served in the quartermaster's department. He was commissioned captain, Nov. 4, 1838. He organized troops for the Mexican war at Louisville, Ky., was actively engaged in the battles of Paso las Ovejas and Huamantla, and the action of Atixco. He was commissioned major, Oct. 19, 1847, " for gallant and meritorious conduct," and after the war, he was stationed at Fort Hamilton, New York harbor. In 1850–51, he led an expedition against the Yuma Indians, California, which terminated hostilities there, and established Fort Yuma, at the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers. At the outbreak of the civil war, he assisted Gen. Scott in the defense of Washington, and was in command of the invasion of Virginia under Gen. Mansfield, having been commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, May 17, 1861. He led his division in the first battle of Bull run, when he was wounded in the arm. Upon the organization of the army of the Potomac, Heintzelman was assigned to the command of the 3d corps, and was in the siege of Yorktown and the battles of Williamsburg, Seven Pines, and Fair Oaks. He was breveted major-general for his gallantry at Williamsburg. After the battle of Manassas he was assigned to the command of the northern department, with headquarters at Columbus, O., and in the uprising of 1864, he aided in organizing, arming, and sending off 40,000 Ohio militia in two weeks' time. He was relieved, Oct. 1st, and during the remainder of the war was waiting orders, or on court-martial duty. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, Aug. 24, 1865; resumed the command of his regiment at Hart's island, New York harbor, and after various routine duties he was retired with the rank of colonel, Feb. 22, 1869, which became major-general by special act of congress. He died May 1, 1880.

S. P. Heintzelman

ROSE, Benjamin, capitalist, was born in Warwickshire county, England, Mar. 13, 1828, son of George and Mary (Browning) Rose. He came to America in 1848, locating first in Buffalo, N. Y., and later in Cincinnati, where he entered the employ of a wholesale provision merchant. From there he went to Cleveland in 1851, and formed a partnership with his brother George, in the provision business, under the style of Rose & Brother. Mr. Rose bought out his brother's interest the following year, associating with him his brother Edward, and under the same name conducted the business until 1854. They then

Benjamin Rose

formed a partnership with John Outhwaite, which was dissolved in 1861. This was succeeded in the same year by another; he became associated with Chauncy Prentiss, under the firm name of Rose & Prentiss, and during the fourteen years' partnership the business grew to immense proportions. Mr. Prentiss's interest was severed in 1875, and Mr. Rose then organized the Cleveland Provision Co., of which he became president. He was the first to ship meat from Cleveland to Liverpool, entirely by water, establishing a line of steamers to Montreal, which connected with ocean steamers. He also organized a special line of live stock and refrigerator cars for the general carrying of the product of the company. In 1879 he introduced the first ice machine to be used in packing-houses, and he is the inventor of a singeing machine to remove the hair from the hog, instead of scalding. Mr. Rose was an organizer and director of the Euclid Avenue National Bank, also a director of the Citizens' Savings and Loan Association, and of the Cleveland Terminal and Valley railroad. He is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce; an incorporator of the Case School of Applied Science; one of the thirty citizens of the United States who contributed $1,000 each to the Garfield Memorial Fund, and proprietor of the Rose Mercantile Building. He is also a member and vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. In 1855 he was married to Julia, daughter of Charles Still, of Cleveland, and had two children, both deceased.

Rose Building

CHRISTIANCY, Isaac Peckham, jurist and senator, was born at Johnstown (now Bleecker), N. Y., Mar. 12, 1812. His early education was obtained in the academies of Kingsborough and Ovid, N. Y., and after teaching a school he studied law. In 1836 he removed to Monroe, Mich., where he completed his legal studies and practiced his profession from 1838–57 in partnership with Robert McClelland, the secretary of interior under Pierce. During 1841–46 he was prosecuting attorney for Monroe county. He was always a strong abolitionist, and in 1848 was a prominent delegate to the national Free Soil convention at Buffalo, N. Y. It was due solely to his efforts that the fusion of the Free Soil and Whig parties took place in Michigan in 1854; and this fusion resulted in the formation of the Republican party at Jackson, Mich. He was elected to the state senate in 1849, and served until 1852, when he became a Free Soil candidate for governor. In 1856 he was a delegate to the first national convention of the Republican party, held at Philadelphia; and soon afterward he purchased the Monroe "Commercial," which he personally edited. In 1857 he was unsuccessful as a candidate for the United States senate, but was elected a judge of the Michigan supreme court and served for eighteen years. He was re-elected without opposition in 1865 and in 1873; and was chosen chief justice in January, 1872, serving as such two years. His judicial opinions — which are found in the "Michigan Reports," volumes five to thirty-one — cover the best work of his life. By a combination of Democrats and dissatisfied Republicans, he was elected to the United States senate in 1875, succeeding Zachariah Chandler on Mar. 4th. He sprang at once into prominence, delivering an important speech on the election cases of Louisiana; and another on the right of the senate to impeach Sec. Belknap. He was a member of the judiciary committee, where he became a leader; and in general legal work he was associated with such eminent men as Edmunds, Thurman, Oliver P. Morton, and Timothy O. Howe. Poor health suggested a change of climate, and after having been tendered by the president missions to Germany, Japan, and Peru, he accepted an appointment as minister to the last country in February, 1879, and resigned his seat in the senate, remaining in Peru two years. Upon returning to this country he resumed legal practice at Lansing, Mich. Judge Christiancy was twice married, his second wife being Lilly Lugenbeel, niece of Col. Pinkney Lugenbeel, U. S. A. By his first wife he had a daughter and six sons; Henry C. became a deputy collector of customs at Detroit, Mich., and George Armstrong Custer became assistant attorney in the post-office department of Washington, D. C. Judge Christiancy died at Lansing, Mich., Sept. 8, 1890.

WALKER, James Daniel, senator, was born in Logan county, Ky., Dec. 13, 1830. He received his early education in private schools, and in 1847 removed to Arkansas, where he studied at the Ozark Institute. After studying law, he was admitted to the bar in 1850, and commenced practice at Fayetteville, Ark. He enlisted in the Confederate army, and fought during the civil war as a colonel; but after the establishment of peace resumed the practice of law in Arkansas. He served as solicitor-general of the state for a time, and in 1876 was appointed a presidential elector on the ticket with Tilden and Hendricks. In 1879 he was elected to a seat in the United States senate, where he represented Arkansas from Mar. 4th of that year until Mar. 3, 1885. He then resumed the practice of his profession in Fayetteville, Ark.

CONANT, Thomas Jefferson, author, was born in Brandon, Vt., Dec. 13, 1802. He was graduated at Middlebury College in 1823, and made a special study of Hebrew, German, and Greek classics. He was tutor in Columbian College, Washington, D. C. (1825–27); professor of Greek, Latin, and German at Waterville (Me.) College (1827–33), and professor of languages and biblical literature at Madison University (1835–50). In 1851 he took the chair of Hebrew and biblical exegesis in Rochester Theological Seminary, from which he resigned in 1857. He devoted many years to a new translation of the scriptures, and was a recognized authority on Hebrew and the Old Testament. He published a translation of the

11th edition of the Hebrew grammar of Gesenius (1839), and a translation of Dr. Rodiger's 17th edition of that work (1877); this latter became a standard text-book in England and America. He also published: "The Book of Job" (1856); "The Gospel by Matthew" (1860); "The New Testament" (1866); "The Book of Genesis" (1868); "The Book of Proverbs," and "The Book of Psalms" (1872); "Prophecies of Isaiah" (1874), and "Historical Books of the Old Testament" (1884). He received the degree of D.D. from Middlebury College in 1844. in 1830 he was married to Hannah O'Brien (1809–65), who was a daughter of Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, and who was also proficient in the Oriental tongues, and helped her husband in much of his literary work. She was a frequent contributor to literary and religious papers, and was editor of the "Mother's Monthly Journal" in 1838. She was the author of a life of Adoniram Judson, entitled "The Earnest Man" (1855); a "Popular History of English Bible Translation" (1856); "The History of the English Bible" (1859), and several translations from the German. Their son, Samuel Stillman Conant, was an author and journalist of note, and served as managing editor of "Harper's Weekly" from 1869–85, when he mysteriously disappeared. His wife was Helen Stevens Conant, a native of Methuen, Mass., who contributed many articles to the magazines, wrote "The Butterfly Hunters" (1868), an introductory book on entomology for children, and made many translations from the German, French, and Spanish. Thomas J. Conant died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Apr. 30, 1891.

KENDALL, George Wilkins, journalist and author, was born at Amherst, N. H., Aug. 22, 1809. He had few school advantages, and was early apprenticed to a printing office in Burlington, Vt. He was employed as a printer by Gates & Seaton, of the "National Intelligencer," in Washington, D. C.; Duff Green, of the Washington "Telegraph," and Horace Greeley, of the New York "Tribune." In 1843 he went south to escape an epidemic of yellow fever in New York city. For some time he was employed in the office of the Mobile, Ala., "Register." At the age of twenty-five he reached New Orleans, La., and went to work in an office owned by John Gibson. In 1836 or 1837 he associated himself with Francis A. Lumsden, a brother printer, whose acquaintance he had formed while in Washington and New York, and they opened a printing office, from which appeared the first number of the New Orleans "Picayune," on Jan. 25, 1837. The paper was originally a four-page folio, and was published at five cents a copy, a price exactly half of that at which the other New Orleans papers then sold. This, together with the bright and witty character of its contents, made the new journal an immediate success. Mr. Kendall's contributions to the "Picayune" soon gave him a national reputation as a humorist. He was virtually in charge of the editorial direction of the "Picayune," Mr. Lumsden being at the head of the business department, but each of the proprietors exchanged their functions as the need of the moment required. In 1841 he joined the Santa Fé trading expedition, which after undergoing many hardships was captured by the Mexicans and the members thrown into prison, from which they were released after two years' confinement. Mr. Kendall prepared a narrative of his experiences and it was published by Harper's after his return to the United States, under the title, "Narrative of the Santa Fé Expedition." When the Mexican war began, he joined the staff of Gen. Taylor on the Rio Grande. He accompanied the American army throughout the campaigns in Mexico, particularly distinguishing himself in a raid into the interior with Gen. McCullogh's rangers, and personally captured a cavalry flag at Saltillo. Mr. Kendall furnished a regular correspondence to the "Picayune" throughout this period, thus entitling him to the credit of originating the art of war correspondence. The "Picayune" obtained information of battles and marches by means of a special pony express across the plains, and often anticipated the arrival of the government dispatches by several days. Mr. Lumsden equipped a steamer with type cases and met the dispatches at some point on the Mississippi or the gulf coast adjacent to New Orleans, and by putting the news in type on the way to New Orleans, was able to rush out an extra edition of the "Picayune" long in advance of his rivals. At the close of hostilities Mr. Kendall returned to the United States and devoted himself to the compilation of his "War between the United States and Mexico" (1851). After visiting Europe he purchased large tracts of land in western Texas, in what is now called Kendall county, in his memory, and made a large fortune in sheep-raising. He died at Oak Spring, Tex., Oct. 24, 1867.

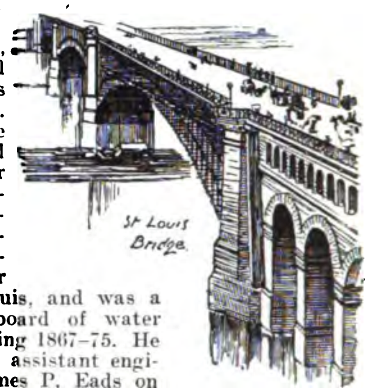
BABCOCK, Samuel Denison, financier, was born at Stonington, Conn., May 16, 1822, son of Benjamin Franklin and Maria (Eells) Babcock. He was educated in Connecticut and at the Flushing (L. I.) Institute. He then entered the mercantile house of P. & J. S. Crary, in New York city, and from this beginning rose rapidly to positions of responsibility and prominence in the financial world. At about nineteen years of age he obtained a clerkship with Peabody, Riggs & Co., a Baltimore firm. George Peabody, the philanthropist, was the senior partner, and had just opened the New York branch. In 1844, Mr. Babcock went to England on business for the firm, and there met Mr. Peabody for the first time. As a result he was made a junior partner, Jan. 1, 1845. In 1853 he organized the banking firms of Babcock Bros. & Co. of New York, and B. F. Babcock & Co. of Liverpool, Eng., with which he continued to be associated until the fall of 1878, when he nominally retired; nevertheless, he died in his harness, for he generously gave a large part of his time to many prominent institutions of a financial, commercial, and philanthropic character, in New York city. He was one of the founders of the Central Trust Co., and for seven years president of the New York Chamber of Commerce; president of the International Bell Telephone Co., and of the City and Suburban Homes, Central, Manhattan, Colonial, and New York Real Estate As-

sociations; treasurer of the Improved Dwellings Association, and a director of numerous railroad companies and financial institutions. He was a liberal supporter of the National Academy of Design, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Fine Arts Society, the American Museum of Natural History, and the American Geographical Society, in all of which he held membership. Mr. Babcock was married, Dec. 2, 1846, to Elizabeth Crary, daughter of Richard L. and Evelena Crary Franklin, and left one son, Henry D. Babcock, and six daughters. He died Sept. 14, 1902, at Lenox, Mass.

BIRGE, Edward Asahel, teacher and zoölogist, was born at Troy, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1851, son of Edward White and Anna (Stevens) Birge, and a descendant of Richard Birge, the first American ancestor, who was one of the original settlers of Windsor, Conn., through his son John, who married Hannah Watson; their son, John, who married Abigail Marshall; their son, John, who married Experience Stebbins; their son, Asahel, who married Clarinda King; and their son, Asahel, who married Betsy Bliss, who were the grandparents of Edward A. Birge. He was educated in the public schools of Troy, and was graduated A.B. at Williams College in 1873 and A.M. in 1876. He studied for nearly three years in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard University, receiving the degree of Ph.D. in 1878. The honorary degree of D.Sc. was conferred on him by the Western University of Pennsylvania in 1897. He began teaching in 1875, as instructor in natural history in the University of Wisconsin. He was made professor of zoölogy there in 1879; dean of the College of Letters and Science in 1891, and has been acting president of the university since 1900. In 1880–81 he studied physiology and histology at Leipzig, and there wrote a paper on the motor cells of the spinal cord. He has been a director of the Madison free library since 1890 and president of the library board since 1893; member of the Wisconsin board of fish commissioners since 1895, and director of the Wisconsin geological and natural history survey since 1897. He has had full charge of this survey, which in five years has issued ten bulletins on various branches of the geology and natural history of Wisconsin. Dr. Birge was president of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters in 1890–91, and of the American Microscopical Society, 1902–03. He edited the revision of Prof. James Orton's "Comparative Zoölogy" (1882), wrote the article on Entomostraca in the "Standard Natural History" (1884), and published numerous articles on cladocera and on plankton in the Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences. He was married July 15, 1880, to Anna Wilhelmina, daughter of Peter Grant of Troy, N. Y., and has one son and one daughter.

EA Birge

FLAD, Henry, civil engineer, was born near Heidelberg, Germany, July 30, 1824. He was graduated at the University of Munich in 1846. He took an active part in the efforts to form a united government for the many petty states into which Germany was then divided, and was one of the leaders of the parliamentary army sentenced to death, but he escaped to America in the autumn of 1849. He was an assistant engineer of the New York & Erie railroad and of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway Co., then building a road from Cincinnati to St. Louis, and in 1854 he went to Missouri as assistant engineer on the Iron Mountain railroad. He enlisted in the civil war and was captain of a company engaged upon the construction of fortifications at Cape Girardeau. He was mustered out as colonel of the 1st regiment of Missouri volunteers in November, 1864, and resumed the practice of his profession in St. Louis, Mo. He was the principal assistant engineer to James P. Kirkwood on the design and construction of a new system of water works for St. Louis, and was a member of the board of water commissioners during 1867–75. He was also the chief assistant engineer to Capt. James P. Eads on the construction of the famous St. Louis bridge, some of the boldest features of which were designed by him. During 1875–77 he was consulting engineer in various works in conjunction with Charles Pfeiffer, Thomas J. Whitman, and Prof. Charles A. Smith. He was president of the board of public improvements in St. Louis for nearly fourteen years, resigning in April, 1890, to become a member of the Mississippi river commission, on which he served until his death. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and its president, 1886–87, and was a charter member of the Engineers' Club of St. Louis and its president, 1868–80. Col. Flad invented an air brake, a hydraulic elevator, a velocimeter, and a rheobathometer, for taking deep sea soundings, and several other devices, but he paid no attention to their general utilization and commercial introduction. A marked characteristic of Col. Flad was the rapidity with which he grasped the salient features of every new problem presented to him and framed plans for its solution by new and better methods than had previously been attempted. His designs were bold and original, and generally embraced various practicable methods. The best of these he would select and promptly dismiss the subject from his mind, passing to the consideration of other matters. He was married in 1849 to Helen, daughter of Bernhard Reichard, of Buffalo, N. Y., and in 1855 he was married to her sister Caroline Reichard. Two daughters and a son survived his death, which occurred in Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 20, 1898.


St Louis Bridge.

GASTON, James McFadden, physician, was born near Chester, S. C., Dec. 27, 1824, son of John Brown and Polly (McFadden) Gaston, and a descendant of William Gaston who came to America from Ireland previous to the revolutionary war. He was educated at South Carolina College, graduating in 1843, and after studying medicine received the degree of M.D. from the same institution in 1846. He then practiced his profession in Chester, S. C., in 1846–52, and at Columbia, S. C., in 1852–61, when he became surgeon and medical director of the South Carolina army. He retained this office till the end of the civil war, and two years later removed to Brazil, where he practiced in the province of São Paulo in 1867–73, and in Campinas in 1874–83. In the latter year he returned to the United States and settled in Atlanta, Ga., where he resided until his death. Dr. Gaston was appointed to the chair of principles and practice of surgery at Southern Medical College, Atlanta, in 1888, which post he held until 1903. He was associate editor of the "Annual of the University Medical Sciences" and of Sajous' "Annual and Analytical Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine." He contributed several articles to the "Reference Hand-Book of the Medical Sciences," is the author of a treatise on "Hydrophobia," in the supplement of the International Encyclopædia of Surgery, of a treatise on "Surgery of the Gall, Bladder and Ducts," and of other similar works. Besides he published "Hunting a Home in Brazil" (1865). He was a member of the American Medical Association, and was chairman of its surgical section in 1891–92; was vice-president (1890) and president (1891) of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association; was vice-president of the American Surgical Association in 1897, and was president of the American Academy of Medicine in 1894–95. The University of Brazil conferred upon him the degree of M.D. *ad eundem* in 1854. He was married Nov. 4, 1852, to Susan G., daughter of Richard T. Brumby, and had five children. He died in Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 15, 1903.

WELCH, Adonijah Strong, educator, was born in Chatham, Conn., Apr. 12, 1821. He lived on his father's farm until his sixteenth year, when he went to Michigan to seek his fortune. He taught school three years, and having saved sufficient money, entered the University of Michigan, and was graduated with its first class. He studied law in the office of Judge Lothrop, of Detroit, was admitted to the bar, and went to California with a company from Michigan, in search of gold, but the rough life and associations were distasteful to him and he returned to Michigan. He was for twenty years thereafter prominently identified with the educational interests of the state. He organized the first graded school at Jonesville, Mich.; was principal of the State Normal School at Ypsilanti for fifteen years; was a member of the board of trustees of the Agricultural College at Lansing, and as first president of the first state board of education, he rendered services of the highest value in the general upbuilding of the educational system of Michigan. He removed to Florida in 1865, owing to failing health, and in 1868 was elected from that state to the United States senate, serving until Mar. 3, 1869. Meanwhile he accepted the presidency of the Iowa State Agricultural College, Ames, then recently founded by the state legislature. The project started in 1858 by a state appropriation of $10,000, to which was added the national land grant in 1862. Sen. Welch went to Iowa in 1868, devised a course of study, made suggestions as to the first building and its equipments, and organized a preliminary term to prepare prospective freshmen for the first year. He was inaugurated Mar. 17, 1869. During his fourteen years' service here his efforts were crowned with marked success. The campus, and indeed the college as a whole, is said to be his truest monument. To him are attributed the college fields, walks, buildings, and artistic ornamentation. The course of study was his thought also, and it has been claimed that "no one ever changed but to mar it." He resigned in 1883, and was succeeded by Dr. S. A. Knapp, one year; Leigh Hunt, until 1886, and W. I. Chamberlain, until 1890. In 1884 the government sent him to Germany, England, and Belgium to investigate the organization and management of their agricultural schools, and upon his return he resigned the presidency, serving as professor of history of civilization and practical psychology in the same institution until his death. He was the author of "Analysis of the English Language," "Object Lessons," and "The Teacher's Psychology." Prof. Welch was twice married; first to Eunice P., daughter of Gen. C. P. Buckingham, of Ohio; and second in 1866, to Mrs. Mary B. Dudley, daughter of Dr. A. L. Beaumont, of Jonesville, Mich. He died at Pasadena, Cal., Mar. 14, 1889.

BEARDSHEAR, William Miller, third president of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts (1891–1902), was born near Dayton, O., Nov. 7, 1850, son of John and Elizabeth (Coleman) Beardshear, and grandson of George Beardshear, a native of Pennsylvania, who removed to a farm in Ohio in 1802. He worked upon his father's farm and attended the district schools until he was fourteen years of age, when, in January, 1865, he enlisted and served with the army of the Cumberland until the close of the civil war. In 1869 he entered the preparatory department of Otterbein University, in Ohio, and was graduated at the head of a large class in 1875, receiving the degree of A.B. During his college course he became a member of the United Brethren church, and upon his graduation was called to the pastorate of the church of that denomination in Arcanum, O., where he officiated two years. The years 1878–80 were spent mostly in the Yale Theological Seminary, and during part of that time he supplied the pulpit of the Congregational Church at Bethany. In 1881 he was called to the Summit Street Church, Dayton, O., but resigned in July of that year, to accept the presidency of Western College, Toledo, Ia. During his incumbency the enrollment was more than quadrupled, three large buildings were erected, and over $200,000 was added to the college funds. In the fall of 1889 he became superintendent of the West Des Moines public schools, and in 1891 accepted the presidency of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, over the affairs of which he officiated ably until his death. He received the degrees of A.M. and LL.D. from Otterbein, and in 1885 he received his degree of D.D. from Lebanon Valley College, Pennsylvania. He was president of the Iowa State Teachers' Association, 1892; served a term on its executive committee; was director of the National Educational Association from Iowa for a number of years; was president (1901–02); president of the Iowa State Improved Stock Breeders' Association (1899), and a member of the United States Indian commission from 1897 until death. He was married at Brookville, O., Mar. 27, 1873, to Josephine, daughter of Henry and Mary Ann Mundhenk, and had two sons and three daughters: Hazel L. (Mrs. L. M. Chambers), Metta G., William Mundhenk, Charles Le Vega, Constance E. He died in Ames, Ia., Aug. 5, 1902.

W. M. Beardshear

KNIGHT, Erastus Cole, merchant, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Mar. 1, 1857, son of Theodore Columbus and Sarah (Cole) Knight, of New England ancestry. He was educated in the Buffalo public schools and a business college, and was first employed in the wholesale house of Bell Bros., produce commission merchants of Buffalo; later he was appointed traveling salesman for the same firm. In 1880 he started the business of Knight, Lennox & Co., in partnership with William C. Lennox. He continued in the wholesale commission business at the head of this firm, for seven years, until foreseeing wide opportunities in the real estate business, he withdrew in 1887, and became a dealer in property. To this he added the occupation of builder in 1892, when he formed the partnership of Jenkins & Knight, with Oliver A. Jenkins. He served as a supervisor of Buffalo, 1889–94, comptroller of the city, 1895–1900, and state comptroller, 1900–01. He was elected mayor of Buffalo (1902–06), by a plurality of over 5,000. His administration attracted attention throughout the entire state, because of the fact that he applied business principles in administering the business of the taxpayers. Alike in public and private life, Mr. Knight has won the abundant respect and good will of his fellow citizens. In 1877 he served as a private in the 74th regiment of New York state militia, participating in the defense of property at Hornellsville, N. Y., during the railroad strike of 1877. He was married, May 24, 1881, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Theodore E. Cowles, of Buffalo, and has two sons and four daughters.

Erastus C. Knight

FURMAN, Richard, divine, was born in New York city in 1755. His father removed to South Carolina while Richard was an infant. He was a precocious child, having memorized most of the first book of the Iliad, which he retained perfectly until middle life, before he was seven years old, and though only at school a short period became a proficient in Latin and acquired a respectable knowledge of Greek and Hebrew. He was baptized in his sixteenth year, and at once commenced the work of the preacher by instructing his father's servants. He began to speak publicly in 1774, and crowds flocked to hear the "boy preacher," his profound piety producing a deep impression on those who heard him. In 1776 he was ordained pastor. The sheriff once refused to allow him to preach in the courthouse at Camden, because he was not a minister of the established church, but he preached in the open air and the courthouse was ever after freely offered him. So conspicuous was Furman during the revolutionary war that Lord Cornwallis offered a large reward for his apprehension. He spent part of that period in Virginia, when Patrick Henry and his family were regular attendants at his ministry. In 1787 he became pastor of the First Church in Charleston. He found it enfeebled by the war but he left it after thirty-seven years' service strong and united. He was unanimously elected president of the Triennial convention in 1814, and at the meeting earnestly advocated the formation of an institution at Washington to educate young men for the ministry. At this time he gave a powerful impulse from which have sprung Furman University in South Carolina; Mercer in Georgia; Hamilton in New York, and the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. He was a member of the convention that formed the first Constitution of South Carolina, and he was for many years president of the Baptist convention. He died at High Hill, Aug. 24, 1825.

WARREN, Winslow, lawyer, was born at Plymouth, Mass., Mar. 20, 1838, son of Winslow and Margaret (Bartlett) Warren; grandson of Henry Warren, collector of the port of Plymouth under Pres. Jefferson, and great-grandson of Gen. James Warren, president of the Massachusetts provincial congress in 1775. His earliest American ancestor was Richard Warren, who came over in the Ann in 1623. He was graduated at Harvard in 1858, and after a three years' course at the Harvard Law School, he completed his legal education with his uncle, Sidney Bartlett. Since that time he has practiced law in Boston, giving especial attention to the management of large trusts. In 1865–88 he was clerk of the Boston and Providence Railroad Co.; has been president of the Dedham Water Co., since 1883, and a trustee of the Dedham Institution for Savings, and of the Dedham public library for many years. In 1861–94 Mr. Warren was a U. S. commissioner. He was appointed collector of the port of Boston in 1894 by Pres. Cleveland, and held this position until March, 1898, when he resigned it to re-enter the practice of the law. He has been president of the Massachusetts Reform Club, president of the Unitarian Club of Boston, and is vice-president of the University Club, a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, a member of the board of overseers of Harvard University, and in 1899 was chosen president of the Bunker Hill Monument Association. In 1896 he became vice-president-general of the General Society of the Cincinnati, and in 1902 president-general of that order; he is also president of the Massachusetts State Society. He received the degree of A.B. from Harvard in 1858, and in 1861 that of A.M. and LL.B. He was married, Jan. 3, 1867, to Mary Lincoln, daughter of Spencer Tinkham, of Boston, and great-granddaughter of Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, first collector of the port of Boston. They have four children: Charles, Margaret, Mary L., who married Rev. Alfred Rodman Hussey, and Winslow Warren.

Winslow Warren

BORDEN, James Wallace, jurist, was born near Beaufort, N. C., Feb. 5, 1810, son of Joseph and Esther (Wallace) Borden. He was educated at Fairfield Academy, Herkimer, N. Y., and at Windsor, Conn. After leaving school he read law, and in 1831 was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of New York. Four years afterward he removed to Richmond, Ind., and in 1839 to Fort Wayne, and took charge of the United States land office located there. He was elected judge of the 12th Indiana judicial district in 1841, was an influential member of the Indiana state constitutional convention in 1850, and two years later was elected judge of the court of common pleas. During 1857–63 he held the post of U. S. minister to the Sandwich Islands, when he was succeeded by Hon. James McBride of Oregon, who held the post three years. The following year he made an extensive tour of China, Japan, Asia, and Europe, studying the political and social conditions of these countries. He was re-elected to the bench of common pleas in 1864, and in 1867 was elected judge of the criminal court, which office he held at the time of his death. Judge Borden was married in 1832, to Emeline Griswold, of Middleville, N. Y., and again Aug. 15, 1848, to Jane Conkling, of Buel, Montgomery co., N. Y.

ST. JOHN, Howell W., actuary, was born at Newport, R. I., Apr. 16, 1834. He studied civil engineering at Yale College; was graduated in 1855 and followed this profession in the South and West until October, 1867, when he was appointed actuary of the Ætna Life Insurance Co. This position he still (1904) holds. Mr. St. John is a charter member of the Actuarial Society of America, and during 1893–95 served as its president. He is also a corresponding member of the French Institute of Actuaries.

P. Harold Hayes

HAYES, Pliny Harold, physician, was born near Clinton, Ind., Oct. 7, 1824, son of Harold and Maria (Simmons) Hayes, and a descendant of George Hayes, who emigrated from Scotland in 1680, settling at Windsor, Conn.; his son Samuel married Elizabeth Willcockson; their son Capt. Samuel Hayes married Rosanna Holcombe and their son Pliny married Lucretia Jewett, becoming the grandfather of Dr. Hayes. His father, who was born at Granby, Conn., Nov. 27, 1796, and died May 4, 1825, was at first a printer, afterward becoming a pioneer farmer. His mother married a second time and the son was brought up on his stepfather's farm. He was educated in the Canandaigua Academy, the seminary at Lima, N. Y., and the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., where he was graduated M.D. in 1848. In the same year he took charge of a small sanitarium at Cuba, N. Y., where he devoted his attention chiefly to the treatment of chronic diseases and achieved much success. He was afterward connected with sanitariums in various parts of the country, and in 1871 spent six months in study and in visiting the hospitals of New York city. Four years later he settled at Binghamton, N. Y., where he was engaged in general practice until 1885. During this time he became impressed with the belief that asthma, so long regarded as an incurable disease, could be cured, and he demonstrated the truth of this conviction by the successful treatment of the asthmatics who came to him in the general course of his practice. The knowledge of his cures soon became noised abroad and the number of his asthma patients increased so rapidly that he was obliged to devote his whole time to their sole treatment, and he removed to Buffalo, N. Y., in 1885. The treatment of his patients was by correspondence, and his practice extended to every country where English-speaking people were found. Dr. Hayes was married Sept. 5, 1848, to Cornelia Catherine, daughter of Enoch Augustine Hall of West Bloomfield, N. Y., and died at Buffalo, N. Y., Apr. 9, 1894, survived by four children: Susan Hall, Francis Mason, Harold Augustine, and Catherine Emily.

WOODS, Alva, first president of the University of Alabama (1831–37). At the second session of the state general assembly in December, 1820, an act was passed establishing a seminary of learning "to be denominated the University of Alabama," which was to be endowed by a donation from congress of lands throughout the state. Tuscaloosa, Ala., was selected for the site, and the university was incorporated Dec. 18, 1821. Rev. Philip Lindsley, D.D., president of the University of Nashville, was selected to be the first president, but he declined the offer, and Dr. Alva Woods, who was president of the Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., was elected, accepted the office and was duly inaugurated Apr. 12, 1831. Fifty-two students were matriculated the first day, and during the first collegiate year the students numbered ninety-four; in 1836 there were 158. During Pres. Woods's administration the Tuscaloosa Female College was formed under the name of the Alabama Atheneum, and Dr. Woods was made first president of the board of trustees. The seven years of his presidency were characterized by many acts of lawlessness and insubordination on the part of the students, which culminated in 1837 in a formidable rebellion against the college authorities. On Dec. 6th of that year he sent in his resignation. (For his personal sketch, see Vol. IV, page 514.)

MANLY, Basil, second president of the University of Alabama (1837–55), was born near Pittsboro, Chatham co., N. C., Jan. 29, 1798. He was licensed as a Baptist minister in 1818, was graduated at the South Carolina College with first honors in 1821, was ordained in 1822 and was pastor of the Baptist church at Edgefield, S. C., during 1822–26. In 1826 he was called to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church, Charleston, S. C., where he remained until 1837, when he was elected president of the University of Alabama and its professor of mental and moral philosophy. During his administration the university reached a high degree of prosperity and usefulness, while he was greatly beloved personally. The number of students and of graduates was doubled. In 1844 the astronomical observatory was completed; in 1848 an act was passed by the assembly liquidating the indebtedness of the university to the state and the permanent university fund declared to be $250,000; in 1850 the Alabama Historical Society was organized under the auspices of the university, and in 1852 the legislature donated the old state capitol with furniture and fixtures to the university. Through the university, which paid the expenses of the explorations during 1847–54, the state geological survey was inaugurated under Prof. Tuomey, who was in 1854 appointed state geologist by the governor. In 1855 Dr. Manly resigned the presidency, his health having become impaired. During 1855–59 he was pastor of the Wentworth Street Baptist Church, Charleston, S. C.; in 1859 he returned to Alabama as state evangelist under the Baptist board of domestic missions, and during 1861–62 he was pastor of the First Baptist Church at Montgomery, Ala. In the latter year he was stricken by paralysis, from which he partially recovered, but he was not afterward actively employed. Dr. Manly was one of the leaders in the organization of the Southern Baptist convention in 1845 and during his first pastorate in Charleston assisted in establishing Furman University, Greenville, S. C., and the Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him in 1837. He was married at Edgefield, S. C., Dec. 23, 1824, to Sarah Murray Rudulph. His declining years were spent with his son, Dr. Basil Manly, professor in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Greenville, S. C., where he died Dec. 21, 1868.

GARLAND, Landon C., third president of the University of Alabama (1855–65) and first chancellor of Vanderbilt University (see Vol. VIII, p. 226.)

W. R. Smith

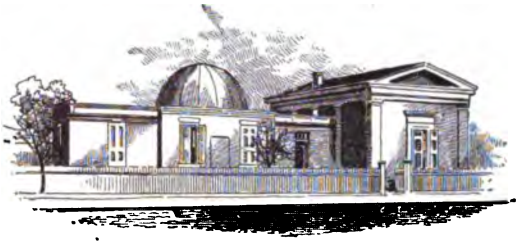
SMITH, William Russell, fourth president of the University of Alabama (1870–71), was born at Russellville, Logan co., Ky., Mar. 27, 1815, son of Ezekiel and Elizabeth (Hampton) Smith, and a descendant of Col. Arthur Smith, who emigrated from England to Isle of Wight county, Va., in 1622, and in 1653 was the founder of Smithfield. Through his mother he was descended from the Hamptons, Russells, and Lowrys. After the death of his father his mother removed to Alabama and settled in Tuscaloosa, where the son, who was a remarkably talented lad, was educated. In 1831 he entered the University of Alabama, which had just been established, and remained there until 1834, when he took up the study of law. In 1835 he was admitted to the bar and immediately began to practice at Greensboro. In 1836, during the Creek war, he was captain of Alabama troops, and his company being disbanded at Mobile, remained there and was engaged in journalism for some time. In 1838 he resumed the practice of law in Alabama. During 1841–43 he was a member of the legislature; in 1845 became brigadier-general of the state militia, and in 1850–51 was judge of the seventh judicial circuit court of Alabama. In the latter year he was elected as a representative to congress. He served until 1857 and became distinguished for his brilliant speeches, one of the most notable being that in which he successfully opposed the attempts of Kossuth to involve this country in a foreign war. In a speech made in 1856 he originated the saying afterward so widely quoted: "The union of the states is a political indestructibility." He became a leader in the American party, but subsequently deprecated the extreme position taken by its members and retracted his violent anti-Catholic speeches. In 1861, as a delegate to the Alabama convention, he strongly opposed disunion, but although he refused to sign the secession ordinance he remained with his state. He was commissioned colonel of the 26th Alabama regiment, which position he was induced by his friends to resign in order to serve in the Confederate congress. He was a member of that body from 1861 until 1865, when he retired to private life. In July, 1870, he was elected president of the University of Alabama, which was passing through a period of adversity, and upon the resignation of the professor of mathematics he assumed the duties of that post also. The affairs of the institution had been in a deplorable condition for several years, and finding the outlook discouraging Judge Smith terminated his connection with the university in July, 1871. He removed to Washington, D. C., in 1879, and there spent the remainder of his life. He was not only an eloquent and powerful speaker but was a writer of ability. Much of his time was devoted to the study of classical literature, and he made several excellent translations from the Greek. The following are his principal published works: "College Musings" (1833), "The Bridal Eve" (1835), "The Alabama Justice," which passed through several editions (1859); "The Uses of Solitude" (1860), "History and Debates of the Convention of Alabama" (1861), "Diomede" (1869), "Condensed Reports of Alabama" (1870), "Key to Homer's Iliad" (1871; new ed., 1873), "Polyxena" (1872), "The Iliad" (1872) and "Reminiscences of a Long Life" (1889). On account of his small stature Judge Smith was affectionately known among his friends and constituents as "Little Billy." He was married: first, in 1843, to Jane, daughter of John Binion, of Tuscaloosa; second, in 1847, to Mary Jane, daughter of James Murray, of Fayette, Ala.; third, June 14, 1854, to Wilhelmine Maria, daughter of William Easby, of Washington, D. C. Judge Smith died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 26, 1896. Of his thirteen children nine survive: Sophie (Smith) Walker; Mary Agnes, whose nom-de-plume is Agnes Hampton, the wife of Milton E. Smith, who was editor of the "Church News," Washington, D. C.; William Easby, an expert electrician in the life-saving service; Elizabeth Hampton; Ethel Q., wife of John R. Hawkins, of Tennessee; Paula Louise, wife of Maj. L. E. Lucas of the marine corps; James Stanislaus, lawyer and author; Ann Agatha and Rose Mary, wife of Leonard Wilson, of England.

N. T. Lupton.

LUPTON, Nathaniel Thomas, fifth president of the University of Alabama (1871–74), was born near Winchester, Va., Dec. 19, 1830, son of Nathaniel C. and Elizabeth (Hodgson) Lupton. He was graduated at Dickinson College in 1849 and began to study law, but finally devoted himself exclusively to the study of chemistry. He became professor of chemistry in the Aberdeen (Miss.) Female College and a year later accepted the same position in the Petersburg Female College, of which he became president in the following year. In 1857 he was called to the chair of chemistry and geology in Randolph-Macon College, Virginia, and in 1858 was appointed to that chair in the Southern University at Greensboro, Ala. This institution was not opened until 1859 and Prof. Lupton spent the intervening time studying chemistry under the famous Bunsen at Heidelberg, Germany. He remained at Greensboro for twelve years and during the civil war was also chemist to the Confederate nitre and mining bureau for the manufacture of gunpowder. In 1871 he became professor of chemistry in the University of Alabama and during the winter was elected its president. The war had left the institution in a precarious condition but he succeeded in rehabilitating it, and greatly endeared himself to his colleagues by his industry, his genial spirit and his untiring devotion to the interests of the university. The law department was established during his incumbency. In 1874 Dr. Lupton resigned the presidency upon being appointed professor of chemistry at Vanderbilt University with twelve months' leave of absence, which he spent abroad in Bunsen's laboratory. In 1885 he was called to the chair of chemistry in the state Agricultural and Mechanical College at Auburn, Ala., where he remained until his death. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Alabama in 1875 and subsequently the honorary degree of M.D. by Vanderbilt University. He was vice-president of the American Chemical Society in 1880 and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, president of the Association of Agricultural Chemists, and a member of the Victoria Institute and other learned bodies of Great Britain. In 1874 he attended the congress of Orientalists in London. Beside his minor contributions on scientific subjects he was the author of "Elementary Principles of Scientific Agriculture" (1880). He was married at Newtown, Va., Sept. 26, 1854, to Ella Virginia, daughter of Rev. John Allemong. He died at Auburn, Ala., June 11, 1893.

SMITH, Carlos Green, sixth president of the University of Alabama (1874–78), was born near Lexington, Oglethorpe co., Ga., Dec. 18, 1813, son of Rev. James and Elizabeth Julia (Green) Smith. He was graduated at the University of Tennessee, was immediately elected a member of the faculty and taught classics and mathematics for two years at the university. He then became a student at the Medical College at Louisville. In 1842 he was made professor of ancient languages in La Grange College, Alabama, and taught there for four years, when he resigned to resume the study of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1847. He then rejoined Prof. Tutwiler, with whom he had been associated at La Grange College, as assistant professor at the famous Greene Spring School. Subsequently he took charge of Greene Academy in Huntsville, Ala., and remained there until 1859, when he bought Mountain Home, near Courtland, Ala., and established a school which flourished until the civil war, and he again became master of the Huntsville school. In 1874 he was elected president of the University of Alabama to succeed Dr. Lupton. In 1875 a new charter for the university was enacted by the general assembly and a permanent board of trustees secured. The number of students in 1874–75 was seventy-four, and graduates eleven; in 1877–78, number of students 179, and graduates thirty. In 1878 he became president of the Female Seminary at Livingston, Ala. When the Livingston Normal School was organized in connection with the academy he was made president of the normal department, but he was soon obliged to resign on account of failing health. Dr. Smith was married to Martha, daughter of Paoli Pascal Ashe, of Tuscaloosa, and had nine children. He died at Palatka, Fla., Oct. 14, 1892.

GORGAS, Josiah, seventh president of the University of Alabama (1878–79), was born in Dauphin county, Pa., July 1, 1818, son of Joseph and Sophia (Atkinson) Gorgas, and a descendant of the Gorgas family that came from Holland early in the seventeenth century and settled in Pennsylvania. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy, West Point, in 1841, and was assigned to the ordnance corps of the army. He took an active part in the war with Mexico and was promoted captain in 1855. At the outbreak of the civil war he resigned his commission in the United States army, entered the Confederate service and took charge of the ordnance department with the rank of brigadier-general, Apr. 8, 1861. He found the department with no available supply of arms, ammunition or establishments for the manufacture of ordnance or ammunition, and the importation of the necessary materials had been stopped by the blockade, and that the great efficiency attained by this branch of the Confederate service was due to the executive ability of Gen. Gorgas. Volume XII, "Southern Historical Papers," contains an article arranged from notes found among his papers giving most valuable data on this subject. After the war he was for several years president of the Brierfield Iron Works in Bibb county, Ala. In 1872 he was elected vice-chancellor of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn. In 1878 he was made president of the University of Alabama, where he speedily won all hearts, but toward the close of his first term his health failed. He tendered his resignation in June, 1879, but the trustees, hoping that his health would be restored, begged him to reconsider the matter until September, when it was reluctantly accepted. He was, however, elected librarian, and held that position until 1882. Gen. Gorgas was distinguished for his courtesy and gentleness, but he was at the same time a stern disciplinarian. The order and system which characterized his work was the secret of his success. He was married in Mobile Dec. 29, 1853, to Amelia R., daughter of Gov. John Gayle. Their children are William C., surgeon, United States army; Jessie, Mary, Amelia, Maria and Richard H. Gorgas. His widow, a most accomplished lady, became the librarian of the university. Gen. Gorgas died at Tuscaloosa, Ala., May 13, 1883.



LEWIS, Burwell Boykin, eighth president of the University of Alabama (1879–85), was born at Montgomery, Ala., July 7, 1837, son of Dr. Paul Hamilton and Elizabeth (Shortridge) Lewis. Being left an orphan at an early age, his uncle, Hon. George D. Shortridge, became his guardian. He was graduated at the University of Alabama in 1857, studied law in Selma, Ala., with Hon. John Haralson, was admitted to the bar in 1859 and formed a partnership with Col. John S. Storrs of Montevallo, Ala. In 1862 he organized a company and entered the Confederate service as lieutenant in the 2d Alabama cavalry. He was frequently detailed for difficult duty and participated in a number of battles. After the war he returned to his practice at Montevallo. During 1870–72 he represented Shelby county in the state legislature, and his exposure of the corruption in railroad legislation made his name familiar throughout the state. In the spring of 1872 he removed to Tuscaloosa and formed a law partnership with Hon. A. C. Hargrove. In 1874 he was elected a representative in congress from the state at large, and during the first session was instrumental in exposing the war department frauds which led to the impeachment and withdrawal of Secretary Belknap from the cabinet. In 1878 he was again elected to congress, and in 1879 was elected president of the University of Alabama. His term of office in congress had not yet expired and Dr. Wyman acted as president pro tem. until July, 1880, when

Col. Lewis entered upon his duties. He also filled the chair of political economy and of international and constitutional law. His administration, which continued until his death, was eminently successful, and the number of students increased from 158 to 225. An appropriation was secured from the legislature, a large central building, known as Clark hall, containing a commencement hall, library and chapel, and a rear building, called Alva Woods hall, were completed, and the institution enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity. Col. Lewis's lectures to the senior class on political economy and those on law proved his scholarly attainments in abstract subjects, but he was also a student of literature, psychology and political philosophy. As a man he was remarkable for his personal magnetism, and he was an eloquent and impassioned orator. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by his alma mater in 1879. He was married in 1860 to Rose, daughter of Dr. Landon C. Garland, third president of the university, and he died at the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala., Oct. 11, 1885. The students of the university have placed a handsome marble tablet in Clark hall in honor of their beloved preceptor.

CLAYTON, Henry DeLamar, ninth president of the University of Alabama (1886–89), was born in Pulaski county, Ga., Mar. 7, 1827, son of Nelson and Sarah (Caruthers) Clayton, natives of North Carolina. When he was a mere boy his parents removed to what is now Lee county, Ala. In 1848 he was graduated with honors at Emory and Henry College, Virginia, winning the prize medal in oratory. In 1849 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law at Eufaula. Before the civil war he repeatedly represented Barbour county in the state legislature and he was chairman of its military committee at the outbreak of hostilities. He was elected colonel of the 1st regiment of Alabama volunteers, C. S. A., and at the expiration of its term of service organized the 39th regiment, of which he became colonel. He was successively promoted to brigadier-general and major-general, having won the last distinction in the battle of New Hope Church, where he commanded Stewart's division, which unaided opposed Hooker's corps. He was several times wounded, and at Jonesborough had three horses killed under him. His corps commander, Gen. Stephen D. Lee, said of him: "I have never seen the personal gallantry he displayed in the battles of Jonesborough and Nashville excelled." After the close of the war Gen. Clayton returned to practice. A year or two later he was elected judge of the 3d judicial circuit of Alabama and served continuously until May, 1886, when he resigned. In June of the same year he was elected president and professor of international constitutional law in the University of Alabama. His marked administrative ability soon made itself manifest in the workings of the institution. With the liberal support of the board of trustees he was enabled to place the university fully abreast of the foremost southern educational institutions in material appointments as well as in the standard of scholarship. His practical experience on the bench was of inestimable advantage, while in the exalted standard of professional ethics constantly held up to his classes, he has left a lasting impression upon the minds of those who enjoyed his instruction. In 1850 Gen. Clayton was married to Victoria V., daughter of Gen. John L. Hunter, who went to Alabama from South Carolina in 1836. Mrs. Clayton, with a family of seven sons and four daughters, survives her husband. One son is the Hon. Henry D. Clayton of Eufaula, a lawyer of distinction and a member of the National Democratic executive committee. Another son, Bertram T. Clayton of Brooklyn, N. Y., was graduated at the United States Military Academy, West Point, in June, 1886, and was commissioned as a lieutenant in the 11th regiment of United States infantry, but subsequently resigned to engage in manufacturing in Brooklyn, where he is adjutant of the 13th New York regiment.

H.D.Clayton

JONES, Richard Channing, tenth president of the University of Alabama (1890–97), was born in Brunswick county, Va., Apr. 12, 1841, son of Col. John Cargill and Mary A. (Walker) Jones, and grandson of Col. John Jones, a burgess from Dinwiddie county, Va., in 1757–58, and a member of the state senate of Virginia, 1776–87. Benjamin Harrison, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was a maternal ancestor. In 1844 his parents removed from Virginia to Camden, Wilcox co., Ala. He was prepared at the Camden Male School to enter the Sophomore class of the University of Alabama, at which he was graduated in July, 1859. He was admitted to the bar as a practicing attorney in January, 1861. In April, 1861, he went with the state troops of Alabama as a lieutenant of the Camden rifles to Fort Morgan. When his company was relieved from duty he joined the Alabama mounted rifles, Confederate States army, then stationed at Pensacola, and in 1862 was elected a lieutenant in Company C, 44th Alabama regiment, which was ordered to Virginia early in June, 1862, eventually becoming a part of Lau's brigade, Hood's division. He served until the close of the war as line and staff officer and subsequently resumed the practice of law at Camden, where he took high rank among the attorneys who appear before the supreme court of Alabama. He was a state senator in the general assembly of Alabama 1882–83 and 1884–85. In June, 1890, he was elected president of the University of Alabama and professor of international and constitutional law. He was re-elected in June, 1891, and again in June, 1894, for three years. At the expiration of his term of office he was not a candidate for re-election and in July, 1897, returned to Camden, where he now resides, and resumed the practice of law in partnership with his son, Virginius W. Jones, who is an A.M. and LL.B. of the University of Alabama. In 1896 he was elected president of

the Alabama State Bar Association. He was married Oct. 19, 1864, to Stella Hamilton Boykin, a daughter of Maj. Frank Boykin, Sr., of Dallas county, Ala.

POWERS, James Knox, eleventh president of the University of Alabama (1897–1901), was born in Lauderdale co., Ala., Aug. 15, 1851, son of William and Rosanna (Reeder) Powers, of Scotch and Irish ancestry. After taking part of his collegiate course at Florence Wesleyan University he was graduated A.M. at the University of Alabama in 1873, having taken the highest grade in the history of the university, his average during his senior year being 99 1-5 per cent. He was immediately elected professor of mathematics in the state normal school (the first of its kind in the state) to be opened at Florence in the following September. In 1888 Prof. Powers was elected its president and remained at its head while continuing to fill the chair of mathematics until 1897, when he was elected president of the University of Alabama. The university steadily increased in influence while the number of students more than doubled. Dr. Powers gives close attention to details, has great executive ability and gets the best results for the money expended. During 1886–88 he was grand dictator of the Knights of Honor of Alabama and in 1900–1 he was president of the Association of Southern Colleges and Preparatory Schools. He resigned in 1901 and became the southern representative at Florence, Ala., of the B. F. Johnson Co. of Richmond, Va. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him in 1897 by the University of Alabama. He was married at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 30, 1878, to Lou Reynolds.

WYMAN, William Stokes, twelfth president of the University of Alabama (1901–2) was born in Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 23, 1830, son of Justus and Mary Amelia (Stokes) Wyman. His preliminary education was received in the public schools and at the Montgomery Academy. He spent one year in Harvard College 1847–48 and then entering the University of Alabama was graduated in the class of 1851. Shortly after graduation he became instructor in his alma mater and since 1855 has been professor of Latin. He was offered the presidency of the university six times and has served as president pro tem. four times. He received the degree of A.M. in 1853 and LL.D. in 1882 from the University of Alabama. During 1870–72 he was a member of the general assembly of Alabama. Dr. Wyman has devoted much time to the study of the history of the southeastern and gulf states in the original sources. He is the author of "Syntax of the Latin Compound Sentence" (1880); "The Trials of Milo" (1885), and has contributed to the "Century" and other leading magazines of the country. He was married Dec. 29, 1853, to Melissa A. Dearing of Tuscaloosa, Ala.

ABERCROMBIE, John William, educator and thirteenth president of the University of Alabama (1902–), was born at Kelly's Creek, Ala., May 17, 1866, son of Henry M. and Sarah A. Abercrombie. He was graduated at Oxford College, Alabama, in 1886, and in that year became president of Ashland College in the same state. In 1888 he was made principal of Cleburne Institute, and after one year's interval as editor of the Edwardsville (Ala.) "Standard-News," he was elected president of Bowdon College in Georgia, in 1890. He was superintendent of city schools of Anniston, Ala., 1891–97, and then became president of the Southern Female Seminary, now the Anniston (Ala.) College for Young Ladies. He was state superintendent of education for Alabama, 1898–1902, and in the latter year was elected president of the University of Alabama, succeeding William S. Wyman. He was a member of the Alabama state senate, 1896–97, and again in 1898–99, and served as chairman of the committee on education. He was married Jan. 8, 1891, to Rose Merrill of Edwardsville.

FRAZER, Tucker Henderson, physician and educator, was born at Auburn, Ala., Feb. 13, 1859, son of Alexander and Catherine (Zellers) Frazer and grandson of John Frazer, a native of Scotland, who came to America previous to the revolution and settled first in Virginia, later in Georgia. At the age of thirteen he entered the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Alabama, Auburn, Ala., and was graduated with the degree of B.E. in 1878. He took a post-graduate course in ancient languages, and during the next three years was principal of the junior grammar school of Barton Academy, Mobile. He was principal of the preparatory department in his alma mater during 1884–85, and was graduated at the Medical College of Alabama. In 1888 as valedictorian of his class he began practicing at Auburn, removing to Mobile in 1891, where he has since resided. Since 1892 he has been connected with the University of Alabama—first as demonstrator in anatomy, and later as lecturer on dermatology. He has contributed numerous papers to the medical press and is an active member of the Mobile County Medical Society and of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama. He was married, Jan. 27, 1895, to Annie Holifield, of Auburn, Ala., and has three daughters and two sons.

T. H. Frazer M.D.

COOK, Isaac, manufacturer, was born at Long Branch, N. J., July 4, 1810, son of Stephen Cook, of English descent. His father was a Quaker and an ardent royalist during the revolutionary war. He was brought up on his father's farm and was educated privately. He was first employed in business in New York city but in 1834 went West and settled in Chicago, Ill. In 1838 he became acquainted with Stephen A. Douglas, who was at that time almost entirely without means, and he contributed largely to the campaign fund. In 1844 he was appointed state agent for the canal lands and held that office for four years. Later he was sheriff for four years and also treasurer of the county and in 1852 he was appointed postmaster of Chicago. While in Chicago he made a study of viticulture and the various processes of wine making. He was president of the American Wine Co. in 1859 and three years later removed to St. Louis, Mo., and laid the foundation of what has since become one of the most noted wine manufactories in the United States. He erected a large plant at Sandusky, O., where the grapes are pressed and the juice stored for shipment to the factory in St. Louis, which has a capacity of

Isaac Cook

10,000 bottles per day. He was married in 1845 to Harriet, daughter of Hiram Norton, and had one son and one daughter. He died at Eureka Springs, Ark., June 23, 1886.

COOK, Douglas G., merchant, was born in Chicago, Ill., June 3, 1847, son of Isaac and Harriet (Norton) Cook. He was educated in the public schools of Chicago and at the Christian Brothers' College at Notre Dame, Ind. He then entered his father's business which had been incorporated as the American Wine Co. in 1866 with a capital of $350,000. Beginning as shipping clerk he was advanced to the various offices until he became president of the company on the death of his father in 1886. In connection with the manufacture of wine the company has developed a variety of grape especially adapted to their purpose which is universally known as the "Cook grape." Mr. Cook has contributed in no small degree toward the upbuilding of what is probably the largest wine manufactory in the United States. He is well known as a Knight Templar and is a member of the order of Elks. He was married in 1877 to Carrie S., daughter of Alanson Dickson of St. Louis, and has one daughter and two sons.

D.G. Cook

LYMAN, Henry Munson, physician, was born on the Island of Hawaii, Nov. 26, 1835, of American parents. He was prepared for college at Punahou Academy, Hawaiian Islands, and was graduated at Williams College, Mass., in 1858, receiving subsequently the degree of A.M. He then attended the Harvard Medical College, Boston, and was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1861. After serving as interne in Bellevue Hospital, New York, he was appointed acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., in 1862, and was assigned to duty in the United States hospitals at Nashville, Tenn., but was prostrated by camp fever and returned north in the spring of 1863. He settled in Chicago, Ill., and engaged in the practice of medicine. He was appointed lecturer on chemistry in Rush Medical College in 1867, and succeeded Prof. Blaney in the chair of chemistry in 1871. He was successively professor of nervous diseases, professor of physiology, and professor of the theory and practice of medicine, and he was one of the physicians on the staff of the Cook County Hospital, 1866–75. He is one of the attending physicians to the Presbyterian Hospital, consulting physician to the Hospital for Women and Children, and St. Joseph's Hospital, a member of the Chicago Pathological Society, the Chicago Practitioners' Club, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Association of American Physicians, of which he was president in 1892, the American Neurological Association, and the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity. He wrote "Anesthesia and Anesthetics," "Insomnia and the Disorders of Sleep," and a text-book on the "Practice of Medicine," besides numerous contributions to the various co-operative cyclopædias of medicine, and the periodical literature of the medical profession.

COX, Abraham Siddon, surgeon, was born in New York city in 1800. He acquired a successful practice in New York city, where he resided for many years, and at the beginning of the civil war enlisted as a surgeon in the army. He was early interested in the anti-slavery movement, and upon the organization of the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1833, he was appointed recording secretary. He was promoted to the rank of surgeon-in-chief of the 1st division, 20th corps, army of the Cumberland. He died at Lookout Mountain, Tenn., July 29, 1864.

SATTERTHWAITE, Thomas Edward, physician, was born in New York city, N. Y., Mar. 26, 1843, son of Thomas Wilkinson and Ann Fisher (Sheafe) Satterthwaite. He was graduated at Yale College in 1864, studied comparative anatomy at Harvard in 1864–65 under Prof. Jeffries Wyman and was graduated M.D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1867. After serving as interne at the New York hospital he went abroad in 1869 and continued his studies in Vienna chiefly under Profs. Schrötter, Hebra, Braun and Stricker. In 1870 he was appointed assistant contract surgeon in the German army, advanced the same year to full surgeon with the rank of captain and served through the Franco-Prussian war. He was stationed at Berlin, and in Toul, France, in stationary field hospitals of the 3d army corps, of which he had charge and where he remained until after the close of hostilities in 1871. For his services in Toul Emperor William I sent him the iron cross in 1872. After studying pathological anatomy for a time at Wurzburg under Prof. Reckinghausen he returned to New York and established himself in private practice, making a specialty of diseases of the heart. He was pathologist to St. Luke's Hospital, 1872–82, pathologist to the Presbyterian Hospital, 1873–88, and in 1873 was appointed clinical assistant to Prof. Willard Parker of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1873 he originated what was probably the first private laboratory for instruction in normal and pathological histology in this country and gave instructions in these branches until 1890. He was one of the founders of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital of which he was secretary for two years, professor of pathological anatomy for one year and of general medicine for seven years, resigning in 1890. He is the author of a "Manual of Histology" (1881), "Practical Bacteriology" (1887), and numerous articles in medical magazines. He is now professor of medicine and consulting physician to the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital of which he was vice-president in 1900, to the Orthopedic Hospital, the Babies' Hospital of which he was president in 1894–99 and to the Northeastern Dispensary. In 1880–81 he was president of the New York Pathological Society and in 1902–03 of the American Therapeutic Society, of both of which he is still a member. He is also a member of the New York State Medical Society, the New York County Medical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Medical Society of Greater New York, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the Century and City clubs, and the Vereinigung Alter Deutscher Studenten in Amerika. He was married Nov. 13, 1884, to Isabella, daughter of Dr. James Lenox Banks of New York city.

Thos E Satterthwaite

ODELL, Willis Patterson, clergyman, was born at Laconia, Belknap co., N. H., Dec. 14, 1855, son of Joseph Low and Abbie (Swain) Odell. The founders of the Odell family in America were two brothers, who settled in New York and Massachusetts, Dr. Odell being a descendant of the latter. He was educated at Tilton Seminary, Laconia, and in 1880 was graduated at Boston University, with the degree of A.B. He studied at the Boston Theological Seminary for one year. For a considerable part of two years he was a student in the School of Expression, under Prof. S. S. Curry. Beginning to preach in 1880, he held pastorates at Cliftondale (1880–83); Salem (1883–86), and Malden, Mass. (1886–90); all suburbs of Boston. In 1890 he was sent to the Delaware Avenue Methodist Church of Buffalo, N. Y., and in 1895, to the Richmond Avenue Methodist Church, in the same city, where he preached three years. While in charge of the last-named church, he succeeded in erecting a fine new stone edifice. In 1898, he took the place of Dr. Ensign McChesney, as pastor of Calvary Methodist Church, New York city. This organization was founded in 1883, with fifty-seven members, its first service being held in a rented hall; and it now has a membership of 1,771, and a magnificent edifice containing a seating capacity of 2,200. The industrial bureau connected with his church provided 1,500 persons with positions during one year; and the medical dispensary has treated over 5,000 cases. Dr. Odell is not only a good preacher, but one who possesses a profound personal power, combined with a high sense of humor and human sympathy. He is a close student, hard worker, and cogent reasoner; and has received numerous scholastic honors. The degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. were conferred by Boston University in 1890 and 1896, for work done in the School of All Sciences; and Allegheny College gave him the honorary degree of D.D., in 1895. He was married at Sandown, N. H., June 30, 1881, to Mary Frances, daughter of William French.

Willis P. Odell

GRAHAM, Charles Kinnaird, soldier and engineer, was born in New York city, N. Y., June 3, 1824, and entered the United States navy as a midshipman in 1841. He was with the Gulf squadron during the Mexican war. Becoming interested in the science of engineering he resigned from the service in 1848, and returned to New York, where he applied himself to the study of civil engineering. He also studied law in the office of his brothers, and was licensed to practice in 1855, but his inclinations were for engineering, and he finally adopted that profession. In 1857 he was appointed constructing engineer of the Brooklyn navy yard, where he superintended the building of the dry-dock and landing-ways. On the outbreak of the civil war he volunteered in the Federal army, and with several hundred men, who had been in his employ at the navy yard, formed what was afterward known as the "Excelsior Brigade," of which he became major. His command was ordered to join the army of the Potomac, and he took part in the operations of that army in 1862, being commissioned colonel of the 74th infantry, May 26, 1862. He led his regiment at the battle of Fair Oaks, where he experienced severe fighting, holding the lines along the Williamsburg road, and was in command of a brigade of the 5th corps under Fitz John Porter, at the battles of Glendale and Malvern Hill. On Nov. 29, 1862 he was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, and was assigned to the command of a brigade in the 3rd corps, army of the Potomac. He took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, and in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2–3, 1863, he commanded a brigade in Gen. D. B. Birney's division of Gen. A. W. Whipple's corps, and was in temporary command of that division. He distinguished himself at the battle of Gettysburg, where he was severely wounded while leading his brigade, and was taken prisoner. After several months' detention, he was exchanged and was ordered to report to Gen. Butler, commanding the army of the James, by whom he was assigned to the command of the gunboat flotilla. He was the first to carry the national colors up the James river, and he made captures of several posts; he also participated in the attack on Fort Fisher. He was breveted major-general of volunteers, Mar. 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious conduct during the war, and was honorably mustered out of the service, Aug. 24, 1865. He then resumed the practice of his profession in New York city, and was chief engineer of the New York dock department, 1873–75; surveyor of the port of New York, 1878–83; and naval officer 1883–85. At the time of his death he was engineer of the New York board of commissioners for the Gettysburg monuments. Gen. Graham died at Lakewood, N. J., Apr. 15, 1889.

COOPER, John Fawcett, physician, was born at East Liverpool, Columbiana co., O., Sept. 25, 1822, son of Philip and Elizabeth Hamilton Cooper. His boyhood was spent in East Liverpool, and his early manhood in Beaver county, Pa., where his father had purchased a farm. His early education was obtained in the schools of East Liverpool and in the Beaver (Pa.) Academy. While he was pursuing his studies, and afterward, he taught in the district schools of Beaver county, and also conducted classes in singing. He was graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1853, and soon afterward settled in Allegheny City, Pa., where he practiced medicine until his death. He was a frequent and valued contributor to medical publications, and his oral utterances were listened to with great respect by members of the medical profession. He had a large practice in Allegheny City, and was ever ready to aid the younger members of the medical profession. He was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, a trustee of the Cleveland (Ohio) Homœopathic Medical College, a founder of the Homœopathic Medical Hospital and Dispensary, Pittsburg, Pa., and incorporator of the Anatomical Club and Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny county, Pa. He was president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania in 1873, and was its treasurer for over a quarter of a century (1873, until his death, 1899), and he was several times president of the County Society, 1867, 1872, 1882, and 1888. He was a member of the state board of medical examiners from its incorporation in 1895 till his death, 1899. He was married, Apr. 3, 1844, to Sarah Johnson, daughter of John and Margaret (Davis) Johnson, of Beaver county, Pa. They had six sons and one daughter. Dr. Cooper died Aug. 19, 1899.

MALCOLM, Howard, first president of Lewisburg University (1851-57), was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 19, 1799, a descendant of Hugh Roberts, a distinguished Welsh Friend preacher. In 1813 he was placed at school in Burlington, Vt., and in the following year entered Dickinson College. In April, 1815 a serious difference between the students and the professors resulted in the closing of the college and Malcolm entered a counting house. In 1818 he was licensed to preach in the Baptist church and soon afterward he entered Princeton Seminary, where he remained until 1820, being ordained in April of that year. In May he became pastor of the Baptist church at Hudson, N. Y., which position he filled until 1826, when he became first general agent of the American Sunday School Union. In November, 1827 he was called to the pulpit of the Federal Street Church, Boston. In 1828 he published his "Bible Dictionary," which reached a sale of over 200,000 copies and is selling yet. In 1835, on account of the failure of his voice, he was obliged to resign his pastorate, and being selected by the triennial convention of Boston to visit foreign missionary stations, he sailed for Burmah. He remained abroad two years and a half. In 1840 he was simultaneously elected president of Shurtleff College, Ill., and of Georgetown College, Ky.; he accepted the latter position, which he resigned in 1849. During 1849-51 he was pastor of the Sansom Street Church in Philadelphia. In 1851 he was appointed president of the University at Lewisburg, Pa., where he remained until 1857. During his presidency the main college building was completed; this consisted of a building eighty feet square, containing recitation rooms, chapel, society halls, library, cabinet, and commencement hall, beside two wings each of four stories for study rooms and dormitories. In 1852 the sum of $45,000 was donated by a few friends, and $20,000 was received from lands sold off the original campus, leaving about twenty-six acres in the university grounds. After a successful term of six years in the president's chair, Dr. Malcolm resigned to complete his "Index to Religious Literature," which was published in 1869. Most of the remaining years of his life were devoted to the American Baptist Historical Society, of which he was for many years president, as well as of the American Peace Society. He was senior vice-president of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society and one of the founders of the American Tract Society. In 1842 he received the degree of A.M. from Dickinson College and at the same time the degree of D.D. from the University of Vermont and Union College, New York. He also published "Nature and Extent of the Atonement" (1829), "Christian Rule of Marriage" (1830), "Travels in Southeastern Asia" (2 vols. 1839), and edited "Hymns for the Conference" (1822) and various standard religious works. He was married, first, May 1, 1820, to Lydia Shields; she died in 1833, and in 1838 he was married to Anne R. Dyer of Boston, Mass. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 25, 1879.

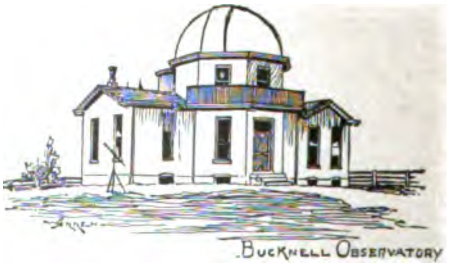
Bucknell Hall.

LOOMIS, Justin, educator, second president of Bucknell University (1857-79), was born in Bennington, Vt., Aug. 21, 1810. He was educated at Hamilton Literary Institute and Brown University, where he was graduated in 1835. Shortly afterward he was elected professor of natural science in Waterville College, now Colby University. In order to thoroughly inform himself upon subjects pertaining to his particular field of science, he spent a year in scientific explorations through Bolivia, Chili and Peru, and in 1854 was elected to the same chair in the University of Lewisburg. In 1858 he succeeded Dr. Malcolm as president of that institution. For twenty-five years he devoted the best energies of his life to building up this college. In 1863, when Gen. Lee's army invaded Pennsylvania, the college was closed during a campaign of six weeks, and the students united in forming Company A of the 28th regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers. A memorial tablet was erected in Commencement Hall to commemorate the names of those who fell in the war for the Union. In 1864 President Loomis collected $100,000 in subscriptions to increase the university funds. He resigned the presidency in 1879, but left a stamp upon the permanent history of the university to which he had contributed so much to make it the best in the state and an ornament to the Baptist church. His son Freeman Loomis is at present a professor there. Dr. Loomis prepared several standard works: "Principles of Geology," "Physiology," and "Anatomy," besides publishing various essays, lectures, pamphlets and sermons, which showed talent of a high order. He died in Lewisburg, Pa., June 22, 1888.

J. R. Loomis

HILL, David J., third president of Bucknell University (1879-88), and president of Rochester University (see p. 244, this volume).

HARRIS, John Howard, fourth president of Bucknell University (1889-), was born at Buffington, Pa., Apr. 24, 1847, son of Reese Harris, a farmer. His preliminary education was obtained in the academy at Mechanicsville, Pa., but in 1863 he left school to enlist in the 206th Pennsylvania regiment; he served for one year as sergeant of Company H, and re-enlisting after his discharge, served until the close of the war. In 1865 he entered Lewisburg (now Bucknell) University, where he was graduated in 1869. Having chosen the profession of a teacher, he immediately established the Keystone Academy at Factoryville, near Scranton, Pa. To this he devoted twenty years



Bucknell Observatory

of earnest effort, and left it in 1889 with a property valued at $100,000, a yearly attendance of over 200 students and a net income of $12,000. Ordained to the ministry in 1872, he was for nine years pastor of the Baptist church at Factoryville. Since his accession to the presidency of Bucknell, in 1889, the work of the institution has been improved in many essential particulars. The attendance has been more than doubled, while large additions have been made to the real estate and to the endowment. Pres. Harris is very popular both with the students and friends of the university, and all look to him to guide the institution prosperously through the future. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him by his alma mater in 1872, of Ph.D. by Lafayette College in 1883, and that of LL.D. by Dickinson College and Colgate University in 1891. He was married: first, June 22, 1872, to Mary E. Mace; second, July 20, 1881, to Lucy A. Bailey.

GROFF, George G., physician, author and educator, was born in Tredyffrin township, Chester co., Pa., Apr. 5, 1851, son of John and Susan (Beaver) Groff, and a descendant of Jacob Graf, pioneer of this branch of the family, who is supposed to have been born in Holland in 1715, and who settled in Upper Salford, Montgomery co., in 1769. George G. Groff was educated in the academies at Phoenixville and Norristown, and in the West Chester state normal school, the Michigan University, Long Island College Hospital and the University of Leipzig, Germany. In 1879 he was appointed professor of organic sciences in Bucknell University. He was acting president of the university in 1887–88, and was instrumental in increasing the attendance to a great degree. His enthusiasm as a teacher inspired pupils to diligent and accurate work. In public life he has been school director, coroner, assistant surgeon in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and a member of the state board of agriculture and the state board of health for many years. He organized a large portion of the work of the state board of health and wrote most of its health circulars, which are said to be the best issued by any state in the Union. He had charge of the sanitation at Johnstown after the great flood of 1889. In the Spanish-American war, Dr. Groff was commissioned major and brigade surgeon and served in Porto Rico for two years, his service being invaluable as sanitary inspector and director of vaccination. He has lectured on health and scientific subjects at teachers' and farmers' institutes for many years, and he is the author of numerous pamphlets, charts, maps and diagrams to assist science teachers, a series of school physiologies, farm and village hygiene, school hygiene, dairy hygiene and a text book on mineralogy. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the Pennsylvania German Society and of the Welsh Society of Philadelphia. He was married in 1880 to Margaret Marshall of West Chester, Pa., and has five children, William Marshall, John Charles, Margaret Beaver, James Andrews and Frances Lloyd Groff.

HOWARD, Benjamin, first territorial governor of Missouri (1812–13), was born in Virginia in 1760, son of John Howard, a revolutionary soldier and one of the first settlers at Boonesboro, Ky. The son entered public life in his early manhood, serving in the Kentucky legislature, and in 1807 he represented Kentucky in the national congress. He resigned his seat in 1810 to become the governor of Upper Louisiana territory. Soon after the province of Louisiana was transferred to the United States congress passed an act, Mar. 26, 1804, dividing it into two parts, that part south of the thirty-third parallel of latitude being given a territorial form of government and named Orleans and the part north was called the District of Louisiana and was attached to the territory of Indiana. By act of congress of Mar. 3, 1805, the district of Louisiana was segregated from Indiana and erected into the territory of Louisiana (of which Missouri formed a part), to be governed by a governor and two judges who acted together as a legislative body. Gen. James Wilkinson was appointed governor by Pres. Jefferson. When the territory of Orleans became the state of Louisiana, in 1812, what had been the territory of Louisiana became the territory of Missouri, with St. Louis its capital, and congress authorized the people to choose a house of representatives, reserving to the president the appointment of governor, judges and other executive officers. Gov. Howard was thus the first governor of Missouri territory, and held this office until 1813, when he was appointed brigadier-general in the U. S. army, and resigned. He was assigned to the command of the 8th military department, which included the territory west of the Mississippi river. He was in active military service at the time of his death, which occurred in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 18, 1814.

CLARK, William, soldier, explorer, and second territorial governor of Missouri (1813–20), was born in Caroline county, Va., Aug. 1, 1770, son of John and Ann (Rogers) Clark, and grandson of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Wilson) Clark. When he was fourteen years of age his family removed to the falls of the Ohio, Kentucky, settling on the site of the present city of Louisville, where his brother, George Rogers Clark, erected a fort, in 1777. Surrounded by hostile tribes, this place at the time was the scene of frequent Indian raids, and under such circumstances the young William grew up with a vast experience of the methods of Indian warfare and an intimate knowledge of their habits. At the age of nineteen he participated in Col. John Hardin's expedition against the Indians across the Ohio, was made an ensign in 1791, served under Scott and Wilkinson against the Indians on the Wabash, was commissioned lieutenant of infantry, Mar. 7, 1792, and in December of the latter year was assigned to the 4th sub-legion. He was appointed adjutant and quartermaster, in September, 1793, served again against the Indians and under Gen. Wayne, and in July, 1796, resigned from the army, owing to ill health. He subsequently regained his health by turning trapper and hunter. About 1804 William Clark removed to St. Louis, Mo., and in March of that year Pres. Jefferson commissioned him 2d lieutenant of artillery, ordering him to join Capt. Meriwether Lewis in an exploring expedition from St. Louis across the Rocky mountains to the mouth of Columbia river. This expedition, which lasted two years, was the first made across the continent to the Pacific coast, and laid the foundation of the history of the great northwest and the Missouri valley. The success of the explorations, that were attended by incredible privations and hardships in the vast wilderness, among hostile savages, where no white man ever set his foot before, was in large measure due to Capt. Clark's knowledge of Indian

character and habits. He was the actual military director of the expedition, and kept a journal, which was subsequently published by order of the U. S. government. On Sept. 23, 1806, the expedition returned to St. Louis, and soon afterward Capt. Clark went to Washington. The congress then in session granted him a tract of 1,000 acres from the public domain, and on Mar. 2, 1807, he resigned from the army, having been nominated to be governor of Louisiana territory a few days before. His commission for the latter office was dated Mar. 3, 1807, and about the same time he was appointed a general of the territorial militia and Indian agent for that department. In the latter office he remained till July 1, 1813, when he was appointed governor of the newly formed Missouri territory, by Pres. Madison. Missouri applied to congress for admission into the union in 1818. A controversy over the question whether it should be a free or slave state followed, and intense feeling was displayed on both sides. On the introduction of the enabling act, an amendment was offered by Mr. Tallmadge, of New York, forbidding slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime. It passed the lower house of congress, but was defeated in the senate. At the following session, Missouri again pressed her claim, and Maine also applied to be a state, but the house passed the Maine bill and rejected Missouri. The senate then combined the two measures, but the house refused to agree to the combination, and a long, acrimonious discussion followed. Finally, through the efforts of Henry Clay, a compromise was effected by a bill passed Mar. 2, 1820, by which Maine and Missouri were to be admitted into the union. Missouri was to settle the slavery question herself, and thereafter slavery should be prohibited forever in the territory north of the parallel of 36° 30′, the southern boundary of Missouri. Previous to the passage of this act, the territory of Arkansas had been detached from Missouri, and thus the present southern boundary was established. A constitutional convention met in St. Louis in June, 1820, and on July 19 following adopted a constitution which became operative at once without being ratified by the people. In anticipation of the admission of the state an election was held Aug. 28th and Clark was defeated for governor by Alexander McNair. In May, 1822 he was appointed superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis by Pres. Monroe. He held this office till his death, which occurred in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 1, 1838. Clark's Fork, an important branch of the Missouri, was named in his honor, and Lewis and Clark county, Mont., is in joint remembrance of the two explorers.

McNAIR, Alexander, first state governor of Missouri (1821–25), was born in Dauphin county, Pa., in 1774. He was educated at Derry and the Philadelphia College, now the University of Pennsylvania, but was called home before graduation on account of the death of his father. In the settlement of the estate his mother took the novel method of offering the family homestead to the brother who should be the victor in a personal encounter, and Alexander, the elder, received a severe whipping at the hands of a younger brother. In 1794 he was lieutenant in command of a company from Dauphin county, during the whiskey rebellion of that year. He removed to Missouri territory in 1804, and settled in St. Louis, where he served for several years as U. S. commissary. In 1812 he was appointed adjutant and inspector-general, and during the war with England was colonel of a state regiment. He was elected the first governor of the state of Missouri in 1820, receiving a majority of 4,020 votes over Gov. Clark. In the new state constitution adopted July 19, 1820, was a clause requiring the legislature to "prevent free negroes and mulattoes from coming and settling in the state," which was violently attacked when the constitution was presented to congress for approval. On motion of Henry Clay, a joint committee of the senate and the house was appointed, which in February, 1821, reported a resolution to admit Missouri on the passage by the legislature of a "solemn public act" annulling the exclusion of free negroes and mulattoes. Protesting against this requirement, Gov. McNair convened the legislature in June, which passed the required act, and Pres. Monroe at once proclaimed the admission of Missouri as a state Aug. 10, 1821. He subsequently held an important office in the Indian department, and he died in St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 18, 1826.

BATES, Frederick, second governor of Missouri (1824–25), was born at Belmont, Goochland co., Va., June 23, 1777, brother of Edward Bates, attorney-general under Lincoln. His parents were Quakers and of limited means, and the son had not the advantages of a liberal education. At the age of twenty he went to Detroit, Mich., where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, subsequently serving as postmaster of that place. Here he acquired a knowledge of the French language and a familiarity with the customs and habits of the French settlers, which were subsequently of great value to him in his intercourse with the Missouri pioneers. In 1805 Pres. Jefferson appointed him first U. S. judge for the territory of Michigan, but a year later he removed to St. Louis. He was appointed secretary of Louisiana territory during the administration of Gen. Wilkinson as governor, and was acting governor much of the time during Wilkinson's absences from St. Louis. He compiled the laws of the territory of Louisiana (1808), which is said to be the first book published in St. Louis, and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1820. He was married to Nancy, daughter of Col. John S. Ball, in 1819. In 1824 he was elected governor over William H. Ashley, also a resident of St. Louis, who had been a heroic Indian fighter, and had discovered the Great Southern Pass in the Rocky mountains. Gov. Bates soon after was taken sick and died of pleurisy. Benjamin Reeves, the lieutenant-governor, would have succeeded to the executive chair, but two weeks previously he had resigned, and the duties of the office devolved upon Abraham J. Williams, who was president pro tem. of the senate. Gov. Bates died in St. Louis, Aug. 4, 1825.

MILLER, John, third governor of Missouri (1826–33), was born in Virginia in 1780, and removed to Steubenville, O., about 1800. He received a public school education, and on Mar. 12, 1812, entered the United States army as lieutenant-colonel of the 17th infantry. Subsequently he was colonel of the 19th infantry, and he commanded the sortie from Fort Meigs, May 5, 1813, which drove the British from their batteries. He was editor of the "Western Herald" at Steubenville both before and after the war. He resigned from the army Feb. 10, 1818, and removing to Missouri, was appointed register of the land office in the Howard district. After the death of Gov. Bates a special election was held Dec. 8, 1825, and Miller was elected governor, receiving 2,300 votes and defeating William G. Carr and David Todd. He was re-elected without opposition in 1828, and filled the gubernatorial chair till 1833. At the beginning of his administration the seat of government was removed from St. Charles to Jefferson City. He recommended the establishment of military posts to protect the settlers and traders from the Indians, and advocated uniting the Illinois river with Lake Michigan by a canal. His term of service was also marked by several Indian outbreaks, which the governor quickly suppressed with the aid of the militia and volunteer forces. He was a Van Buren Democratic representative in congress from Missouri, 1837–43. He died near Florisant, Mo., Mar. 18, 1846.

DUNKLIN, Daniel, fourth governor of Missouri (1833–37), was born in Greenville district, S. C., in 1790. He moved to Kentucky in 1807 and to Missouri in 1810, settling at Potosi, Washington co. He was sheriff of Washington county when Missouri was a territory. He was elected to the first constitutional convention of the state in 1820 and lieutenant-governor in 1828. In 1832 he received 9,121 votes for governor to 8,035 for Dr. John Bull and 386 for Samuel C. Davis. He resigned Sept. 30, 1836, three months before the expiration of his term, to accept the position of surveyor-general of Missouri, Illinois and Arkansas, which had been offered him by Pres. Jackson, and the duties of governor for the remainder of the term devolved upon Lilburn W. Boggs, the lieutenant-governor. He traced the boundary line between Missouri and Arkansas and laid out a large number of the counties in these three states. Dunklin county in Missouri was named in his honor. He was a zealous advocate of public schools and took an important part in establishing the splendid school system of Missouri. In politics he was a Democrat and was a strong supporter of Pres. Jackson. He died in Jefferson co., Mo., Aug. 25, 1844, and his remains were buried near Pevely, on the bluffs overlooking the Mississippi river.

BOGGS, Lilburn W., fifth governor of Missouri (1837–41), was born in Kentucky in 1798. He removed to Missouri in early territorial days, was engaged in business in St. Louis, and was the cashier of the Bank of St. Louis for a few years. He became prominent in politics and was elected lieutenant-governor of the state in 1832, becoming governor by virtue of his office upon the resignation of Gov. Dunklin. At the quadrennial election held in August he was the successful Democratic candidate for governor, the Whig opponent being William H. Ashley, who had been a member of congress since 1831. At this period politics ran very high between the Whigs and Jackson men, and after a most exciting election Boggs received 14,815 votes to Ashley's 13,057. While in office he took a prominent part in the expulsion of the Mormons from the state, which nearly cost him his life at the hands of a hired assassin. He was shot three times in the head and neck at his home in Independence, nevertheless he recovered. In 1846 he removed to California, and during 1847–49 was alcalde of the Sonoma district, where he gained a reputation for his energy and ability in bringing that region under the government of the United States. He died in Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 18, 1861.

REYNOLDS, Thomas, sixth governor of Missouri (1841–44), was born in Bracken county, Ky., Mar. 12, 1796. He studied law, was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one, and emigrating to Illinois, engaged in the practice of his profession. He was elected clerk of the state house of representatives, subsequently became a member and was chosen speaker of that body. He served as attorney-general of the state, and was chief justice of the supreme court, 1822–25. Removing to Missouri in 1828, he settled in Fayette, Howard co.; was a member of the state legislature, where he was conspicuous as the author of an act abolishing imprisonment for debt. He was elected speaker in 1832, and served for several years as circuit judge. He was the Democratic candidate for governor in 1840 and carried the state with 29,625 votes against 22,212 for John B. Clark, the Whig candidate. During the first year of his administration the state university was organized at Columbia. While occupying the executive chair, the governor killed himself with a pistol, in Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 9, 1844, and the remaining part of his term was filled by Meredith M. Marmaduke the lieutenant-governor. It is thought that domestic troubles caused him to thus end his life, although in a letter addressed to an intimate friend which was found on the table near where he fell the deed is attributed to the virulent criticisms of political enemies. Thomas Reynolds was of eminent ability as a judge and politician, but without great capacity as a speaker.

MARMADUKE, Meredith Miles, seventh governor of Missouri (1845), was born in Westmoreland county, Va., Aug. 28, 1791, son of Vincent and Sarah (Porter) Marmaduke. He received a common school education and began his life work as a civil engineer. At twenty-two years of age he was commissioned colonel of a regiment organized in his county for frontier defense during the war of 1812, and at the close of the war he was appointed U. S. marshal for the eastern district of Virginia. After serving several years in this office he was elected clerk of the circuit court. In 1821 he removed to Missouri to benefit his health, and for six years engaged in trade between Franklin and Santa Fé. In 1830 he settled as a farmer near Arrow Rock, Mo., where he was successful in operating an extensive tract. He organized the first state fair and served as its president. He was surveyor of Saline county and was also county judge. He was elected lieutenant-governor of Missouri in 1840, and by the death of Gov. Thomas Reynolds in 1844 was advanced to the executive chair, his term expiring Nov. 20th of that year. In 1847 he was chosen a member of the state constitutional convention. He remained a staunch Unionist, though never entirely indorsing the extreme measures of the Federal authorities. Gov. Marmaduke was married to Levinia, daughter of Dr. John Sappington, and had seven sons and three daughters. He died near Arrow Rock, Mo., Mar. 26, 1864.

M M Marmaduke

EDWARDS, John Cummins, eighth governor of Missouri (1845–49), was born in Kentucky in June, 1806, son of John and Sarah (Cummins) Edwards. His father was a wealthy planter who emigrated from Virginia to Rutherford county, Tenn., which was his permanent home, and although the son was born in Kentucky he always called himself a Tennesseean. He was educated in a classical school near Murfreesboro conducted by a Dr. Henderson and he studied law in the office of Samuel H. Laughlin, state's attorney for Rutherford county, where he remained until he was licensed to practice. Soon after he emigrated to Missouri, locating in St. Louis, and in 1830 he was appointed by Gov. Miller secretary of state. He was then twenty-four years' of age, and this was the beginning of his political career. He was reappointed at the expiration of his first term and held the office until 1837, when he resigned to accept a place on the bench of the supreme court of Missouri made vacant by the resignation of Judge Wash. The appointment expired at the meeting of the next general assembly; owing to a political difference his name was not sent in to the next assembly, and dissatisfaction from this circumstance largely influenced the ultimate change to the elective plan of judiciary. In 1838 Judge Edwards was elected to the legislature, and in 1840 to the 27th congress. As candidate for governor he received 36,978 votes, and was the youngest man ever elected the chief executive of the state. In 1845 a convention was held to frame a new constitution, but it was voted down by a majority of 9,000, mainly on the ground that it provided for the election of supreme judges by popular vote instead of their appointment by the governor. The succeeding legislature submitted an amendment to the existing constitution covering this point, and it was thereupon ratified. At the close of his term of office Gov. Edwards emigrated to California, where he soon after married. He never re-entered the political field, but retained to the end of his life his political faith in the Democratic party. He died at his home in Stockton, Cal., in 1888.

KING, Austin Augustus, ninth governor of Missouri (1849-53), was born in Sullivan county, Tenn., Sept. 20, 1801. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1822, and in 1830 removed to Missouri, where he continued the practice of his profession. He was a member of the state legislature, 1834–37, when he was appointed judge of the circuit court. In 1848 he was elected governor of the state, over James S. Rollins, the Whig nominee, and served for four years. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Charleston in 1860, and there made an impressive speech in behalf of Stephen A. Douglas. In 1862 he was restored to his old place as circuit judge, but shortly afterward resigned to take his seat in the 38th congress, to which he had been elected, and served there from Dec. 7, 1863, to Mar. 3, 1865. His last years were spent in the practice of law and in the cultivation of a farm in Missouri, and he died in St. Louis, Apr. 22, 1870.

PRICE, Sterling, tenth governor of Missouri, soldier, was born in Prince Edward county, Va., Sept. 14, 1809. He removed to Missouri in 1830, and after service in the state legislature was elected to congress in 1845. In the Mexican war he led a Missouri regiment to New Mexico, and was made brigadier-general as well as military governor of Chihuahua. During 1853–57 he was governor of Missouri. In February, 1861, he presided at the Missouri state convention. He was appointed major-general of the militia of the state by Gov. C. F. Jackson, but the efforts of the two men to take Missouri out of the Union were foiled by Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, U. S. A., who disarmed the state guard at St. Louis. At Carthage, Mo., Price gathered 9,000 troops. Here Ben. McCulloch joined him with 3,000 from Arkansas, and on Aug. 10, 1861, the battle of Wilson's Creek was fought, in which Gen. Lyon was shot and killed. At Lexington, Mo., Price captured 3,000 men, and retreated into Arkansas. In March, 1862, he became major-general, and fought at Pea Ridge, Ark., Mar. 7th, in several engagements around Corinth, Miss., and at the Big Hatchie river, Miss., Oct. 5, 1862. In 1863 he was Confederate commander of the department of Arkansas. With Clement C. Vallandigham and other northern secessionists, he formed the secret society called "The Knights of the Golden Circle," and became its "grand commander." On July 4, 1863, there was a sharp struggle at Helena, Ark., between the Confederates under Gen. Holmes, who was assisted by Sterling Price, Marmaduke and others, and a Federal force under Gen. B. M. Prentiss. The Confederates, who began attack upon the works, were repulsed at all points and withdrew with a heavy loss, reported by Holmes, of 20 per cent. of his entire force, or 1,636 men. Prentiss lost about 250 men and captured 1,100 men. In September, 1864, he invaded Missouri, expecting to rally an army of "Knights," but failing in that, although he reached Jefferson City, he was closely pressed by Gens. Pleasonton and Curtis, and forced to fly. After the war he went to Mexico, and was patronized by the emperor, Maximilian. When the latter was overthrown, Price returned to Missouri, and died in St. Louis, Sept. 27, 1867.

Sterling Price

POLK, Trusten, eleventh governor of Missouri (1857), was born in Sussex county, Del., May 29, 1811, son of William Nutter and Levina (Causey) Polk, of Scotch-Irish descent, and a descendant of Robert Polk, the ancestor of Pres. Polk's family. The line of descent runs through Robert's son William; his son Robert; his son William, who married Mary Vaughan; their son Trusten Laws Polk, who married Mary Nutter, and who was the governor's grandfather. He was educated in an academy at Cambridge, Md., and was graduated at Yale College in 1831. He studied law in the office of John Rogers, attorney-general of Maryland, and after attending two courses of lectures at the Yale University Law Department, he removed to St. Louis, Mo., in 1835, where he soon rose to eminence. He was city counselor in 1843, was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1845, and was one of the presidential electors in 1848. In the great political crisis of 1856 he was the Democratic candidate for governor against Robert C. Ewing of the American party. Few elections anywhere have been more exciting than the national, state and congressional elections in Missouri at this period. The slavery agitation growing out of the repeal of the Missouri compromise, the Kansas border troubles,

Trusten Polk

the transition of the Whig party and rise of the "Know-Nothings" or American party, the organization of the Republican party headed by John C. Fremont, the opening of the popular sovereignty issues by Douglas and, locally the "fight of his life," by Thomas H. Benton, all gave an intensity to politics that may have been equalled but not excelled by the stirring event of 1860. In the campaign of 1856 Benton essayed the Herculean task of beating down the opposition his course had provoked by becoming an independent candidate for governor, hoping thus to pave the way to regain his seat in the senate. His canvass was a wonder in the vitality and endurance shown, and enlisted admiration from friend and foe alike, but he came out third in the race. Polk received 46,993 votes, Ewing 40,589 and Benton 27,618. Polk was inaugurated Jan. 3, 1857, and ten days later the general assembly met to elect a U. S. senator for six years, and he received 101 votes as against twenty-three for Benton and thirty-four for Hamilton R. Gamble. In October, 1857, he resigned the executive chair. In the senate he followed the course of the southern Democrats and identified himself with the element which afterward adopted the course of separation from the Union. He resigned his seat in the senate but afterward was expelled Jan. 10, 1862, and removing to New Madrid, subsequently became judge advocate-general of the Confederate army under Gen. Sterling Price, department of the Mississippi. During his absence his property in St. Louis was confiscated by military order, but was at length restored. He was married, in St. Louis, Dec. 26, 1837, to Elizabeth Newberry, daughter of Curtis Skinner, and had one son and four daughters. He was a man of stainless integrity and of the purest character. Aside from a mind well grounded in the philosophy and principles of legal lore, he possessed the quick discernment and clear logic that instantly grasps the salient points of a case. His manner was polished and courtly. After the war he returned to St. Louis and resumed the practice of his profession until his death, which occurred Apr. 16, 1876.

STEWART, Robert Marcellus, twelfth governor of Missouri (1857–61), was born at Truxton, N. Y., Mar. 12, 1815. In his boyhood he removed to Kentucky, where he received his education. He studied law and was admitted to the bar and in 1838 removed to Buchanan county, Mo., where he practiced his profession. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1845, and for ten years served as a member of the state senate. The resignation of Gov. Polk in 1857 necessitated a new election, which was held in August, and after the closest contest ever known in the state Stewart was elected governor, his vote being 47,975 to 47,641 for James S. Rollins. During his administration he was active in founding a system of railroads throughout the state. His term expired in 1860. In the civil war he enlisted on the side of the Union, but he was soon afterward retired on account of failing health. He returned to St. Joseph, where the rest of his life was spent, and he died Sept. 21, 1871. He was one of the brightest intellects ever connected with public affairs in the state, though unfortunately erratic in some of his personal traits.

JACKSON, Claiborne Fox, soldier, and thirteenth governor of Missouri (1861), was born in Fleming county, Ky., Apr. 4, 1807. He removed to Missouri in 1832, and at once raising a company of volunteers, served as its captain against Black Hawk, taking part in the battle of Bad' Axe, Aug. 1–2, 1832. The chief was overwhelmed and forced to surrender on the 27th of the same month. Capt. Jackson was then elected to the state legislature, and for one term was speaker of the house. He reorganized the banking system of the state, and was for several years its bank commissioner. He was elected governor in 1860, and being a strong southern sympathizer, he endeavored to carry the state out of the Union, and opposed the movements of the general government, which he characterized as "invasion of the state." On Jan. 16, 1861, the legislature called a state convention to act upon secession. It provided that no ordinance of secession shall be valid unless ratified by the people. The convention met on Feb. 28th, with Sterling Price president, and again in February, when it voted against separation from the Union. He refused to furnish the quota of troops called for by the President. On Apr. 22, 1861, he ordered the state militia to go into camp, according to the state military regulations. In obedience to this order the military companies of the first district, embracing the city and county of St. Louis, assembled for their annual encampment, and pitched their tents on May 3d in Lindell grove, St. Louis, which was named Camp Jackson, and was under the command of Brig.-Gen. D. M. Frost. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, in command of the regular and volunteer United States troops, regarded the encampment as hostile to the government, and on May 10th he captured it. At his approach on June 15th Gov. Jackson retreated from the capital and in July, 1861, the state legislature deposed him from the governorship. He at once entered the Confederate army, with the rank of brigadier-general. He did some service at Boonville and at Carthage, but his health failing, he was obliged to resign and he took up his home at Little Rock, Ark., where he died Dec. 6, 1862.

C. F. Jackson

GAMBLE, Hamilton Rowan, fourteenth governor of Missouri (1861–64), was born at Winchester, Va., Nov. 29, 1798, son of Joseph and Anne (Hamilton) Gamble, who came from Ireland in 1789 and settled at Winchester, Va. He was educated at Hampden-Sidney College and was admitted to the bar at the age of eighteen. Two years later he was licensed to practice in the states of Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri, having removed to St. Louis, Mo., in that year. His brother Archibald Gamble was clerk of the circuit court, and he appointed Hamilton R. deputy. He practiced his profession in Franklin for several years, and upon being appointed secretary of state by Gov. Bates removed to St. Charles, which was then the capital of the state. In 1826 he made St. Louis his permanent residence,

H. R. Gamble

where he attained great success at the bar and became famous for his researches in connection with all phases of land litigation. He served one term in the state legislature in 1846, and in 1851 was elected a member of the supreme court of Missouri, being chosen by his associates to be chief justice or presiding judge, a position he held for four years. His decisions and opinions are regarded as the most noteworthy in the history of western jurisprudence. He resigned from the bench in 1855. On the outbreak of the civil war he was one of the recognized leaders of the Union movement in Missouri, was a conspicuous member of the state convention, and when that body declared the office of governor vacant by reason of the flight of Gov. Jackson from the capital Judge Gamble was unanimously chosen provisional governor. The Federal authorities regarded him as one of the safest and wisest counselors of the war governors, few of whom were confronted by problems so grave in character or so difficult of solution, and none showed greater ability or more lofty patriotism in the discharge of his official duties during that critical period. Willard P. Hall was acting governor for a short time after his death. He was married in 1827 to Caroline J., daughter of David Coalter, of Columbia, S. C. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 31, 1864, survived by two sons and one daughter.

FLETCHER, Thomas Clement, fifteenth governor of Missouri (1865–69), was born at Herculaneum, Jefferson county, Mo., Jan. 21, 1827, son of Clement Bell and Margaret Smith (Byrd) Fletcher, and was a descendant of Robert Fletcher, who emigrated from Yorkshire, England, to Plymouth. His educational advantages were few, but he secured some text-books and applied himself with such diligence that at seventeen years of age his mind was remarkably well equipped. While clerk of the courts in his native county he studied law and was admitted to the bar (1856). He was at once appointed land agent for the southwest branch of the Pacific railroad, now called the St. Louis and San Francisco, and settled in St. Louis. In that year he supported Sen. Thomas H. Benton for governor of Missouri and made a political canvass of southwest Missouri in company with that congressman. In 1860 he founded the town of De Soto in Jefferson county and removed there with his family. In 1862 he recruited the 31st regiment of Missouri infantry, and was commissioned its colonel Oct. 7, 1862. His command became a part of Gen. Francis P. Blair's brigade. He was wounded at Chickasaw Bayou and was captured and held prisoner until his exchange in May, 1863. He participated in the battle of Lookout Mountain and commanded a brigade in the Atlanta campaign. In August, 1864, he organized the 47th and the 50th Missouri infantry regiments. At the battle of Pilot Knob, Sept. 26–27, 1864, he commanded the infantry forces under Gen. Thomas Ewing, and he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers in January, 1865, for his gallantry in that engagement. During the Atlanta campaign he had been nominated for governor of Missouri on the Republican ticket, and at the election in November, 1864, received 71,571 votes against 30,406 for Thomas L. Price. He was the first Republican and the first native Missourian ever elected to the office. In 1865 he issued the proclamation abolishing slavery in the state. At the close of his term he practiced law in St. Louis, and in 1890 removed his practice to Washington, D. C. He was married, Apr. 16, 1851, to Mary Clara, daughter of John W. Honey, of Herculaneum, Mo., and had one son, Edwin Lewis Fletcher, a practicing civil engineer of Missouri, and one daughter, Frances Ella, wife of Perry Bartholow, of St. Louis. Col. Fletcher died in Washington, D. C., Mar. 25, 1899.

McCLURG, Joseph Washington, soldier and sixteenth governor of Missouri (1869–71), was born in St. Louis county, Mo., Feb. 22, 1818. He was graduated at Oxford College, Ohio, in 1835, and taught school for two years in Louisiana and Mississippi. He studied law; went to Texas in 1841, where he was admitted to the bar and became clerk of the circuit court. In 1844 he returned to Missouri and engaged in mercantile pursuits. When the civil war broke out in 1861 his property and interests suffered greatly from the depredations of the Confederate army. He entered the Federal army as colonel of the Osage regiment of infantry and afterward was appointed to the command of a cavalry regiment. He was a member of the Missouri state convention of 1862; was elected as a representative from Missouri to the 38th congress and reelected to the 39th and 40th congresses, serving on the committees on territories, on elections, on the death of President Lincoln, and as chairman of the committee on southern railroads. He was a delegate to the Baltimore Republican convention of 1864 and to the Philadelphia Loyalists' convention of 1866. In 1868 he was elected governor of Missouri, receiving 82,107 votes against 62,780 for John S. Phelps. During his administration the elections were changed from quadrennial to biennial, and he was a candidate for re-election in 1870, but was defeated, and at the expiration of his term retired from politics to devote himself almost exclusively to extensive mining interests. He died in Lebanon, Mo., Dec. 2, 1900.

J. W. McClurg

BROWN, Benjamin Gratz, seventeenth governor of Missouri (1871–73), was born in Lexington, Ky., May 28, 1826, son of Judge Mason Brown and grandson of John Brown, the first U. S. senator from Kentucky. His father was born in Philadelphia, Nov. 10, 1799, and after being graduated at Yale College in 1820 studied law in the office of John J. Crittenden. He was at one time law partner of Gov. Morehead, with whom he compiled a valuable digest of the state laws known as "Morehead and Brown's Digest," and he was judge of the circuit court of his district for many years and secretary of state during Gov. Morehead's administration. The son was graduated at Transylvania University in 1845 and at Yale College in 1847. After completing his law studies he was admitted to the bar in 1851, and in the same year removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he began the practice of law. In 1852 he was elected a member of the Missouri legislature, and served in that body until 1859. While there he made a remarkable anti-slavery speech, which is said to have been the beginning of the free-soil movement in that state. He became associated with Francis P. Blair, Jr., and William McKee in the ownership of the "Missouri Democrat," a journal of radical Republican principles, and was made its chief editor. He strongly opposed the pro-slavery party, and was often threatened with personal violence. In 1867, as the result of a personal attack in his paper, he received a challenge from

Hon. Thomas C. Reynolds, and in accepting he fixed the terms with rifles at sixty paces. Reynolds objected on account of near-sightedness, and kept on attacking Brown until he challenged Reynolds, who chose pistols at ten paces. The meeting took place about fifty miles below St. Louis. Brown was shot in the leg and Reynolds escaped unhurt. During 1854–59 he was a leader of a pronounced anti-slavery movement, and in 1857 was free soil candidate for governor, coming within 500 votes of being elected. At the beginning of the civil war he threw all the weight of his influence in favor of the preservation of the Union, and he assisted Gen. Lyon in planning the capture of Camp Jackson and broke up the first secession movement in St. Louis. He commanded a regiment of state troops in this affair and at a later period he was in command of a brigade. He served in the U. S. senate from Nov. 13, 1863, to Mar. 3, 1867, and in 1864 favored the passage of the emancipation ordinance by the Missouri state convention. He was elected governor of the state in 1870 on the Liberal Republican ticket by a majority of 40,000 votes over Gov. McClurg. He was a candidate for vice-president on the Liberal Republican ticket with Horace Greeley, and after his defeat resumed the practice of law in St. Louis, making a specialty of railroad cases. He took much interest in the prohibition movement and was highly esteemed throughout the state as an active and public-spirited citizen. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 13, 1885.

WOODSON, Silas, eighteenth governor of Missouri (1873–75), was born in Knox county, Ky., May 18, 1819, of Virginia stock. He was brought up on his father's farm, attended the log cabin school in the neighborhood and afterward became a clerk in a country store. While thus engaged he devoted his leisure hours to the study of law, and at the age of twenty was licensed to practice. He was a member of the Kentucky legislature in 1842, served as circuit attorney during 1843–48, and in the following year was a delegate to the Kentucky constitutional convention. In 1853 he was again elected to the legislature, but a year later removed to Missouri, and engaged in practice at St. Joseph, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was elected circuit judge of the 12th judicial district in 1860, and on the expiration of his term was again engaged in private practice until 1872, when he was elected governor of Missouri on the Democratic ticket. He was appointed to the circuit court bench to fill a vacancy in 1882, and was judge of the criminal court of Buchanan county during 1885–95. Judge Woodson was married three times, his last wife being Jennie, daughter of Rev. Moses E. Lard, whom he married Dec. 29, 1866. He died at St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 9, 1896.

HARDIN, Charles Henry, nineteenth governor of Missouri (1875–77), was born in Trimble county, Ky., July 15, 1820. In the following year his father settled at Columbia, Boone co., Mo., where the son was reared. He was graduated at Miami University, Ohio, in 1841, and after being admitted to the bar in 1843, began the practice of law in Fulton, Mo. He was attorney of the third judicial district during 1848–52, and also served in the state legislature. In 1855 he was one of the commission to revise and codify the statute laws of the state. He voted against secession, and in 1862 retired to his farm near Mexico, Mo., where after the war he resumed the practice of law. In 1873 he endowed Hardin Female College near Mexico, Mo. In 1874 he was elected governor of the state, receiving a majority of 37,000 votes, over William Gentry.

PHELPS, John Smith, soldier and twentieth governor of Missouri (1877–81), was born in Simsbury, Conn., Dec. 22, 1814, son of Elisha Phelps, lawyer and congressman and a descendant of William Phelps (1599–1672), Puritan colonist and one of the founders of the town of Windsor, Conn. John S. Phelps was graduated at Trinity in 1832, studied law under his father, practiced for a while in his native state and in 1837 removed to Greene county, Mo. He entered politics, served in the legislature in 1840, the next year was appointed brigade inspector of militia and in 1844 was elected to congress as a Democrat, serving continuously until the outbreak of the war. He was chairman of the committee of ways and means for seven terms and was a member of the select committee of thirty-three on the rebellious states. During his congressional career of nearly twenty years he acquired a national reputation for brilliancy in debate, for sagacity and political integrity. He offered his services to the Federal cause and was appointed colonel of the U. S. volunteers in 1861 and brigadier-general in July, 1862. He won distinction as a soldier and in 1862 was appointed military governor of Arkansas. In 1866 he acted as delegate to the National Union convention of that year. He was defeated for governor by Joseph W. McClurg in 1868, but in 1876 he was elected governor of Missouri. By the new constitution the term of state officers was changed back to four years and he filled the office with great credit until 1881. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 20, 1886.

CRITTENDEN, Thomas Theodore, twenty-first governor of Missouri (1881–85), was born in Shelby county, Ky., Jan. 2, 1832, son of Henry and Anna Maria (Allen) Crittenden. He was educated in a school at Cloverport, Ky., taught by one Curtis, and at Center College, Danville, Ky., where he was graduated in 1855. He studied law in the office of his uncle, John J. Crittenden, at Frankfort, Ky., and during this time he supported himself by clerking in the general land office of that state. After completing his legal studies, he removed to Lexington, Mo., in 1857, and practiced his profession with John A. S. Tutt, who afterward became the presiding judge of that judicial district. In the civil war he volunteered in the Federal army. All of that part of Missouri was wholly southern in its feelings and actions, and it was far more difficult in the midst of such a community to be a strict Federal man, fully believing in the right of supremacy of the Federal government, than to have been so in one of the northern states. Early in the campaign he was appointed major of the seventh regiment, Missouri volunteers, and subsequently lieutenant-colonel of the seventh regiment. In 1865 he resumed practice of the law at Warrensburg, Mo., in partnership with Gen. F. M. Cockrell. In 1872 he was

elected to congress, and Gen. Cockrell was soon after elected U. S. senator from Missouri. Mr. Crittenden was again elected to congress as a Democrat, in 1876, and two years later withdrew from congress to become a candidate for governor. He received a majority of nearly 54,000 over David P. Dyer. He was inaugurated in January, 1881. He had pledged himself on three important economic principles, viz.: to uphold the credit of the state, to improve the condition of education and to put down and destroy the notorious train robbers, the James gang, whose depredations had been going on in Missouri for fifteen years. All these points were accomplished in a highly satisfactory way before the expiration of his term, in 1885. He resumed the practice of law in Kansas City with Judges McDougal and Stiles. In 1892 he was appointed consul-general to Mexico, and held that office until August, 1896. He was married, Nov. 13, 1856, to Carrie W., the daughter of Samuel Jackson, of Frankfort, Ky., and had three sons, Thomas T., Henry Huston and William J. Crittenden.

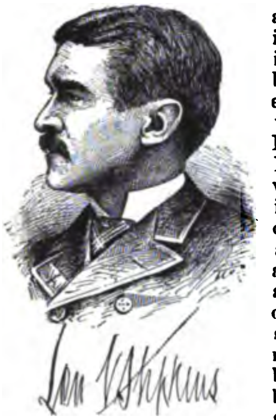
John S. Marmaduke

MARMADUKE, John Sappington, soldier and twenty-second governor of Missouri (1885–87), was born near Arrow Rock, Mo., Mar. 14, 1833, son of Meredith Miles and Lavinia (Sappington) Marmaduke. He obtained his early education in the neighborhood schools and studied two years at Yale and one year at Harvard. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1857 with the rank of brevet second lieutenant. He was detailed as a member of Gen. A. S. Johnston's expedition, which put down the Mormon revolt in the spring of 1858, and for two years he saw service in Utah territory. He was stationed in New Mexico at the time the civil war broke out, and on Apr. 17, 1861, he resigned and raised a company of state guards in Missouri, and was soon elected colonel of a regiment. But disagreeing with the military and political course of his uncle, Gov. Claiborne F. Jackson, he again resigned his commission and joined the Confederate cause at Richmond, Va. He became lieutenant in the command of Gen. William J. Hardee in southeastern Arkansas, and in the autumn colonel of the 3d Confederate infantry, with which he made a brilliant showing at Shiloh. He was wounded during the second day and was promoted brigadier-general while lying in the hospital. After being transferred to the department west of the Mississippi in August, 1862, he had command of the Confederate cavalry in Arkansas and Missouri for six months, making frequent raids and causing considerable damage to the Federal forces. Shortly after the defeat of Gen. Hindman at Prairie Grove, Ark., when Marmaduke commanded the cavalry division, the latter was ordered to strike the Federal line of communication and supply between Springfield and Rolla, Mo. He reached Springfield Jan. 8, 1863. His line advanced over the open prairie against a heavy fire and drove the Federal forces before him. Springfield was strongly fortified; inside were heavy earthworks flanked by rifle pits and deep ditches, and on the outskirts was a strong stockade protected by the guns of the earthworks. Porter's brigade had not come up, and he was thus compelled to make the attack with hardly more than half his force. He charged with his entire line, capturing a piece of artillery; but the Federals fired all the buildings outside the fortifications and his men had to fight with the flame and smoke in their faces and he was forced to retreat. In July, 1863, he participated in the attack upon Helena, Ark., and in an attack upon Pine Bluff he captured the Federal camp and stores. With his cavalry division he constantly and vigorously contested the advance of Gen. Frederick Steele upon Little Rock, Ark., and after the fall of that town he successfully covered Gen. Sterling Price's retreat. At this time he fought a duel with Gen. Lucien M. Walker—the outcome of the latter's refusal to be responsible for a certain order, when he was called a coward by Marmaduke. It was agreed that they were to advance at ten paces and continue firing until their revolvers were emptied. Walker fell mortally wounded at the second fire. In the spring of 1864 Gen. Steele was marching to co-operate with Gen. Banks against Kirby Smith, when Gen. Marmaduke again offered a dogged opposition, harassing and delaying him by repeated attacks, until Kirby Smith could come up and defeat Steele's command at Jenkin's Ferry. For these services he was commissioned major-general. At Lake Village, Ark., during the summer of 1864, he encountered Gen. Andrew J. Smith, and a vigorous but undecisive engagement resulted. He took a prominent part in Price's invasion of Missouri, but during that campaign was surrounded near Fort Scott and captured Oct. 24, 1864. After imprisonment in Fort Warren until August, 1865, he made a European trip and then engaged in business in St. Louis. In 1871 he became part owner of the "Journal of Commerce" and also established the St. Louis "Evening Journal" and conducted the "Illustrated Journal of Agriculture," but in June, 1873, he retired from journalism to become secretary of the Missouri board of agriculture. In 1875 he was appointed state railroad commissioner and in the following year was regularly elected to that office for a term of four years. He was elected governor of Missouri in 1884, and during his term the bonded debt of the state was refunded at 3½ per cent.—the last bonds of which were paid in January, 1903—and an appropriation was made for reclaiming the swamp lands of the southern part of the state, which added greatly to the value of the property in that section. He died while in office, at Jefferson City, Mo., Dec. 28, 1887. The lieutenant-governor, A. P. Morehouse, filled the office during the remainder of the term.

FRANCIS, David R., twenty-third governor of Missouri (1889–93) (see p. 9, this volume).

STONE, William Joel, twenty-fourth governor of Missouri, (1893–97), was born near Richmond, Madison co., Ky., May 7, 1848, son of William and Mildred (Phelps) Stone, and grandson of John Stone, a native of Virginia and a pioneer settler in Kentucky. His mother died when he was four years old and his father remarried. He was brought up on his father's farm and attended the district school. At the age of fifteen he removed to Columbia, Mo., and he continued his education at the state university there. He studied law in the office of his brother-in-law, Col. S. Turner, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He began practice at Nevada, Mo., in partnership with Judge C. R. Scott, which lasted several years, and with Judge D. P. Stratton, and subsequently with Granville S. Hoss. In 1872 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Vernon county. He was a presidential elector on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket in 1876, and represented the twelfth Missouri district in the 49th, 50th and 51st congresses (1884–90), where he won distinction as one of the ablest debaters in the house of representatives. In 1892 he was elected governor of Missouri, receiving 265,044 votes against 235,382 for the Republican candidate, and his administration is said to have been one of the ablest and cleanest. At the expiration of his term he resumed the practice of his profession in St. Louis. In January, 1903, he was elected to the U. S. senate to succeed G. G. Vest, and took his seat Mar. 4, 1903. Gov. Stone was married, Apr. 2, 1874, to Sarah Louise, daughter of Col. William K. Winston, of Cole county, Mo., and has one son and two daughters.

STEPHENS, Lon V., twenty-fifth governor of Missouri (1897–1901), was born at Boonville, Mo., Dec. 21, 1858, son of Joseph Lafayette and Martha (Gibson) Stephens. His father was a lawyer, capitalist and banker. The son studied first in the public schools of Boonville, and then for three years at the Cooper Institute, three years at the Kemper Family school of the same town, and for one year at Washington and Lee University, Virginia. When a boy, young Stephens had learned the printer's trade and later he entered upon editorial life in the conduct of the Boonville "Advertiser;" he received instructions as a banker in the Boonville Bank, presided over by his father; took a course in telegraphy and became an expert operator, and was subsequently given charge of the Western Union Telegraph Co.'s main office in Boonville. In 1878 he became bookkeeper of the Central National Bank, and two years later he was made assistant cashier and director. He remained in Boonville until 1887, having taken charge of the bank and become owner and editor of the Boonville "Advertiser." In that year the Fifth National Bank of St. Louis failed, and his name was suggested by the leading bankers and financiers of Missouri as that of a fit and competent man. His appointment followed soon afterward, and he promptly qualified for his duties. As soon as he assumed the management of affairs he began to show his remarkable training and ability. He succeeded in obtaining for the depositors every dollar that was due them, and in this respect made the best record in the history of the treasury department. When, therefore, a year later the treasurer of the state defaulted, and the position was declared vacant by the governor, Mr. Stephens was appointed to the place. His administration of the affairs of the treasury of the state was so well conducted that he was nominated by his party three years later for the office, and received the greatest number of votes that up to that time had been cast for any man in the state of Missouri. For some time Mr. Stephens was an aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. John Marmaduke, and was paymaster-general on the staff of Gov. Francis. In 1896 he was the candidate for governor of the state. The chief issue before the people was the financial one, the Republicans holding to the single gold standard, and the Democrats and Populists maintaining the parity of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one. He was elected by the combined vote of the Democrats and Populists. He has taken an active interest in every public enterprise in Boonville and central Missouri. Charities and public welfare find in him a liberal contributor. He donated a large sum at one time to establish "Stephens' Scientific Hall," in connection with the Central College of Fayette, Mo. Gov. Stephens is a Mason in high standing and a Knight Templar. In politics he is a Democrat, and one of his speeches, entitled, "Why I am a Democrat," made during a political canvass, was extensively copied by the press of the country. He was married, in October, 1880, to Margaret, daughter of J. M. Nelson, one of the wealthiest citizens of central Missouri, and a sister of T. C. Nelson, president of the St. Louis National Bank.



Lon V. Stephens

DOCKERY, Alexander Monroe, twenty-sixth governor of Missouri (1901–5), was born in Davies co., Mo., Feb. 11, 1846, son of Willis E. and Sarah Ellis (McHaney) Dockery. His father, a native of Kentucky, was a Methodist Episcopal minister, and for many years a presiding elder. The son received his academic education in the public schools and at Macon Academy. He studied medicine under Dr. F. W. White at Keytesville, Mo., and at St. Louis Medical College, receiving his degree in 1865. In 1865–66 he attended lectures at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, and at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He began to practice at Linneus, Mo., removing to Chillicothe in 1868, where he had a large practice and was for three years county physician. In 1874 he went to Gallatin, Mo., and turning his attention to finance, assisted in organizing the Farmers' Exchange Bank, of which he was cashier and practically manager for eight years. In 1878 he was chairman of the congressional committee from his district and then declined the nomination for congressman, but in 1882 he accepted it and was elected. He was re-elected for seven succeeding terms, his nomination being by acclamation each time. The confidence reposed in him by his Democratic colleagues and the respect accorded him by his opponents made him a party leader, and he was the author of various important measures, among them the establishment of the fast mail service between New York and Kansas City and the bill extending free delivery to small cities and special delivery to all post offices. He was largely instrumental in passing the bill divesting such railroads as had been favored with land grants of all monopoly privileges in telegraph franchises and service. For ten years he served on the committee of appropriations, watching proposed expenditures with care, while for six years he was a member of the committee on post offices and post roads. He was chairman of the World's Fair committee which made the favorable report leading congress to pay the conditional government appropriations. His most valuable service was probably on the "Dockery commission," comprised of three members each from the house and senate. This commission adopted what is now known as the Dockery accounting system, supplanting the cumbersome sys-

Alexander Monroe Dockery

tem which had been used in the treasury department since the time of Alexander Hamilton. The new system went into effect Oct. 1, 1894. Under it business amounting to $500,000,000 annually is accurately and expeditiously handled, at a saving of nearly $1,000,000 annually. The measure introduced by Gov. Dockery for the printing of enrolled and engrossed bills has, since its adoption, prevented the errors under which the treasury had lost heavily in tariff and appropriation bills. He was also instrumental in passing and was part author of the bill substituting salaries for fees of certain U. S. court officers, saving $2,500,000 annually, and those making appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers; the completion of the government building at Kansas City, and for damages to William Jewell College during the civil war. He was elected governor of Missouri in November, 1900, and was inaugurated Jan. 14, 1901. During the first two years of his administration he succeeded in wiping out the last remnant of an enormous state debt, and in making the tax rate the lowest in the Union. Other important measures instituted were: Increase of the revenue by the passage of the "Modified Beer Law," and those improving, erecting or adding to buildings for the eleemosynary and penal institutions of the state. Among his other public services, Gov. Dockery was one of the curators of the state university, 1872–82; for some years was president of the board of education at Chillicothe; was for five years a member of the city council at Gallatin, and was twice elected mayor. He is a Free Mason. He was married to Mary E., daughter of Greenup Bird, a prominent banker of Chillicothe, Mo. She died Jan. 1, 1903.

POWELL, Howell Aubrey, lawyer, was born at Brecon, Breconshire, Wales, July 20, 1846, son of William and Jeanette (Powell) Powell. His father emigrated to the United States about 1830, settling in New York state; and while on a visit to his old home his son, Howell, was born. In 1851, he went to California and commenced stock raising in the Sacramento valley. The son was graduated at the State Normal School, San Francisco, in 1867, and in 1868, was appointed principal of the grammar school at Brooklyn, Cal. He took a special course of law in the office of Judge J. S. Blatchley, of San Francisco, and was admitted to the bar in 1870, opening his office in that city, where he has made a successful specialty of civil cases. He was attorney for the city of Oakland in its water-front litigation with the Southern Pacific Co.; was a member of the Oakland board of education for two terms since 1898, and in the Oakland board of freeholders of 1889, he was chairman of the public school committee, and author of the charter provision compelling the city council to grant franchises within certain territory to any railroad seeking to enter the city. In state and national politics he has always been a Republican. In 1896, he served as a presidential elector for the 3rd congressional district, receiving the highest vote of his party in thirteen counties. Mr. Powell has attained distinguished rank in the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of the Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Union League Club of San Francisco; of the Athenian Club of Oakland, and a trustee of the San Francisco Bar Association. With his brother, Dr. David Powell, of Marysville, Cal., he is joint owner of the famous California geysers. He was married on May 1, 1876, to Mary E. King, and has two sons and two daughters.

H. A. Powell.

CRAMER, Michael John, clergyman and diplomat, was born at Schaffhausen, Switzerland, Feb. 6, 1835, eldest son of John Jacob and Magdalene (Baumann) Cramer. His mother died during his childhood, and a few years later the family came to this country, settling in Cleveland, O., where his father died, leaving the children penniless. He was apprenticed to the Methodist Book Concern, in Cincinnati, to learn typesetting, and while thus employed, he prepared himself for college. In 1860, he was graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, and joined the Cincinnati conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1863, he was sent by Bishop Simpson to Nashville, Tenn., to organize churches among the Unionists; the result being the formation of two, from which sprang the Central Tennessee conference. He was appointed by Pres. Lincoln chaplain in the United States army in 1865, and in 1867, having passed an examination in a course of law, he was appointed by Pres. Johnson, consul at Leipsic, Germany. There he remained until 1870, and in addition to performing his duties faithfully, attended lectures in theology, philosophy, and history at the university. Becoming minister resident to Denmark, he remained until 1881, when he was transferred in the same capacity to Switzerland. During his residence in Copenhagen, he concluded a naturalization treaty with the Danish government, and wrote reports on the state of commerce and trade between the two countries. As a result of suggestions made in these reports our exports to Denmark increased 355 per cent. He resigned in 1885 to accept the chair of systematic theology in Boston University, but a year later gave up work on account of broken health, and retired to East Orange, N. J. In 1888, he became associate editor of a quarterly of practical theology, the only German periodical of its kind in this country. While in Europe he was elected a life member of the German Oriental Society; he was an associate member of the Victoria Institute of Great Britain, and of the American Society of Exegesis and Biblical Literature, and a member of the American Society of Church History and the American Institute of Christian Philosophy.

SEIBELS, John Jacob, diplomatist and soldier, was born in Edgefield district, S. C., Dec. 8, 1816, son of John Temple Seibels. After graduating at South Carolina College, he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1837. He then spent two years in Texas, and in 1842, settled in Montgomery, Ala. In 1846, he recruited and led a company to Mobile, served for three months on the Rio Grande, and the following year was military governor of Orizaba. In 1853, he was sent as chargé d'affaires to Belgium; was advanced minister resident in 1855. Resigning in December, 1856, he returned to the United States and was for some time connected with the press. He was an elector for Douglas in 1860, and served on the Confederate side during the first year of the civil war, attaining the rank of colonel. Mr. Seibels died in Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 8, 1865.

MERRY, Willliam Lawrence, sea captain and publicist, was born in Rio Grande de Sul, Brazil, Dec. 27, 1834, son of Thomas Henry Merry, a New York merchant of English descent. He was educated in the schools of New York and Massachusetts. His father removed to California in 1850, and in the following year he sailed for Boston via China, before the mast. He was steadily advanced, until at the age of twenty-three he was in temporary command of a clipper ship, and at twenty-six was captain. During the next sixteen years Capt. Merry rounded Cape Horn eleven times, the Cape of Good Hope five times, and circumnavigated the globe five times. In 1862 he was ordered to Panama as agent for the Marshall O. Roberts line of steamships, and in 1866 he became general agent of the Central American Transit Co. and North American Steamship Co. of New York. His last voyage was made in 1874, when he resigned from the company, and organized the firm of Merry, Faull & Co., in the wholesale provision business. In 1890 the government of Nicaragua appointed him consul-general in the western states and territories of the United States, and in 1897 he was appointed U. S. minister to Nicaragua. Capt. Merry was one of the pioneer mercantile promoters of the Nicaragua canal project, and his writings on the subject commanded a national reputation. For two years he was president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. He was married in 1866 to Blanche, daughter of William S. Hill, of an old New York family, and has six daughters living.

WAIT, Oren J., clergyman and educator, was born at Broadalbin, Fulton co., N. Y., May 23, 1810. He received a classical education, and was ordained to the ministry at Wells, Me., in 1836. He was pastor of the Christian church at Wells for one year, and subsequently ministered among the Christians at Adamsville, 1837–41; the Second Christian Church, New York city, 1841; Irvington, N. J., 1842; Pleasant Valley, N. J., 1842–44; Manchester, Mass., 1844–47; Franklin, N. H., 1848–56; Cincinnati, O., 1857–59; Higginsport, O., 1860–64; Central Village, Mass., 1865–68; and Franklin, N. H., 1868-82. In the latter year he was elected president of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, O., which had been closed for five years. He served in this position until 1883, when he resumed his pastoral work in Fall River, Mass. He was a member of the Rhode Island and Massachusetts Christian Conference, and trustee of the Theological Seminary of the Christians at Stanfordville, N. Y. He died in Fall River, Mass., Sept. 5, 1894.

GOLD, Nathan, jurist, was born at Fairfield, Conn., in 1663, son of Maj. Nathan Gold. His father came from St. Edmundsbury, South Britain, and settled in Fairfield, Conn., in 1649; was chosen a member of the council in 1657, and held this office for many years; his name is mentioned in the Connecticut royal charter of 1662, and he died on Mar. 4, 1694, "greatly revered and beloved by the people of the town and honored throughout Connecticut, New England and, in fact, throughout the country, for his Christian character, sterling worth and great usefulness." The son appears to have succeeded his father as member of the council, and in 1708 was chosen deputy governor of Connecticut. He was also made chief judge of the superior court of the colony in 1712, and filled both offices until his death. He was married to Hannah, daughter of Col. John Talcott of Hartford. He died in Fairfield, Conn., Oct. 31, 1723.

PARK, John Duane, jurist, was born at Preston, Conn., Apr. 26, 1819, son of Benjamin F. Park and a descendant of Sir Robert Park, who settled in Boston in 1630. He was educated at Wilbraham (Mass.) Academy, and after graduation studied law in the office of Hon. Lafayette S. Foster. He was admitted to the bar in 1847, and in 1854 was elected judge of New London county court. When this court was abolished in the following year he was elected from Norwich to the general assembly. He was appointed to the superior court in 1863, and in 1864 advanced to the supreme court bench. In 1874 he became chief justice of Connecticut, and held that position for fifteen years. After his retirement from the bench Judge Park was appointed state referee, filling this office until his death, which took place in Norwich, Conn., Aug. 4, 1896. In 1861 Yale College bestowed upon him the degree of A.M.

MOORE, Homer, musician, was born at Poland, Chautauqua co., N. Y., Apr. 29, 1863, son of Homer H. and Philena (Burnell) Moore. His father was a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the author of "Sickness as a Profession" (1889), "Matter, Life, and Mind" (1886), and "The Anatomy of Atheism" (1891); was a trustee of the famous Chautauqua Institution on Chautauqua lake, N. Y., and a frequent lecturer at its assemblies. The son was educated in the Kansas State University. Possessing an unusually sympathetic mezzo-soprano voice, he began his musical education when eight years of age with a course of lessons on a reed organ, and in 1879, began the systematic cultivation of his voice. He took a musical course in the New England Conservatory, including attention to tone production, singing, harmony, counterpoint, composition, orchestration, musical theory, piano, pipe organ, the Delsarte system of dramatic action, conducting, and modern languages. During his two years there he appeared frequently at conservatory concerts, and at the close of his course of study gave one of the best recitals in the history of the institution. While yet a pupil of the conservatory he gave the first singing lessons ever given at the Chautauqua (New York) assembly, and appeared as one of the principal soloists at the Amphitheatre concerts under the direction of the late William F. Sherwin. After a varied career as teacher and singer in Columbus, O., Chicago, Ill. and Cleveland, O., in 1890, he went to Munich and devoted himself almost exclusively to the study of the Wagner music dramas. He prepared a series of lectures on these works, and procured a collection of stereopticon views, representing the scenes and characters of the dramas, and upon his return in 1892, made a tour of all the principal Chautauqua assemblies, delivering these illustrated lectures. In 1898, Mr. Moore went to St. Louis as soloist for the Apollo Club, and in the autum of the same year became music critic for the "Globe-Democrat" and opened a studio. He immediately took an active interest in the advancement of music, and his work on the "Globe-Democrat" commenced a new epoch in the musical criticism of the city, and brought about the erecting of the Odeon building, and a reorganization of the Choral Symphony Society. During the season of 1899–1900, he managed this society and the Odeon building. Since then he has devoted himself almost entirely to teaching singing. He had charge of the music at the First Presbyterian Church, where, in connection with the quartet, choir, and organ, he used the violin and harp in the accompaniments to the choir pieces and for the instrumental offertories.

Homer Moore

He has composed the words and music of two operas, "The New World" and the "Puritans." In September, 1903, he settled in New York, taking the position of general director of the Lyric School of Opera.

BRUNNER, John Hamilton, educator, was born near Greenville Tenn., Mar. 12, 1825, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Stonecipher) Brunner, and a descendant of Joseph Brunner, who came from Mannheim on the Rhine, Germany, to Maryland in 1726. His grandfather, Jacob Brunner, was a revolutionary soldier. He was graduated at Tusculum College in 1847, and in the same year was admitted into the Holston conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. His first appointments were the Abingdon, Athens and Knoxville circuits. In 1858 he accepted a professorship in Hiawassee College and two years later was made president of that institution. In 1867–68 he was presiding elder in the Athens district, and in 1868–69 was stationed at Nicholasville, Ky., but was recalled to the presidency of Hiawassee College, where more than thirty years of his life were spent. From this institution 120 preachers and many other useful men have gone out, the first graduate being Judge D. M. Key, postmaster general under Pres. Hayes. The college is in a growing condition, having ninety-five acres of ground, six buildings and modern appliances. In 1890, when he retired, Dr. Brunner was said to be the senior acting college president in the United States. He contributed many articles to the leading reviews, while he is the author of "Sunday Evening Talks" (1879), "Union of Churches" (1886), and "In Memoriam, Mrs. Robertson" (1894). In 1878 the degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Greenville College. He was married in 1850 to Elizabeth, daughter of John Key of Hiwassee College, and had five children.

J. H. Brunner.

MOONLIGHT, Thomas, sixth territorial governor of Wyoming (1887–89), was born at Forfairshire, Scotland, Nov. 10, 1833. At the age of thirteen he shipped on board a schooner bound for America, and was landed in a penniless condition at Philadelphia. He secured work in various capacities, and on May 17, 1853, he enlisted in the artillery service of the United States army. He served three years in Texas and one year in Florida against the Seminole Indians, and was mustered out, May 17, 1858, with the rank of first sergeant. On the same date he was appointed chief clerk of the commissary department at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. retiring the following year to develop a farm he had purchased. At the outbreak of the civil war, he organized a light battery for the Union army, and was commissioned captain on June 19, 1861. He was appointed assistant adjutant-general of volunteers in May, 1862; was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the following September; served as chief of staff under Gen. Blunt; was appointed colonel in April, 1864; was promoted brevet brigadier-general for gallantry in February, 1865, and was mustered out in the following August. In 1864, he was chosen a presidential elector, but being in the field, he did not learn of the honor in time to act. In April, 1867, he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the district of Kansas, holding the position until August, 1868; and in the latter year was elected by the Republican party as secretary of the state. He served in the state senate from 1872–74, and during the same period spent some time in surveying government lands. He was president of the Kansas Democratic convention and presidential elector for Hancock in 1880; was chairman of the committee on resolutions in the conventions of 1882 and 1884, and served as adjutant-general under Gov. George Glick during 1883–84. In 1884, he was a presidential elector-at-large on the Cleveland ticket. He was appointed by Pres. Cleveland governor of Wyoming, Dec. 20, 1886. In 1894, he was appointed as U. S. minister to Bolivia, succeeding Hon. Frederick J. Grant. He was married at Ringgold Barracks, Tex., Aug. 5, 1855, to Ellen E., daughter of Michael Murray, of Binghamton, N. Y., and had four children. He returned from Bolivia in 1898, and died in Leavenworth, Kan., Feb. 7, 1899.

O'NEIL, William Woods, financier, was born at Mifflin township, Allegheny co., Pa., Aug. 16, 1830, son of Denny and Sarah (Brauff) O'Neil. He was educated in the common schools of his native county. He began his business life as a laborer in the Monongahela coal mines, and at eighteen years of age became a river pilot. In association with his brother, J. N. O'Neil, he opened a coal business at West Elizabeth, Pa., in 1860, and conducted it with eminent success, building up an extensive enterprise. He was president of the Pittsburg Coal Exchange, the Marine National Bank, the First National Bank of Elizabeth, Pa., the W. W. O'Neil Coal Co., the Pittsburg & Southern Coal Co., and the Monongahela Coal Co. He was president of the town council of Elizabeth, Pa.; a member of the national board of steam navigation, and served on its executive committee. Mr. O'Neil was noted for being firm and steadfast in what he believed to be right. His advice and opinion was often sought by those of his fellows engaged in the same line of business. Mr. O'Neil was married at Mifflin township, Allegheny co., Pa., on Dec. 8, 1853, to Elizabeth B., daughter of James and Rachel Cunningham. She died in 1863, leaving six children, and on Jan. 9, 1867, he was married to Mary B., daughter of Robert and Dorcas Flack Means. Five daughters were born of the second marriage, four of whom are living. Mr. O'Neil's death occurred on Dec. 26, 1902, at Elizabeth, Pa.

Wm. W. O'Neil

FEARN, John Walker, lawyer and diplomat, was born at Huntsville, Ala., Jan. 13, 1832; but in 1834, the family removed to Mobile. He received his early education at the private academy of Dr. Norman Pinney, an eminent classical scholar, after which he entered Yale, and was graduated with high honors in 1851. He then studied law under Judge J. A. Campbell, and was admitted to the bar at Mobile in 1853. At an early age he had developed a talent for literature and languages, and in 1854, he was appointed secretary to the U. S. minister at Belgium. Three years later he was made secretary of the United States legation at Mexico, serving until 1859, when he resigned and resumed legal practice at Mobile.

Before the actual outbreak of war, the Southern states sent him to Europe as secretary of the first Confederate commission, and he resigned in order to enter the Southern army. In returning, he ran the blockade at Charleston, S. C., under a heavy fire, and was wrecked under the guns of Fort Moultrie. After effecting his escape, he secured an appointment on the staff of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, with the rank of captain. Later he was again sent to Europe, with Col. Lamar, and upon his return was placed on the staff of Gen. Preston. He continued to serve on his staff until the close of the war, when he had attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Subsequent to 1866, he practiced law at New Orleans, La., and was appointed to the chair of French, Spanish, and Italian in the University of Louisiana. He was holding this professorship in 1885, when appointed by Pres. Cleveland U. S. minister resident and consul-general to Greece, Roumania, and Servia. In 1891, he was appointed chief of the department of foreign affairs for the world's columbian exposition. He died at Hot Springs, Va., Apr. 8, 1899.

LITCHFIELD, Grace Denio, author, was born in New York city, Nov. 19, 1849, daughter of Edwin Clark and Grace Hill (Hubbard) Litchfield, and seventh in descent from Lawrence who came from Kent, England, in 1636, and settled in Massachusetts. Her home was first in Brooklyn, N. Y., but much of her life has been passed in Europe. In 1887, when she was in Mentone, on the Riviera, she narrowly escaped death from the earthquake which on Feb. 23rd, visited that portion of France. In 1888, she returned to the United States, and settled in Washington, D. C., where she has since resided. Miss Litchfield began writing in early life, but her productions did not appear in print before 1882. Since that year she has contributed verses and stories to the "Century," "Atlantic Monthly," and other leading magazines, and has published the following works: "Only an Incident" (1883); "The Knight of the Black Forest" (1885); "Criss-Cross" (1885); "A Hard-Won Victory" (1888); "Little Venice" (1890); "Little He and She" (1890); "Mimosa Leaves" (1895); a volume containing her collected poems; "In the Crucible" (1897); "The Moving Finger Writes" (1900), and "Vita" (1903), a dramatic poem. She is a member of the Literary Society of Washington, the Society of American Authors, and the National Geographical Society.

LORD, Asa Dearborn, educator, was born in New York state in 1816. He obtained his education in the academy at Potsdam, N. Y., then taught in district schools, and in 1837, in a private school at Willoughby, O. He was principal of the Western Reserve Teachers' Seminary during 1839–47, which sent out in this period some 800 teachers. The following year he became the first superintendent of schools in Columbus O., and in that capacity he inaugurated a system of graded schools that was adopted over the state. He retained this position till 1854, when he succeeded Lorin Andrews as agent of the Ohio State Teachers' Association. In 1856, he became head of the Ohio Institution for the Blind, and twelve years later of that at Batavia, N. Y. In 1846, Mr. Lord began publishing "The Ohio School Journal," which became "The School Friend" in 1859; subsequently he edited "The Public School Advocate," and when "The Ohio Journal of Education" was begun, he was its resident editor to the close of the first volume. He died at Batavia, N. Y., in 1874.

WEEDON, George, soldier, was born in Fredericksburg, Va., about 1730. He was an innkeeper and an ardent patriot, and during the revolutionary war became the lieutenant-colonel of the 3rd Virginia regiment, being transferred to the 1st Virginia regiment in August, 1776. He was commissioned brigadier-general in 1777, and fought in the battles of the Brandywine and Germantown. He was acting adjutant-general of the United States army from Feb. 20, 1777, to Apr. 19, 1777, when Col. Morgan Connor was appointed to the position. He resigned shortly afterward, but resumed the command of a brigade in 1780, and during the siege of Yorktown was in charge of the Virginia militia. He died in Fredericksburg, Va., in 1790.

Rufus W. Martin.

MARTIN, Rufus Winfield, banker and railroad president, was born in Wilkes county, N. C., Mar. 1, 1828, son of Col. James and Elvira (Bryan) Martin, and great-great-great-grandson of Peter Martin, who came to America from Holland in the middle of the 17th century, and settled in Fluvanna county, Va. His father, a prominent plantation owner of Wilkes county, served as a colonel in the war of 1812. He was educated in the preparatory academy of his native county, and at Wake-Forest College leaving two months before graduation on account of his father's death. In 1852, he purchased property in Lawrence county, Ark., and settled there; but subsequently he removed to Jackson county, was sent to the state legislature in 1861, and was appointed probate judge of Woodruff county in 1865. Later he engaged in business as a banker and broker in Augusta, under the name of R. W. Martin & Co., which subsequently became Martin & Thompson, and was transferred to Little Rock. In 1882, the company purchased the Batesville Brinkley railroad, and changed its name to the White & Black River railroad. Judge Martin became its president and continued in this capacity during the remainder of his life; the road increasing greatly in mileage and value under his administration. He was married first, to Jane, daughter of Maj. Lytle and Amelia (Gwyn) Hickerson, of Wilkes county, N. C., and had two sons and two daughters; and second, to her sister Anne Amelia, by whom he had one daughter and a son. He died at Wichita, Kan., June 21, 1892.

MATHES, James Harvey, soldier and journalist, was born near Dandridge, Jefferson co., Tenn., June 29, 1841, son of the Rev. William Alfred and Margaret M. (Hart) Mathes, of Scotch-Irish descent. He was educated at a neighboring academy at Westminster, and at the outbreak of the civil war he was teaching a flourishing school and reading law in Alabama. He returned to Tennessee and was elected captain of a company of Confederates, but later he joined another company as a private, and was soon appointed sergeant-major of the 37th Tennessee regiment, C. S. A., organized under Col. William H. Carroll at Knoxville, and in which he afterward became adjutant. He followed the fortunes of his regiment nearly all through the war, was frequently detached on special service and staff duty and participated in much hard service. He was in many of the bloodiest engagements of the West, from Fishing Creek, Ky., Jan. 19, 1862, to the campaign from Dalton to Atlanta in 1864, and lost a leg July 22, 1864, which ended his active military career. For some time previous to this he had corresponded for the Memphis "Appeal" over the *nom de plume* of "Harvey," and after the surrender he regularly engaged in journalism in Memphis. In 1867 he was on the staff of the old Louisville "Courier;" a year later was with the Memphis "Avalanche," and in 1869 became editor of the Memphis "Public Ledger," remaining as such for over twenty years. He also served two terms in the state legislature, attended various state and national Democratic conventions, traveled abroad several times, once as commissioner appointed by Gov. Marks, of Tennessee, to the Paris Exposition in 1878; was elector on the Cleveland and Hendricks ticket and filled other positions of honor and trust. In 1902 he published a life of Gen. Forrest. He was married, Dec. 2, 1868, to Mildred Spottswood, daughter of Col. Benjamin Cash, of North Carolina, and had five children, Mildred Overton, Lee Dandridge, Benjamin Cash, James Harvey, Talbot Spottswood. He died in Riverside, Cal., Dec. 11, 1902.

MERRILL, Ayres P., diplomatist, was born in Adams county, Miss., the son of Ayres P. Merrill, a native of Massachusetts, who for a time served as surgeon in the Mexican war. The son was educated at Harvard College, after which he studied law and practiced for a short time. He afterward turned his attention to planting, and was also in business in New York city as a commission merchant. He was appointed U. S. minister to Belgium in 1876, by Pres. Grant. He was married to Jane Surget, and died in his native country in 1882.

LANGFORD, William Christie, jurist, was born at Alabama, Sept. 3, 1826, son of Jarvis and Mary (Christie) Langford. He received his early education in the county schools, and after studying law in Arkansas, was admitted to the bar in 1860. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the Confederate army and served to the close of the struggle, when he resumed his legal practice. In 1873 he was appointed prosecuting attorney of what was then the 9th judicial district of Arkansas, holding the office for two terms, and in 1882, was elected to the Arkansas legislature, serving two terms. As a legislator, he aimed to advance the welfare of his state; and as a judge, was ever anxious to do justice to all. He was a prominent Mason, served two terms as district deputy grand master, and at his death held the office of worshipful master in the El Dorado lodge. Subsequent to 1875 he was an earnest member of the Baptist church, and materially aided its various enterprises. He was married in 1851, to Martha Louise, daughter of James Witherington, of Champoynalle, Ark. She died in 1862, and he was again married in 1866, to Martha C. Chandler. Judge Langford died at El Dorado, Ark., Jan. 17, 1892, leaving three sons and a daughter, the children of his first wife.

W. C. Langford

LANGFORD, William Henry, banker, was born at Champagnolle, Union co., Ark., June 6, 1856, son of William Christie and Martha Louisa (Witherington) Langford. His great-grandfather, Frank Langford, served under Gen. Washington throughout the revolutionary war, and his grandfather, Jarvis Langford, was a soldier in the war of 1812. His father, a native of Dallas county, Ala., went to Champagnolle, Ark., in 1841, and to Eldorado in 1867; was county judge for four years, prosecuting attorney for his judicial district in 1873–74, and a member of the state legislature in 1883–85. During the civil war he was a captain in the 19th Arkansas infantry, Burts brigade, Confederate army. The son was graduated at the University of Arkansas in 1880; taught for a time, read law in the office of Judge U. M. Rose at Little Rock, and in 1882 was admitted to the bar of the Federal court, Little Rock, and the circuit and supreme state courts. In 1883 he was chosen adjutant-general on the staff of Gov. James H. Berry, serving as the governor's private secretary, and in 1885, he was appointed deputy secretary of state under Jacob Frolich, who was then secretary of state, and his successor, E. B. Moore. For the past fifteen years Mr. Langford has been and is now a trustee of the University of Arkansas. He is president of the Citizens' Bank of Pine Bluff, the leading financial institution of that city; the People's Savings Bank and Trust Co., and the Jefferson County Savings Bank; a director of the Exchange National Bank at Little Rock, and president of the Pine Bluff Arkansas River railway. Mr. Langford has been successful in his business enterprises, and is a man of prominence in his state. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Royal Arcanum fraternal organizations, carrying out in his life their liberal and progressive principles. He was married, Nov. 25, 1886, to Ida, daughter of Maj. John Boyd Speers, of Pine Bluff, Ark., and had two sons, William Henry, Jr., who died in 1893, and John Speers Langford. The Speers-Langford Military Institute at Sarcy, Ark., was named for Maj. Speers and in memory of William Henry Langford, Jr.

W. H. Langford

SPEERS, John Boyd, banker and merchant, was born at Ballimony, county Antrim, Ireland, June 24, 1830, son of John and Hannah Speers. He came to America when eighteen years old and located at El Dorado, Ark. He taught school in what was known as the "Moro Settlement," in Calhoun county, for ten years. He formed a business partnership with Henry Byrd, which continued until the beginning of the civil war. He served in the 3rd Arkansas infantry, under Col. Albert Rust, whose regiment became a part of the army of northern Virginia. During most of the time Maj. Speers was ordnance sergeant of his regiment,

J. B. Speers

and frequently acted in that capacity for the brigade. Returning to El Dorado, Ark., he began merchandising and rapidly advanced to the position of leading merchant in that section of the country. In 1881 he removed to Pine Bluff, Ark., where he resided until his death, actively engaged in banking and merchandising, and participating in numerous enterprizes of industrial development. He organized the Citizens' Bank, also the large house of J. B. Speers Grocery Co., and was president of both institutions. He became one of the wealthiest citizens of his state, and was regarded as a leading financier. He was married Jan. 2, 1865, to Mary E., daughter of Henry Byrd, of El Dorado, who was a noted artist of the South, and had two sons, John B. and Henry B. Speers, and one daughter, Mrs. W. H. Langford. Maj. Speers died at Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 7, 1895.

GREGG, Alexander, first P. E. bishop of Texas, was born at Society Hill, Darlington district, S. C., Oct. 8, 1819. He was graduated at South Carolina College in 1838 with the highest honors, and afterward studied law. He was admitted to the bar and practiced at Cheraw, S. C., but gave up that profession for the church, becoming a candidate for holy orders. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Gadsden, June 10, 1846, and was ordained priest in St. Philip's Church, Charleston, by the same bishop, Dec. 19, 1847. In 1846 he became rector of St. David's parish, Cheraw, where he remained until he was elected bishop of Texas, in 1859. He was consecrated in the Monumental Church, Richmond, Va., on Oct. 13th, and entered upon his extensive field of labor at once, presiding over the church throughout the state until 1874, when his diocese was divided, two missionary jurisdictions being set off for northern and western Texas, while he was assigned to the southern part of the state. He removed to Galveston, where he resided until his death. He was the author of a "History of Old Cheraw," describing the Indian tribes in the valley of the Pedee, South Carolina, the first white settlements, the organization of St. David's parish and the revolutionary history of that region (1867); and a "Brief Sketch of the Church in Texas," in the "Church Encyclopedia" for 1884, beside making various contributions to church literature. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by South Carolina College in 1859. His death occurred at Galveston, Tex., July 11, 1893.

KINSOLVING, George Herbert, second Protestant Episcopal bishop of Texas, was born in Bedford county, Va., Apr. 24, 1849. He was educated at the University of Virginia and was graduated at the Theological Seminary of Virginia in 1873. He received deacon's orders on June 26, 1874, and was made a priest the following year by Bishop Whittingham. During the term of his deaconate he served as assistant at Christ Church, Baltimore, Md. He was made rector of St. Mark's Church, Baltimore. From thence he removed to St. John's, Cincinnati, and to the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia. He was elected coadjutor to the venerable Bishop Gregg of Texas on May 19, 1892, and his consecration took place in his parish church, Philadelphia, on Oct. 12, 1892. Bishop Gregg died on July 11, 1893, and Bishop Kinsolving succeeded him. Dr. Kinsolving was a member of the standing committee in Pennsylvania and a delegate to the general convention. He also acted as overseer of the divinity school of Pennsylvania and was examining chaplain for the bishop in addition to holding other important positions. He received his degree of D.D. from Griswold College and also from the University of the South. He was married in Cincinnati, O., to the sister of Bishop Jagger of Southern Ohio. He has published Episcopal addresses and occasional sermons. His brother, Lucien Lee (born may 14, 1862) has been Protestant Episcopal bishop of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, since 1898.

JAFFREY, George, jurist, was born at Great Island, Newcastle, N. H., Nov. 22, 1682, son of George Jaffrey, an early counselor of New Hampshire. He was educated at Harvard College, and after graduation, in 1702, studied law and was admitted to the bar. He took up his residence in Portsmouth, N. H., from which town he was sent to the provincial assembly in 1710. In 1716 he became a member of the council, was associate justice of the supreme court 1717–26, and chief justice 1726–32, when he resigned, and that office was filled by Henry Sherburne of Portsmouth until 1742. Jaffrey was then reappointed chief justice, and served until his death. From 1726 he was also treasurer of the province. He was married, Jan. 10, 1710, to Sarah, daughter of David Jeffries of Boston, Mass., and after her death, Jan. 12, 1734, he was married, Mar. 9, 1738, to Mrs. Sarah McPhedris, a daughter of Lieut.-Gov. John Wentworth. He died in Portsmouth, N. H., May 8, 1749, and a town in that state perpetuates his name.

RODD, Thomas, civil engineer, was born in London, England, June 13, 1849, son of Horatio and Anne (Theobald) Rodd. His family emigrated from England to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1856, and in October, 1862, at the age of thirteen years, he entered the U. S. navy and served continuously and with credit until the close of the civil war. He rose rapidly to be ship's writer, acting mate, and captain's clerk; his last service was on board the U. S. steamer Galena, under Capt. Francis Wells, who recommended his appointment to the U. S. Naval Academy. He became a cadet midshipman at Annapolis in 1865, and passed all the examinations there except the final one, which occurred after his resignation. In the course of his studies he had resolved upon an engineering career; and, finding that graduation would involve the delay of an extended cruise, he resigned in February, 1869, without waiting for the final examination. Soon afterward he was employed by Jesse Lightfoot, engineer and surveyor of Germantown, Pa., as a rodman. In the same year he obtained a position with the city of Philadelphia under Strickland Kneass, chief engineer and surveyor, remaining until 1872; then entering the service of the Pennsylvania Company and rising in that service to be chief engineer. He was prominently connected with the rebuilding of the Pennsylvania Railroad after the Johnstown flood, in 1889. In January, 1901, he was made chief engineer of all Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg. While thus employed on the Pennsylvania system Mr. Rodd had at the same time a large and lucrative practice as a private engineer, being probably the only chief engineer of a large system of railroads permitted to carry on an individual practice. As engineer and architect, he designed and constructed for the Indianapolis Union Rail-

Thos. Rodd

way Co. (1887) the Union station, in Indianapolis; and (1895–1901) he thus designed and directed the construction of works aggregating in value some $10,000,000. Among the latter are the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company's works, and the Westinghouse Machine Company's works, at East Pittsburg, Pa.; the Union Switch and Signal Company's works at Swissvale, Pa.; and the works of the British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, at Trafford Park, Manchester, England. He was married, at Allegheny, Pa., Oct. 23, 1879, to Mary Watson, daughter of Dr. William M. Herron, the distinguished astronomer and physicist, and has two sons, William Herron and Thomas, and one daughter, Mary Herron.

MUNSELL, Albert Henry, artist, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 6, 1858, son of Luke and Margaret Ann (Johnston) Munsell, and a descendant of the old English family of Maunselle. He was educated in the Boston public schools and in the State Normal Art School. After being graduated at the latter in 1880, he was appointed an instructor and has never severed his connection with the institution. While on leave of absence, he traveled in Spain, Northern Africa, Italy, Germany, England, and the Netherlands, and spent three years (1885–88) in Paris, at L'Ecole des Beaux Arts, where he received medals and special honors in anatomy, perspective and composition. He exhibited in the salons of 1886, 1887 and 1888, and upon his return to the Massachusetts Normal Art School in 1888 was advanced to the station of senior instructor in figure drawing and painting. He exhibited in Boston, New York, Pittsburg and Chicago, where he was highly praised in reports on the Columbian exposition. His specialty is figure subjects and portraits, among the former being such works as "Danger Ahead" (1888), exhibited at the Paris salon of that year and the Chicago exposition of 1893; and "Chloris Calls" (1885). The portraits are in private collections of Boston and New York. In 1889 he invented an improvement in artists' easels, and in 1900 obtained a patent on "The Color-sphere and Mount," an early model of which is preserved in the physical laboratory of Columbia University. This device and a luminometer, patented in 1901, have facilitated the teaching of color values by furnishing a practical basis for the denomination and measurement of color. He was president of the Massachusetts Industrial Art Teachers' Association and a director of the Architectural Club, of Boston; is a member of the Twentieth Century Club of Boston, the Chestnut Hill Club, and the National Arts Club, of New York city. He was married to Juliet Ector, Nov. 28, 1894, daughter of Alexander E. Orr of New York, and has one son and three daughters.

Albert H. Munsell

HOWARD, William Travis, physician, was born in Cumberland county, Va., Jan. 12, 1821, son of William A. and Rebecca Elizabeth Travis (Anderson) Howard. His father was a native of Virginia and a noted architect. He was educated at Hamden, Sidney and Randolph-Macon colleges, and studied medicine under Dr. John Peter Metauer, an eminent surgeon of Prince Edward county, Va., and at Jefferson Medical College, where he was graduated M.D. in 1844. He practiced first in Warren county, N. C., and removed to Baltimore, Md., in 1865, where he was at once appointed adjunct professor of physiology in the University of Maryland. In 1867 he was elected to the newly created chair of gynecology and diseases of children, which he occupied for nearly thirty years. His class-room lectures were reported and printed in book form, but were revised and enlarged by him each year, until they were made up almost exclusively of his own large experience. Dr. Howard was the author of many articles in the medical journals, and invented many gynecological instruments of a useful and practical character. In association with Dr. H. P. C. Wilson he founded the Hospital for the Women of Maryland in 1875. He was one of the founders of the Baltimore Gynecological and Obstetrical Society (1878), which he served as president in 1881, and of the American Gynecological Society, of which he was president in 1885. He was consulting gynecologist to the Union Protestant Infirmary, to the Hebrew Hospital and Asylum Association of Baltimore and to the Johns Hopkins Hospital, an honorary member of the Obstetrical and Gynecological Society of Washington, a corresponding member of the Gynecological Society of Boston and an honorary member of the State Medical Society of North Carolina. Dr. Howard has been married three times: first, to Mrs. Lucy M. (Davis) Fitts of Virginia; second, to Miss Annis L. Waddill of North Carolina; and third, to Miss Rebecca N. Williams of Baltimore.

EMERSON, Benjamin Kendall, geologist and educator, was born in Nashua, N. H., Dec. 20, 1843, son of Benjamin Frothingham and Elizabeth (Kendall) Emerson. He was graduated valedictorian at Amherst College with the class of 1865, took Ph.D. at Göttingen 1869, and studied in Berlin 1869. He was assistant on the German geological survey 1869, and made geological studies in Switzerland, Saxony, Bohemia and Norway. He was appointed professor of geology and zoology at Amherst on his return to America in 1870. Mr. Emerson is author of many scientific works: "Geology of Old Hampshire County, or Franklin, Hampshire and Hampden Counties, Mass.;" of bulletin No. 126, U. S. geological survey "A Mineral Lexicon of Franklin, Hampshire and Hampden Counties, Mass.;" of U. S. geological survey bulletin "The Geology of Southwestern Berkshire:" of the U. S. geological survey folios, which contain "Geological Maps and Descriptions of Eastern Berkshire, Franklin, Hampshire, Hampden and Worcester Counties, Mass," and many articles in scientific journals. He is a member of the German Geological Society, of the Appalachian Club, the American Philosophical Society, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Society of Naturalists of Eastern United States and the National Geographical Society. He was vice-president of the geological congress at St. Petersburg in 1897 and was made president of the Geological Society of America in 1899. He was married Apr. 2, 1873, to Mary Annette, daughter of Hon. Erastus Hopkins of Northampton, Mass., and had two sons and four daughters. He was married again to Anna H., daughter of Julius H. Seelye, a president of Amherst College, and she is the mother of one daughter.

TILLMAN, James Davidson, diplomat, was born in Bedford county, Tenn., 1841, eldest son of Lewis and Mary Catharine (Davidson) Tillman, grandson of John Tillman, and great-grandson of Lewis and Mary (Huff) Tillman. He was graduated at the University of Tennessee, in 1859, and was attending the law school of Cumberland University when the civil war began. He at once entered the Confederate army and was elected a lieutenant in Capt. Boone's company, raised in Shelbyville. He was taken prisoner at Ft. Donelson, and from February until September, 1862, was held a prisoner. Upon the reorganization of the 41st Tennessee infantry he was made lieutenant-colonel and commanded his regiment at the battle of Chickamauga, where he was severely wounded, and subsequently was commissioned colonel. After the establishment of peace he opened a law office at Fayetteville, Tenn., and continued in active practice until 1895, when Pres. Cleveland appointed him U.S. minister to Ecuador. Since his return from South America in 1897 he has resided upon his farm in Lincoln county, Tenn. Mr. Tillman was elected to the state house of representatives in 1871, and to the state senate in 1873, 1893 and 1903. Through every period of his life he has been an earnest advocate of public education, a strong upholder of state credit, and a supporter of "sound money" principles. He was married Feb. 28, 1866, to Mary Frances, daughter of William Bonner, of Fayetteville, Tenn.

KUYPERS, Gerardus Arentse, clergyman, was born in Curacoa, West Indies, Dec. 16, 1766, son of Warmulder Kuypers (1732–97), a clergyman who settled in New York in 1769, preached for two years at Rhinebeck Flats, Upper Red Hook and Hackensack, N.J. The son was educated at Hackensack, and studied theology first under the direction of his father, and subsequently under the Rev. Hermanus Meyer and the Rev. Dirck Romeyn. He was licensed to preach in 1787, and was ordained June 15, 1788, by the classis of Hackensack as colleague pastor at Paramus, N. J. In 1789 he was called to the Collegiate Reformed (Dutch) Church, in Garden street in New York city, where he remained till his death, which occurred June 28, 1833. His successor was John N. Abeel, who was senior pastor during 1795–1812, and during whose administration, in 1803, preaching in the Dutch language was discontinued. He was appointed a teacher of Hebrew in 1799, received the degree of M.A. from Princeton in 1791 and that of D.D. from Rutgers in 1810. He died in New York June 28, 1833, and left unfinished "Discourses on the Heidelberg Catechism."

RITZEMA, Johannes, clergyman, was born in Holland in 1710. He arrived in New York pending the negotiations for a coetus in connection with the Reformed (Dutch) Church of New York, and was a prominent member in all the meetings of that body. He was senior minister of the Reformed (Dutch) Church of New York city, and frequently preached at Harlem, Philipsburg, Fordham, and Cortlandt, N. Y., during 1744–84, and his colleague and successor was Lambertus De Ronde (1764–79). He was one of the original trustees of King's now Columbia) College, and a disagreement between him and other members of the coetus regarding a professorship there and other matters led to his withdrawal from that body. He died in Kinderhook, N. Y., in 1795.

RUSSELL, Charles Taze, author and clergyman, was born in Allegheny, Pa., Feb. 16, 1852, son of Joseph Lytle and Ann Eliza (Birney) Russell, both of Scotch-Irish stock. In early life he was associated with his father in merchandizing, and he was thus hindered from completing a college course; but his studies were continued under private tutors with remarkable success. During his youth he became interested in theology, and in 1869, was distressed at the doctrine of eternal torment; but on becoming a still closer student of the Bible decided that the doctrine was the result of a misinterpretation of figurative passages. It is according to his belief, that the theological disputes of the world were based upon a misconception; that the Bible teaches that utter destruction is the penalty of Adam's transgression; that "the man Christ Jesus" ransomed Adam and all of his posterity at the cost of his human being; that his resurrection to the divine plane of being by the Father, and his investiture with divine power, means the blessing of all of Adam's race with an opportunity for knowledge and obedience unto life everlasting, in an earthly paradise, "in due time,"—during the millennium; but that meantime, during the Jewish and Gospel ages, special elections prevail, under severe testings, developing some to be "joint-heirs with Christ" in his Kingdom—a "little flock," the "Seed of Abraham," under Christ their head. He concluded that Christians have divided the Bible among them, instead of uniting on a complete Bible;—thus teaching only partial truths, conveying the impression of error. The results of these personal investigations were epitomized in "The Divine Plan of the Ages" (1886), a book approved by many of all denominations, though bitterly opposed by the majority. From 1873 onward, he devoted all his time and money toward the promulgation of his Bible-harmonies, though continuing his commercial interests for about ten years longer, under the care of assistants. In 1879, he started the semi-monthly journal, "Zion's Watch Tower," of which he is still the editor. In 1881, the Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society was organized for the promulgation of his writings; he became its president, and placed his entire fortune at its command. He is the pastor of a congregation of about 500, meeting every Sunday at the Bible House, Allegheny, but devotes alternate Sundays to preaching in the principal cities of the United States. "The Divine Plan of the Ages" (1886); "The Time is at Hand" (1889); "Thy Kingdom Come" (1891); "The Day of Vengeance" (1897); "The At-One-Ment Between God and Man" (1899), and "The New Creation" (1903), constitute the first six volumes of his "Millennial Dawn Series"—seven volumes completing the entire set. Some of these have been republished in German, French, Swedish, Danish, and in raised text for the blind. The first-named volume is now in its 1,192,000 edition and several of his smaller brochures have reached circulations of about 1,000,000; a few of these are "Our Lord's Return," "Why Evil was Permitted," "The Bible vs. Evolution," "What Say the Scriptures About Hell," "A Reply to Robert Ingersoll," "Tabernacle Shadows of Better Sacrifices." Those who accept Mr. Russell's expositions ignore all sectarianism, repudiate all denominational names, and hence are not mentioned in census reports. While his followers probably number less than 50,000, the influence of his teachings is believed to have been felt to some degree in every congregation throughout English-speaking Christendom. He holds that the Scriptures teach, that by 1915, the Millennial age will be ushered in by a period of unprecedented trouble and anarchy. He was married in 1879, to Maria Frances, daughter of Mahlen and Salena Ackley.

CRIDLER, Thomas Wilbur, third assistant secretary of state, was born at Harper's Ferry, W. Va., Nov. 13, 1850. He was educated in his native state and in the city of Washington, D. C. On July 1, 1875, he entered the department of state as clerk, and passed through the various clerical grades until he attained his present position, to which he was appointed on Apr. 8, 1897. He has made several trips to Europe on government business, acting as special disbursing agent of the department of state at the Brussels, Belgium, monetary conference, Nov. 22, 1892, and being present in Paris at the signing of the Hispano-American peace protocol in 1898. In 1900 Mr. Cridler was appointed special commissioner of the United States to the International Paris Exposition, on which he then reported to congress. The French government made him an officer of the Legion of Honor. He is now a commissioner for Europe of the Louisiana purchase exposition.

SPENCE, Carroll, diplomat, was born at Clare Mont, near Baltimore, Md., Feb. 22, 1818, son of Capt. Robert Trail and Mary Clare (Carroll) Spence, and grandson of Keith and Mary (Trail) Spence. His father (1788–1826) entered the United States navy in 1800, advanced to the rank of captain in 1815 and distinguished himself under Decatur in the war with Tripoli. The son was educated at St. Mary College and Dickinson College. He was elected to the Maryland legislature soon after beginning the practice of law. In 1853 he was appointed U. S. minister to Turkey by Pres. Pierce, and served until 1858. He concluded the first treaty ever made between the United States and Persia, compelled Turkey to rescind her harsh measures against the Greeks during the war between Turkey and Russia, and obtained a marked concession from Turkey in behalf of the Christians, including the return of exiles. The king of Greece tendered him a decoration, which he declined. He also induced the Turkish government to send two of its principal naval officers to purchase a steam line battleship in the United States. He remained in Constantinople until December, 1857. The honorary degrees of A.M. and LL.D. were conferred upon him by St. Mary's College. He was married to his cousin Rebecca, daughter of Charles Ridgely Carroll, and had a son and two daughters. He died in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 9, 1896.

SMITH, Robert, first P. E. bishop of South Carolina (1795–1801), was born in Norfolk county, England, June 25, 1732. He was educated at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, where he was graduated in 1753. Being elected to a fellowship he remained there and was admitted to the order of deacons by the Bishop of Ely, Mar. 7, 1756, who ordained him as priest on Dec. 21, 1756. In 1757 he came to this country through the recommendation of William Mason, M.P., to become assistant in St. Philip's Church, Charleston, S. C., and was elected rector in 1759. In 1768 his arduous duties had so impaired his health that he spent two years in England, returning to his pastoral duties with renewed vigor. Though he adhered to the crown early in the revolution he subsequently became an ardent patriot and enlisted in the ranks of the Continental army as a private. When the British captured Charleston in 1780 he was banished from South Carolina on account of his revolutionary principles. He went first to Philadelphia but afterward had charge of St. Paul's Church, Queen Anne county, Md. Returning to Charleston in May, 1783, he opened an academy which was chartered in 1786 as South Carolina College, of which he was president until 1798. His zeal led to the organization of the diocese of South Carolina and he took an active part in the conventions of 1786 and 1789. In the latter year he was elected to be the first bishop of South Carolina and was consecrated in Christ Church, Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1795. Bishop Smith was one of the earliest members of the Society of the Cincinnati. He died in Charleston, S. C., Oct. 28, 1801.

DEHON, Theodore, second P. E. bishop of South Carolina (1812–17), was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 8, 1776. He received a classical education at Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1795 with honors. He studied theology under the Rev. Dr. Parker, rector of Trinity Church, Boston, and officiated during that time as lay reader at Cambridge and at Newport, R. I. He was ordained deacon at Newburyport, Dec. 24, 1797, by Bishop Bass, and early in January, 1798, entered upon the duties of rector of Trinity Church, Newport. His health becoming impaired, he visited the South in 1802–3, and after his return home received urgent invitations from two churches in Charleston, S. C., which he at first declined, but in 1809 he accepted the rectorship of St. Michael's Church, Charleston, and in 1810 removed thither. In February, 1812, he was elected bishop of the diocese, and was consecrated on Oct. 15th. He attended the general convention held in Philadelphia in May, 1814, and also that held in New York in May, 1817. On his return to Charleston from the latter he was stricken with yellow fever, which proved fatal. His remains rest in the chancel of St. Michael's Church. Bishop Dehon published a number of sermons, and after his death a selection from his discourses was published, which met with a large sale (London, 1821 and 1823; New York, 1857). He died in Charleston, S. C., Aug. 6, 1817.

BOWEN, Nathaniel, third P. E. bishop of South Carolina (1818–39), was born in Boston, Mass., June 29, 1779. In 1787 his father removed to South Carolina and died there not long afterward. Dr. Robert Smith (first president of South Carolina College and later bishop of South Carolina) cared for the boy's education and he was graduated at Charleston in 1794. He tutored in the college until 1799, when he went to Boston to study under Rev. Dr. Parker (subsequently bishop of the eastern diocese), and he was ordained deacon June 3, 1800. For two years he was occupied in transient labors chiefly in St. John's Church, Providence, R. I. He was ordained priest by Bishop Bass in October, 1802, and returning to Charleston became assistant in St. Michael's Church. In December, 1804, he became rector of that church, and remained there until 1809, when he was chosen rector of Grace Church, New York city. He was highly appreciated in that important parish and discharged its offices with great acceptance. He was elected bishop of South Carolina in 1818 as successor to Bishop Dehon, and for the second time became rector

of St. Michael's Church. His untiring fidelity to his work and his personality made him greatly beloved by the clergy and all who knew him. He was married to Margaret Blake of Charleston, S. C. Bishop Bowen published occasional sermons, addresses, etc., together with six sermons on "Christian Consolation" (1831). After his death, Aug. 25, 1839, two octavo volumes of his sermons were published.

GADSDEN, Christopher Edwards, fourth P. E. bishop of South Carolina (1840–52), was born in Charleston, S. C., Nov. 25, 1785, son of Philip and Catharine (Edwards) Gadsden, and grandson of Christopher Gadsden, a brigadier-general in the revolutionary war and lieutenant-governor of South Carolina. After obtaining his early education in the Associate Academy, Charleston, he entered the junior class in Yale College, and was graduated with honor in 1804. John C. Calhoun was his classmate, and the friendship between them continued through life. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Benjamin Moore in St. Paul's chapel, New York city, July 25, 1807, and priest by Bishop Madison at Williamsburg, Va., Apr. 14, 1810. In January, 1808, he took charge of the parish of Berkeley, S. C., and in February, 1810, he became assistant at St. Philip's Church, Charleston. On the death of the rector, in 1814, Mr. Gadsden was elected his successor. In 1815 he received the degree of D.D. from South Carolina College. After the death of Bishop Bowen, in 1839, Dr. Gadsden was elected bishop, and was consecrated in Trinity Church, Boston, Mass., June 21, 1840. He was a devoted friend of the colored race, for whom he labored much. He was the founder of the Protestant Episcopal Society; and he edited the "Gospel Messenger" for several years, published occasional sermons, a tract on "The Prayer Book as It Is," three valuable charges to the clergy, and an essay on the life of Bishop Dehon (1833). His episcopate of twelve years was marked by great devotion and energy, and his noble qualities endeared him to both clergy and laity. He died in Charleston, S. C., June 24, 1852.

DAVIS, Thomas Frederick, fifth P. E. bishop of South Carolina (1853–71), was born in Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 8, 1804, son of Thomas F. and Sarah Isabella (Eagles) Davis, and a brother of Hon. George Davis, attorney-general of the Confederate states. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1822, and practiced law for a time until he took up the study of theology. He was ordained deacon in Wilmington, N. C., by Bishop Ives, Nov. 27, 1831, and priest in Pittsboro, Dec. 16, 1832. After officiating at the latter place while in deacon's orders he served as rector of St. James' Church, Wilmington, and St. Luke's Church, Salisbury, N. C. In November, 1846, he removed to South Carolina, where he became rector of Grace Church, Camden. In 1853 he was elected bishop of the diocese of South Carolina and was consecrated in St. John's Chapel, New York city, on Oct. 17th. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of North Carolina and from Columbia College, New York, in 1853. Although he suffered the loss of eyesight he served his congregations faithfully until his death, at Camden, S. C., Dec. 2, 1871.

HOWE, William Bell White, sixth P. E. bishop of South Carolina (1871–93), was born at Claremont, Sullivan co., N. H., Mar. 31, 1823. He was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1844, was admitted to the diaconate of the Protestant Episcopal church, on Apr. 9, 1847, at St. Philip's Church, Charleston, S. C., and was advanced to the priesthood at St. Stephen's Chapel, Charleston, by Bishop Gadsden, June 3, 1849. He was rector of St. John's, Berkley, S. C., 1848–60, was assistant minister of St. Philip's Church, Charleston, during 1860–63 and rector, 1863–71. He was appointed coadjutor bishop of South Carolina and consecrated at St. Paul's, Baltimore, Oct. 8, 1871, and in December, 1871, the death of Bishop Davis made him bishop of South Carolina. The University of the South conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1871 and Columbia gave him the same degree in 1872. In 1893 Dr. Ellison Capers was appointed his coadjutor. Dr. Howe published a few sermons and his pastoral addresses and charges. He died at Charleston, Nov. 25, 1894.

CAPERS, Ellison, seventh P. E. bishop of South Carolina (1893—), was born in Charleston, S. C., Oct. 14, 1837, fourth son of William and Susan C. (Magill) Capers. His father was a distinguished preacher and bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The family was one of the first that settled in the colony of South Carolina, its earliest representative in this country, William Capers, having come from England about 1686 and received grants of land in 1694. Ellison Capers was graduated at South Carolina Military Academy, Nov. 18, 1857, and being appointed by the state authorities assistant professor in that institution with the rank of second lieutenant, he served as such during 1858–60. In 1860–61 he was successively major and lieutenant-colonel of the 1st rifle regiment South Carolina militia, and took an active part in the attack upon Fort Hunter. He entered the Confederate army as lieutenant-colonel of the 24th South Carolina infantry, and was promoted colonel in 1862, and brigadier-general in 1865, serving until the end of the war. His regiment was on duty on the coast of South and North Carolina in 1862, in Mississippi, north Georgia and Tennessee in 1863–64, and was surrendered with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army in North Carolina in April, 1865. Gen. Capers was severely wounded three times: at Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863, at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863, and at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864. After the war he was elected by the legislature secretary of South Carolina and held this office until displaced by the reconstruction acts of congress in July, 1868. At the time of his election as secretary, being a candidate for holy orders in the Protestant Episcopal church, he was invited by the vestry of Christ Church, Greenville, S. C., to become their lay reader and, after his ordination, their rector. He accepted the call and sent the governor his resignation, which was declined. He was ordained to the ministry in May, 1867, was rector of Christ Church, Greenville, S. C., until November, 1875, of St. Paul's, Selma, Ala., until November, 1876, was then recalled to Greenville and remained there as rector until December 1887, when he accepted the rectorship of Trinity Church, Columbia. In 1886 he was tendered the bishopric of eastern Maryland but declined the honor. He was consecrated bishop of South Carolina in July, 1893. Distinguished in the army for his devotion to duty, his accomplishments as a commander and his personal address and gallantry, he has been equally

E. Capers

distinguished as a clergyman. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the University of South Carolina in 1888. He was married at Cherry Grove, S. C., Feb. 24, 1859, to Charlotte Rebecca, daughter of John Gendron and Catherine (Cutourier) Palmer, by whom he has had five sons and four daughters.

SANDERS, John Chapin, physician, was born at Peru, Huron co., O., July 2, 1825, son of Dr. Moses Chapin and Harriet Mariah Sanders, and grandson of John and Elizabeth (Chapin) Sanders. He was educated by his father, and at the Milan (O.) Academy, and was graduated at the Western Reserve Medical College, in the class of 1848. He then practiced medicine with his father for two years, and in 1850, entered Western Reserve University for a classic course. At the end of his sophomore year, he entered Yale College, and was graduated in 1854. Though first settling at Norwalk, he removed to Cleveland, O., in 1857, and for nearly half a century was prominently connected with the professional and social life of the latter city. He was elected professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children at the Homœopathic Hospital College in 1859, and in the following year became president of the institution. He held this position until 1868, when he resigned and was appointed to the deanship of the college. In 1900, he resigned both the deanship and his professional connection with the college, and was made professor emeritus. Dr. Sanders has been prominent in the Homœopathic Medical Society of Ohio, serving as its president and its treasurer. He was elected vice-president of the American Institute of Homœopathy, becoming later its president. He officiated for many years as chairman of the bureau of obstetrics, both in his State Medical Society and in the American Institute. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Illinois College in 1893. He was married at Cleveland, O., Oct. 25, 1854, to Albina G. Smith, now deceased, daughter of Mrs. Amy G. Smith, of Cleveland, O., and has three sons and a daughter.

John C. Sanders

PETTUS, Edmund Winston, soldier and senator, was born in Limestone county, Ala., July 6, 1821, son of John and Alice T. (Winston) Pettus. He was educated at the common schools in Alabama and at Clinton College, Tenn.; studied law in the office of William Cooper at Tuscumbia, Ala., was admitted to the bar in 1842, and began the practice of his profession at Gainesville, Ala., as the partner of the Hon. Turner Reavis. In 1844 he was elected solicitor for the seventh circuit, and served in the war with Mexico as a lieutenant. In 1849, with a party of his neighbors he went to California on horseback, but returned in 1851, and was elected judge of the seventh circuit court in 1855. He remained on the bench till January, 1858, when he resigned, removed to Dallas county, Ala., and resumed the practice of law as a member of the firm of Pettus, Pegues & Dawson. On the outbreak of the civil war he entered the Confederate service, and with Gen. Garrott, raised the 20th Alabama infantry, of which he was made major and soon after lieutenant-colonel. He was engaged in the battles of Port Gibson and Baker's Creek. He was commissioned colonel of his regiment during the siege of Vicksburg, and was taken prisoner, but was soon exchanged. He was made brigadier-general Sept. 18, 1863, and commanded a brigade in General Stevenson's division, Army of the Tennessee. He served throughout the war, taking part in numerous engagements, and at the close of hostilities returned to his home and to the practice of law, which he has continued to this time. He was elected by the legislature of Alabama U. S. senator for the term commencing Mar. 4, 1897, and was re-elected in 1903; his term of service will expire Mar. 4, 1909. Gen. Pettus was married to Mary S. Chapman, June 27, 1844.

SAWYER, Edward, civil engineer, was born at Warner, N. H., June 24, 1828, son of Jacob and Laura (Bartlett) Sawyer, and a descendant of William Sawyer (or Sayer), who came from England and settled at Newbury, Mass., about 1640. His father removed to Henniker, N. H., about 1830, and thence to Manchester, N. H., in 1843. After his sixteenth year he worked in the cotton mills in Manchester, in alternation with several terms of study at the High School. In 1848, he began his work in civil engineering, on the construction of the Manchester & Lawrence railroad, under the late Samuel Nott. This and some other railroad work, on which he was promoted to the position of assistant engineer, continued for more than two years. After this, for about a year, he was head draughtsman at the Amoskeag Machine Shop, then mainly engaged in making locomotives and textile machinery. Resigning this position in 1851, he returned to railroad work, and was engaged on surveys for, and construction of, several lines in New England and the West. In 1854, he entered the office of Uriah A. Boyden, the eminent engineer and scientist, with whom he remained most of the time for eight years. In the latter part of this time he built up a business on his own account, mainly in hydraulic and mill engineering. He was sole expert for the Assabet Woolen Co., in important and successful litigation, and has assisted in many important litigations since that. In 1869, he formed a copartnership with J. Herbert Shedd, which continued for fifteen years, and was an important factor in the work of securing sewerage and water supplies for many towns and cities in New England. Mr. Sawyer carefully observed the conditions favorable to securing good water for the towns in the vicinity of Boston and elsewhere, and made investigations on ponds and streams as sources of supply. His conclusions, the correctness of which has been amply demonstrated, were that large supplies of ground water, equivalent to spring water of the best quality, could be obtained at moderate cost, by means of basins or galleries in the gravels and sands beside and beneath Charles river. The successful application of his plans has been a source of incalculable benefit to the towns along the line of this river. Among the notable mills or factories constructed on his designs are the mills of the Chicopee Co., and some for the Arlington Mills,

Edward Sawyer

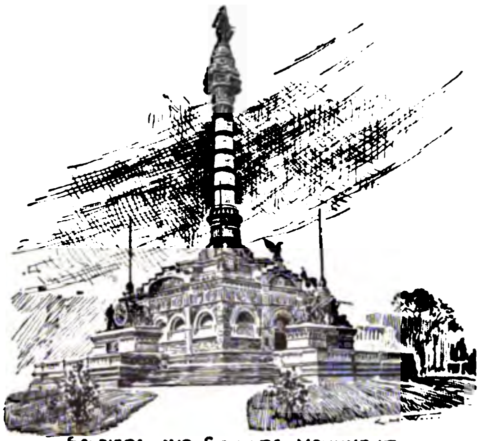
and the Boston Rubber Shoe Co. In 1872, he originated an important departure in construction of factories, demonstrating in Chicopee Mill No. 1, that a mill about 100 feet wide can be lighted from the sides in a more effective fashion than usual, even in the old-time narrow mills, and thus allow greater efficiency, convenience, and economy. He was frequently called on to advise on questions of difficult or doubtful construction, and on strength of materials, and stability of foundations. He was a voluminous writer of professional reports, and wrote some papers on matters of general engineering interest. For over thirty years he was interested in improved spinning machinery, and was an officer in the Sawyer Spindle Co., since its organization in 1872. He was a member of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers; The Boston Society of Arts, and of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He was married in February, 1864, to Frances E., daughter of Horace Everett, of Charlestown, Mass., and has one daughter, Frances E., wife of Herbert G. Pratt, of Newton.

QUIGLEY, Isaac Moore, jurist, was born at Paducah, Ky., Mar. 5, 1856, son of Quintus Quincy and Mary E. (Husbands) Quigley, of Irish descent. He was educated at Racine College, Racine, Wis., studied law, and, after being admitted to the bar, entered into partnership with his father. Their practice was general and important, embracing all the branches of law. He served two terms in the general assembly. He was appointed to the bench of the court of appeals in 1894 to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Bennett, and was acting chief justice during the term. He returned to private practice and is known as one of the strongest and most successful attorneys in his native state.

SCOFIELD, Levi Tucker, architect, sculptor, and engineer, was born in Cleveland, O., Nov. 9, 1842, son of William and Mary (Coon) Scofield. The name was originally spelled Schofield, but in 1852, his father and uncles decided to drop the h, though the letter is still used occasionally, especially in legal documents. He was educated in the public schools of Cleveland, and began the study of engineering and architecture, which he continued in Cincinnati. In the civil war he enlisted in the 1st regiment of Ohio light artillery, and when his term expired he was commissioned second lieutenant in the 103rd Ohio infantry, from which rank he was promoted first lieutenant in February, 1863, and captain in November, 1864. His engineering abilities were frequently brought into service, and from June, 1863, to June, 1865, he served entirely as an engineer officer. In 1862 his service was with his regiment in Kentucky. In 1863 he was assigned to staff duty, and accompanied Burnside to East Tennessee, where he served at the siege of Knoxville, and at the repulse of Longstreet. In 1864 he was with Sherman on the Atlanta campaign, and with Gen. Schofield in the Franklin and Nashville campaign. He served in North Carolina in 1865, being present at the capture of Raleigh, and the surrender of Gen. Johnston. After the war, he made his permanent home in Ohio (Cleveland), where, since 1867, he has engaged in the erection of many public buildings, such as the Cleveland Central High School (1878); the Athens and Columbus Asylums for the Insane (1869); the Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Xenia, O. (1871); the Raleigh (N. C.) Penitentiary (1870); the Cleveland House of Correction (1867); the Mansfield Reformatory (1884), and the Schofield Building (1901). The Schofield Building in Cleveland, of which he is both architect and owner, is 210 feet to the top of the tower; contains 429 offices in thirteen stories, and has banks, stores, a machinery hall, and a coal depot, in its first story and basement. One of his most celebrated works is the Cuyahoga County Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, standing in the public square of Cleveland, of which he was both architect and sculptor (1894). The esplanade is 100 feet square; the tablet room is 40 feet square; and the total height at the top of the crowning figure of liberty is 125 feet. The building is of black Quincy granite; the shaft is of the same material, polished; and the esplanade is of red Medina stone. There are over 100 tons of cast bronze in the statuary, doors, grills, etc.; and the names of 10,000 soldiers are engraved upon the tablets. To the work of designing and building the monument, Mr. Scofield devoted seven and one-half years without compensation; and when the co-operation of the county commissioners was refused he sacrificed his private fortune in order to defray expenses. The total cost was $314,500, of which $257,000 was paid by the county, and $57,500 by Mr. Scofield. Before the monument could be erected more than two years of litigation had to be traversed. Instigated by the street railroads and the opposition of the public press, who were antagonistic to its location in the public square, individuals enjoined the commission in the courts, and the fight was carried first to the supreme court of the state, and then to the United States court, in both of which the decisions of the lower courts were reversed. He is a member of the military orders of the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic, and is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects. He was married at Kingsville, O., June 26, 1867,

Levi T. Scofield

to Elizabeth C., daughter of Marshall and Sarah Wright, and has four sons and a daughter. He is a man of vigorous mental processes, grasping the most abstruse problems and reducing them to a basis of simplicity. Many of the most remarkable difficulties have been surmounted by his resolute self-reliance and indefatigable energy.


SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MONUMENT
CLEVELAND, OHIO

BURNAM, Anthony Rollins, jurist, was born in Richmond, Ky., Oct. 10, 1846, son of Curtis Field and Sarah H. (Rollins) Burnam. His father was a distinguished member of the Madison county bar. His early education was derived from private lessons, supplemented later by a course of study in Asbury University, Indiana. He studied law and after being admitted to the bar in 1869 he began to practice in his native city. He was a partner of his father for twenty-five years. He was at one time mayor of Richmond, Ky. He was a Republican, and was appointed by Pres. Harrison collector of internal revenue for the eighth district. In November, 1896, he was elected a member of the Kentucky court of appeals, defeating Judge William S. Pryor, a most prominent and popular lawyer, and he is now chief justice of the court of appeals. He was delegate-at-large to the national Republican convention of 1896. He is a man interested in everything pertaining to the improvement and development of his state. He was president of the Madison National Bank of Richmond and trustee of Madison Female Academy. He was married in November, 1874, to Margaret Summers of Quincy, Ill., and has eight children, five sons and three daughters.

SHARP, Daniel, clergyman, was born in Huddersfield, England, Dec. 25, 1783. He was sent to this country in 1805 as agent of a large firm in Yorkshire, but soon after reaching New York city abandoned business to study for the ministry. He was ordained May 17, 1809, as pastor of the Baptist church in Newark, N. J. From April, 1812, until his death he was pastor of the Charles Street Church, Boston, Mass., while for a number of years he was editor of the "American Baptist Magazine." He was president of the acting board of the Baptist general convention in 1846, was president of the American Baptist Missionary Union, was president of the board of trustees of Newton Theological Seminary for eighteen years, was a founder of the Northern Baptist Educational Society and an overseer of Harvard. He was the author of "The Recognition of Friends in Heaven," and of numerous discourses and sermons. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him in 1811 and that of D.D. in 1828 by Brown University, while Harvard gave him the degree of D.D. in 1843. He died in Baltimore, Md., Apr. 23, 1853.

MAREAN, Willis Adams, architect, was born at Woodhull, Steuben co., N. Y., May 24, 1853, son of Ransom and Clarissa Jane (Adams) Marean, and a descendant of Dorman Marean, who is believed to have been born in Normandy, France, of Huguenot stock. Dorman's son William married Elizabeth Clark; their son Thomas married Margaret Hammond; their son Thomas married Esther Patterson; and their son Lewis, the grandfather of Willis A. Marean, married Patience, daughter of Edmund Kittle, a soldier of the revolution. He was educated in the Middlebury Academy, Wyoming, N. Y., and the State Normal School at Geneseo, N. Y. In early life he learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner, and during 1873–74, was engaged in contracting and building at Geneseo, N. Y., after which he studied architecture under A. Colon, in New York city. In 1877, he entered the office of Josiah Putnam, an architect, of Rochester, N. Y., and in the spring of 1880, went to Denver, Col., where he served under F. E. Edbrooke, architect. In January, 1881, he formed a partnership with Mr. Edbrooke, continuing thus until 1895, when he became associated with A. J. Norton, architect, a partnership which still exists in 1904. Mr. Marean has designed many important buildings throughout the Rocky mountain district, and is recognized as the leading architect in that section. The more noteworthy structures are, the First Baptist Church of Denver (1882); the Brown Palace Hotel (1888); the Ernest & Cranmer building (1890); the Continental building (1890); the Cooper building (1891); the Sisters of Loretto Academy (1890); the Masonic Temple (1891); the Oxford Hotel (1891); the Central Presbyterian Church (1892); the West Denver High School (1892); the Central Christian Church (1901), and the Cheesman and Dodge buildings in 1902–3. He was married at Denver, Col., Dec. 19, 1891, to Charlotte T. Hemeranger, daughter of Charles Hemeranger, of Prairie Du Chien, Wis.

W. A. Marean

CONE, Spencer Houghton, clergyman, was born at Princeton, N. J., Apr. 30, 1785. At twelve years of age he entered Princeton, but his father's illness obliged him to relinquish his studies two years later. After serving as teacher of Latin in Princeton Academy and as master of a school at Burlington, he associated himself with Dr. Abercrombie, principal of an academy in Philadelphia. He studied law for a short time and then turned to the stage, appearing as Achmet in the tragedy of "Mahomet" in 1805 and acting with success in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria. This profession was never congenial to him and he left it in 1812 to become treasurer and bookkeeper of the Baltimore "American." Shortly afterward he and his brother-in-law purchased and published the Baltimore "Whig." In 1814 he obtained a clerkship in the treasury department at Washington, removed there and soon began preaching with remarkable success in the little Baptist church at the navy yard. He procured a license and in 1815–16 was chaplain of the house of representatives. After laboring for seven years in a church at Alexandria, Va., he was pastor of the Oliver Street Baptist Church, New York city, for eighteen years and of the First Baptist Church during the remainder of his life. He was president of the American Baptist Missionary Union 1832–41, of the American and Foreign Bible Union 1837–50, of the American Bible Union from its foundation until his death. The last named was organized in New York, June 10, 1850, "to procure and circulate the most faithful versions of the sacred Scriptures in all languages throughout the world," and was the result of a dispute over the Bengalee and Burmese translations made by Baptist missionaries. Scholars of nine different denominations were engaged in the revision at a cost of $170,823.86 and covering a period of over fourteen years. In 1832 the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Princeton University. He was married in 1813 to Sally Wallace of Philadelphia, and died in New York city Aug. 28, 1855.

JOHNSON, William Bullien, clergyman, was born on St. John's Island, S. C., June 13, 1782. He was ordained pastor of the Baptist church at Eutah, officiated at Columbia, S. C., and Savannah Ga., and in 1822 was principal of a female academy in Greenville. In 1823 he was vice-president and in 1825 was elected president of the State Baptist Association, and held the latter position for many years. He taught at Edgeville and at Anderson, but finally returned to Greenville, S. C., where he was pastor until his death. He was a member of the Baptist Revision Society, was for three years president of the General Baptist Convention of the United States and in 1841–44 was president of the American Baptist Missionary Union. Brown University conferred on him the degree of D.D. in 1833. He was the author of "Infant Baptism Argued from Analogy," "The Church's Argument for Christianity," "Examination of Snodgrass on Apostolic Succession," "Examination of Confirmation Examined" and a "Memoir of Rev. Nathan P. Knapp," and was editor of "Knapp's Select Sermons." He died at Greenville, S. C., Jan. 10, 1862.

PENDLETON, John S., diplomatist, was a native of Virginia, and in 1841 was appointed charge d'affaires to Chili, being succeeded in 1844, by Hon. William Crump. In 1845, he was elected a representative from Virginia to congress, and being re-elected for another term served until 1849. Two years later Pres. Fillmore appointed him minister resident to the Argentine Confederation, and at the same time he was also accredited to Paraguay, and other South American republics. In 1854, he was succeeded by Hon. Joseph Graham. He died in Culpepper county, Va., Nov. 19, 1868.

GRATIOT, Charles, soldier, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 29, 1786, son of Charles and Victoire (Chouteau) Gratiot. His father, a native of Switzerland, belonged to a French Huguenot family that settled in Charleston, S. C. He went to St. Louis, Mo., when the post was only thirteen years old, and married the sister of Pierre Chouteau, the founder of the city. The son was a cadet at the West Point Military Academy, where he was graduated in 1806. He served in the war of 1812 as chief engineer in Gen. Harrison's army, and in 1814 was brevetted colonel. He took part in the defense of Fort Meigs, in 1813, and in the attack on Fort Mackinac in 1814. In 1828 he became chief engineer of the United States army at Washington, and held the office ten years, when he was dismissed for alleged failure to pay to the treasury certain balances of money placed in his hands. He was brevetted brigadier-general May 24, 1828. After holding a clerkship in the land office in Washington, D. C. (1840–55), he returned to St. Louis. He was married in 1819 to Ann Bellin, at Philadelphia, and had two daughters. A street in St. Louis and a village in Michigan were named in his honor. He died in St. Louis, Mo., May 18, 1855.

JEFFREY, Joseph Andrew, banker and manufacturer, was born at Clarksville, Clinton co., O., Jan. 17, 1836, son of James and Angeline (Robinson) Jeffrey. He was cashier of the banking-house of Rickly & Bro., Columbus, O., 1858–66, partner in the firm of Rickly, Howell & Co., wholesale and retail carpets and house furnishings, Cincinnati, O., 1866–69, and cashier and one-third owner of the Commercial Bank, Columbus, O., 1869–83. He founded the business of the Jeffrey Manufacturing Co. at Columbus in 1878, and has been its president and general manager from that time to the present (1904). He was a partner in the banking-house of Sessions & Co., Columbus, and director of the Cleveland, Sandusky & Cincinnati R. R. Co., Columbus & Eastern R. R. Co., and other Ohio corporations. He has invented a number of devices connected with the Jeffrey under-cutting coal mining machines, drills and special chains, manufactured by the Jeffrey Manufacturing Co. Mainly through his efforts the business of this company has been built up, employing in 1878–79, from six to twelve men, gradually increasing until at the present time (1904) it employs from 1,400 to 1,500 men, with an annual product of $3,000,000. Mr. Jeffrey has always declined political honors. He has been director of the Columbus Board of Trade, Protestant Hospital, Woman's Hospital, and Neighborhood Guild House. He is a member of the Columbus Club, Engineers' and Country Clubs of Columbus, Middle Bass Club, North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers, the National Metal Trades Association and the National Civic Federation. Mr. Jeffrey is a man of rare business ability, public spirit, and generous and kindly disposition. As a banker he achieved considerable success and was active in that business until past middle life, when he founded the Jeffrey Manufacturing Co. The enterprise of his company marks an epoch in the mining industry, it being the first to develop a successful machine for mining coal by electricity. Mr. Jeffrey was married, Oct. 2, 1866, to Celia C., daughter of Joseph Harris, of Columbus, O., and has seven children: Harry, Minnie, Florence, Robert Hutchins, Agnes, Joseph Walter, and Malcolm Douglas.

DAVIS, Ezekiel Forman Chambers, mechanical engineer, was born at Chestertown, Md., Aug. 13, 1847, son of George Lynn Lackland and Laura (Chambers) Davis, grandson of Ignatius Davis and great-grandson of Meredith Davis, Jr., whose father emigrated from Wales about 1720 and settled in Maryland. He was also a descendant of Col. Ninian Beall, a native of Scotland, who was the proprietor of the "Rock of Dunbarton," a tract of land upon which Georgetown, D. C., was founded. He was one of the early settlers of Maryland and became a noted man in the early history of that state. E. F. C. Davis was graduated at Washington College, Maryland. Many of his relatives and ancestors had followed the legal profession, but having developed a strong taste and inclination for mechanics he became an apprentice in the shops of the Philadelphia hydraulic works of Brinton & Henderson. During the following twelve years he was successively with the New Castle (Del.) Machine Works, the Atlantic Dock Works of Brooklyn, N. Y.; the Atkins Bros., Rolling Mill and the Colliery Iron Works, both of Pottsville, Pa. In 1878 he was appointed principal draughtsman for the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. and in 1879 was made superintendent of the shops. His success in meeting and adjusting strikes of great magnitude and in securing an acceptable and popular transfer from a wasteful day-rate method to a successful and permanent piece-rate plan gave him a standing in this class of professional work. To him fell the task of organizing the shops, in order to put them in a condition for building and repairing mining machinery; and the work was carried out in a way that showed he had few equals as a designer of machinery or an organizer of working operations. In 1890 he entered the company of the Richmond Locomotive and Machinery Works, where the Richmond compound locomotive was designed and built under his supervision, and in 1895 he became connected with the C. W. Hunt Co. of New York city. He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, its vice-president in 1891–92 and its president in 1894–95. He made frequent contributions to the transactions of the society, and in June, 1895, he presided over its Detroit convention. Mr. Davis was married at Pottsville, Pa., Sept. 11, 1873, to Joanna, daughter of Col. John P. Hobart, and was survived by four children. He died in New York city, Aug. 6, 1895.

STOVALL, Wallace Fisher, editor, was born in Elizabethtown, Ky., Jan. 4, 1869, son of Jasper and Eliza (Duncan) Stovall. His parents dying when he was five years old, he was left to his own resources, and his early life was devoted to agricultural pursuits. He was educated in the public schools of Elizabethtown, and in 1886, he went to Florida, settling in Ocala, where his career as a journalist began. In 1890, he established the "Polk County News," at Bartow, Fla., and in 1893, he organized the Tribune Publishing Co. of Tampa, Fla., and established the Tampa "Morning and Weekly Tribune," becoming its editor and manager. It is the only morning paper in south Florida, and met with a phenomenal success from the start. He is recognized as an able and forceful editorial writer. On Oct. 10, 1889, he was married to Mary, daughter of Samuel Oliver Howse, of Florida, and has two children.

STROBEL, Edward Henry, jurist and diplomatist, was born at Charleston, S. C., Dec. 7, 1855, son of Maynard Davis and Caroline Lydia (Bullock) Strobel. After graduating at Harvard College in 1877, he studied law at the Harvard Law School, and in 1883 was admitted to the bar. He practiced his profession in New York till 1885, when he became secretary to the United States legation in Madrid, remaining in this position till March, 1890. In 1888–89, he was on special business in Morocco on behalf of the United States government, and after resigning from the Madrid legation, remained in Europe until autumn, 1892. He was third assistant secretary of state, United States, from April, 1893, to April, 1894, was then appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Ecuador, and in December, 1894, was transferred to Chili. He resigned the post of minister to Chili, in 1897, and in August of the same year became arbitrator in the Frêraut claim between France and Chili. In 1897–98 he visited Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic, and in 1898 was appointed Bemis professor of international law at Harvard, which position he has since held. In 1899 Prof. Strobel acted as counsel for Chili before the United States and Chilian claims commission at Washington. Besides various official papers and reports, he published a book on "The Spanish Revolution" (1898). In 1898 he was created officer of the Legion of Honor of France. He is unmarried.

WIGHT, Moses, artist, was born in Boston, Mass., April 2, 1827. He took up portrait painting at the age of eighteen, and in 1851 he visited all the principal galleries in Europe. He spent three years in study in Paris, under Hébert and Bonnât. During his sojourn on the continent he painted Alexander Von Humboldt from life; the picture was highly praised and exhibited at the Grand Hall of the Art Union in Berlin. After returning to Boston, he painted a series of remarkably good and elaborately finished likenesses, among them being portraits of Edward Everett, Josiah Quincy, Charles Sumner, James Savage, Louis Agassiz, and others. In 1860 he again visited Europe, chiefly to study the French school, and on returning to his native city he executed two ideal works—the "Sleeping Beauty" and "Eve at the Fountain." He again visited Paris in 1865, and finally settled there for most of the rest of his life. His other composition pictures include: "The Confidants"; "Lisette"; "The Sixteenth Century"; "The Old Cuirassier"; "Pet's First Cake"; "John Alden and Priscilla"; "Vieux Document"; "At Her Ease," and "Tête-à-Tête." He died in Paris, France, in 1895.

CAMPBELL, John, chief justice of Colorado, was born in Monroe county, Ind., Sept. 13, 1853, son of James M. and Nancy (Davis) Campbell. When Judge Campbell was three years of age his parents removed to Osceola, Ia., where he attended the public schools. He was graduated A.B. at the Iowa State University in 1877 and LL.B. in 1879, winning the highest honors in both departments and being chosen valedictorian of both classes. He began to practice at Colorado Springs in partnership with Hon. J. C. Helm, afterward a supreme court judge. He was city attorney of Colorado Springs for three terms, was county attorney of El Paso county for one year and was elected to the lower house of the Colorado legislature in 1884. In 1887 he was elected to the state senate from which he resigned in 1888, having been elected a district judge for a term of six years. In 1894 he was elected a supreme court judge for a nine year term, beginning Jan. 1, 1895, and since 18— has been chief justice of the state. He is a trustee of Colorado College, dean of the law department in the Colorado State University and since 1901 president of the Miss Wolcott School Association of Denver. He was married on June 28, 1881, to Harriet J., daughter of Prof. L. F. Parker of Iowa City, Ia.

ANDERSON, Thomas H., lawyer and diplomat, was born at Sewellsville, Belmont co., O., June 6, 1848, son of John and Amelia (Dallas) Anderson. He was educated at Mt. Union College and while studying law became principal of the Cambridge High School in 1869. Two years later he was admitted to the bar at Mt. Vernon, O., and immediately formed a copartnership with his former preceptor, Hon. J. D. Taylor. After his partner became a member of congress in 1883 he practiced alone until 1885, when a partnership was made with John L. Locke. On Sept. 3, 1889, Pres. Harrison appointed him minister resident and consul general at Bolivia. While he held this office the rank of Bolivian mission was raised, and on July 30, 1890, he was made envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. In November, 1892, he resigned and located in Washington, D. C., where he resumed the practice of law in the firm of Anderson, Doan & O'Neall. He was married in 1879, to Laura B., daughter of Daniel Augustine of Addison, Pa.

FLETCHER, Thomas, lawyer, was born in Randolph county, Ark., Apr. 8, 1819, son of Henry Lewis and Mary (Lindsay) Fletcher. In 1825, the family removed to Saline county, where he obtained his early education, subsequently teaching during the winter months and working on his father's farm in summer. He led the quiet life of a farmer until 1858, when he was elected sheriff of Pulaski county, his faithful services bringing him re-election at the expiration of his term. In 1862 and 1864, he was a member of the legislature, and in 1866, he was again elected sheriff, which office he held until July, 1868, when the Reconstruction Act terminated the incumbency of all state and county officers. He then practiced law under the firm name of Farr & Fletcher, 1868–84. In 1876 and in 1878, he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor. In October, 1885, Pres. Cleveland, without solicitation, appointed him U. S. marshal for the eastern district of Arkansas; he served satisfactorily in this capacity for four years. His ability and persistency secured, in 1885, the adoption of an amendment to the state Constitution, forbidding the payment of the fraudulent Holford and railroad and levee bonds, issued by the "carpet bag" state government, amounting to millions of dollars. In his later years, he allied himself with the Populist party, and was chairman of the state central committee in three campaigns, being a Populist leader in Arkansas until his death. He was a member of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, a Mason, and a Patron of Husbandry. He was married in Saline county, Ark., Sept. 4, 1841, to Lucinda, daughter of Steven Beavers, and had nine children. He died at his home in Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 21, 1900.

Thos Fletcher

HYDE, Edwin Francis, lawyer, was born in New York city, June 23, 1842, son of Edwin and Elizabeth Alvina (Mead) Hyde, and a descendant of William Hyde, who was one of the thirty-five original proprietors of Norwich, Conn. His great-grandfather, Capt. James Hyde, served in the 4th Connecticut regiment in the war of the revolution. Edwin was educated in the schools of New York and Middletown, Conn., and the law school of Columbia College, where he was graduated in 1863. He first entered the office of the Hon. Enoch L. Fancher, where he read and practiced law for five years. Subsequently he joined his younger brother, Clarence Melville Hyde, and they soon acquired a large practice, their specialties being corporation law and stock cases, wills and estates. He has been a vice-president of the Central Trust Co. since 1886 and president of the Philharmonic Society of New York, 1888–1901. The latter was organized in 1842 by Uriah C. Hill, a violinist and a native of New York, "for the purpose of forming a society of professional musicians residing in the city having for its object the advancement of instrumental music of a higher order than anything that had ever been given in the city." It is composed of professional orchestra players and a non-professional president. Its first concert was given Dec. 7, 1842. Its conductors were: U. C. Hill, 1842; H. C. Timm, 1843; W. Alpers, 1844; G. Loder, 1845; L. Wiegers, 1846; D. G. Etienne, 1847; A. Boucher, 1848; Theodore Eisfeld, 1849–65; Carl Bergmann, 1865–76; Leopold Damrosch, 1876–77; Theodore Thomas, 1877–78; Adolphe Neuendorf, 1878–79; Mr. Thomas, 1879–91; Anton Seidl, 1891–98; Emil Paur, 1898–1902, and Walter Damrosch, 1902–3. He is also a fellow of the Philharmonic Society of London, a trustee of the Presbyterian board of church erection, member of the New York Sabbath committee, a manager of the American Bible Society, trustee and the treasurer of the Princeton Theological Seminary, director of the Musical Art Society, a patron of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Geographical Society, the Scientific Alliance and the Manuscript Club. He is also a member of the Union League, University, Manhattan, Century, Down-town, Metropolitan, Presbyterian and Riding clubs, the New England Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the Revolution and the Bar Association. He was married in 1868, to Marie E., daughter of Albert N. Brown, a merchant of New York city.

E. Francis Hyde

NELSON, Richard Marshall, banker, was born in Wayne county, N. C., Nov. 6, 1842, son of Rev. Charles J. and Sallie (Hearne) Nelson. His early education was obtained in the Goldsboro Academy and Wake Forest College, North Carolina. He was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy, West Point, but withdrew in 1861 to enter the Confederate army. He was captain of ordnance and became lieutenant-colonel and chief of ordnance on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Whiting, being promoted to brigadier-general of Alabama militia, 1888–98. At the close of the war he took up the study of law in Selma, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He practiced his profession in partnership with Gov. Joseph F. Johnston, which lasted until 1878, when he was elected president of the Selma Savings Bank, the oldest incorporated bank in central Alabama. Its name was changed two years later to the Commercial Bank of Selma. He was president of the Alabama National Bank, Birmingham, Ala., 1895–96, and since 1902, has been president of the First National Bank of Sanford, N. C. He has been identified with other leading financial and business institutions in the South. He has been an active member of the American Bankers' Association, serving on its executive council from 1879–90, as its vice-president in 1890, and he succeeded Morton McMichael of the First National Bank of Philadelphia, as its president in 1891. He was one of the Alabama commissioners for the centennial exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, and he was a deputy from the diocese of Alabama to the Protestant Episcopal general conventions in 1871–95 inclusive. Mr. Nelson was married in 1868, to Ella Hines, who died in 1870, and he was again married in 1873, to Mary A. McFaddin. He has four sons and three daughters.

ALVORD, William, merchant, was born in Albany, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1833, son of William and Mary Elizabeth Alvord. He was educated at the Albany Academy, and in 1850 he moved to New York and engaged in the hardware business. In 1853 he went to California and established his business at Marysville, subsequently removing to San Francisco, where he began a wholesale hardware importing business. He built up an extensive trade, and close application injured his health so that he was finally obliged to sell out to his partner, Mr. Richard Patrick. He went to Europe for his health, and on his return in 1871 was nominated for mayor of the city by the Republicans and elected by a handsome majority. He afterward came east and purchased machinery for the Pacific rolling mills, of which he was one of the projectors and subsequently became president. He was also connected with the Risdom iron and locomotive works. When the Bank of California became involved he helped to re-establish it and since 1878 has been its president. The bank is one of the chief centers of exchange betwen European money markets and those of China and Japan. He is a member of a large number of benevolent, religious and literary associations and has done much to foster intellectual and moral culture. He was president of the American Forestry Association, 1890–91, was mayor, park commissioner and police commissioner of San Francisco, president of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, 1897, and of the California Academy of Sciences.

DENT, George, congressman, was born in Maryland about 1760. He was a lawyer by profession and acquired a large practice. He represented his state in the national congress 1793–1801, and during the illness of Speaker Dayton he was elected temporary speaker of the house. In 1801 Pres. Jefferson appointed him U. S. marshal for the Potomac district.

CARPENTER, Alonzo Philetus, jurist, was born at West Waterford, Vt., Jan. 28, 1829, son of Isaiah and Caroline (Bugbee) Carpenter, and a descendant of William Carpenter, of Wherwell, England, who came from Southampton, England, in 1638 and settled in Weymouth, Mass. His son William married Miriam Searles, and their son Noah married Sarah Johnson, their son Isaiah married Alathea Titus, and their son Jonah married Zerniah Whitmore and was Judge Carpenter's grandfather. He obtained his education in the St. Johnsbury Academy in Vermont, where he was graduated in 1844, and at Williams College, where he was graduated in the class of 1849. He studied law at Bath, N. H., and began practice there in 1853, forming a partnership with the Hon. Ira Goodall, his father-in-law. Building up an extensive practice throughout his state, he gained considerable note in that locality, and was elected Grafton county solicitor in 1863. He held this office for ten years. In 1881 he was appointed justice of the supreme court of New Hampshire, and was chosen chief justice in 1896. Judge Carpenter was noted for his thorough knowledge of the law, for his broad scholarship, and for his varied literary attainments. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Williams College in 1887 and Dartmouth College in 1896. He was married, Nov. 2, 1853, to Julia Rosanna, daughter of Ira Goodall, of Bath, and had six children, Lilian, Philip, Francis Henry, Arthur Hutchins, Edith and Helen. He died at Concord, N. H., May 9, 1898.

CARPENTER, Philip, lawyer, was born at Bath, Grafton co., N. H., Mar. 9, 1856, son of Judge Alonzo Philetus and Julia R. (Goodall) Carpenter. His maternal grandfather, Ira Goodall, was for many years the leading lawyer in northern New Hampshire, and his uncle, Jonathan Ross, was a justice of the supreme court of Vermont for twenty years and for five years chief justice. Mr. Carpenter was prepared for college at the St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Academy, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1877. He studied law at Bath, N. H., and after being admitted to the bar in 1880, practiced in partnership with his father until the latter was appointed justice in 1881. Removing to Lancaster, N. H., he became a member of the firm of Drew, Jordan & Carpenter, and in 1885 he went to New York city, where he has since been successfully engaged in practice. Before leaving New Hampshire he served as judge-advocate general on the staff of Gov. Moody Currier, and attained some prominence as an active member of the Republican party. In New York city he has acquired an extensive practice in corporation law. He is a member of the city and state bar associations and of the Union League, Colonial, Republican, National Arts and Hardware clubs, and the New England Society of New York city. He was married at West Winsted, Conn., in September, 1880, to Fanny Hallock Rouse, a descendant in the ninth generation from John and Priscilla Alden, and a cousin once removed of William Cullen Bryant.

WOOD, Waters Dewees, manufacturer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 17, 1826, son of Alan and Ann Hunter (Dewees) Wood; grandson of James and Tacey (Thomas) Wood; great-grandson of John and Catherine (Davis) Wood, and great-great-grandson of James Wood, a native of England. His father (1800–81), was one of the first to manufacture sheet-iron in America. He was educated in the Quaker schools of Philadelphia, and in 1846, he became associated with his father in the Delaware Iron works at Wilmington, where he remained until 1851. He was the inventor of the process of making what is called "Russian" sheet-iron, and in 1851, he associated with him Richard B. Gilpin, and founded the McKeesport Iron works to manufacture the sheet-iron by his patented process. The latter retired in 1855, but the company was continued under the name of Wood, Moorhead & Co. In January, 1859, Mr. Wood leased the works to M. K. Moorhead and George F. McCleane, who had been his partners, and resumed the management of his father's mill at Wilming-

W. Dewees Wood

ton, Del. Upon the expiration of the lease in 1861, he took up his own business with Alan W. Lukens, a cousin, under the name of Wood & Lukens. In 1871, Mr. Lukens retired, and the firm of W. D. Wood & Co., was formed, the partners being his three sons, Alan W., Richard G., and Thomas D., and in 1858, the W. Dewees Wood Co. was incorporated, with Mr. Wood, president; Richard G. Wood, vice-president and general manager; Alan W. Wood, secretary and treasurer, and Thomas D. Wood, superintendent. The annual capacity of this company is now about 5,000 tons of patent planished sheet-iron, which has a world-wide reputation, and which has almost entirely displaced the Russia iron in America. Other products of these works amount to 25,000 tons additional per annum; 1,200 men are employed. Mr. Wood also owned the Wellsville, O., Plate and Sheet Iron Co., of which his son-in-law, Persifor F. Smith, is president, and he built the McKeesport Illuminating Gas works, which he sold to the United Gas Improvement Co., in 1897. He was married in 1847, to Rosalind Howell, daughter of Richard B. Gilpin, of Wilmington, Del., who died in 1883; and he was again married in 1889, to Gertrude, daughter of Newton St. John, of New York city. He died in Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 2, 1899, survived by his wife, four sons and four daughters.

WEIDEMEYER, John William, author, was born in Fredericksburg, Va., Apr. 26, 1819. His father was a soldier in the life guards of Jerome Bonaparte, king of Westphalia. He was educated in New York city, completing his studies at the Columbia College grammar school. After teaching school in Ohio, he entered upon a business career in New York and made a large collection of butterflies and discovered several important species, among which was the Limenitis Weidemeyerii of the Adirondack mountains, and his collection was sold to the museum in Ratisbon, Germany. He contributed a number of miscellaneous articles to the "Christian Inquirer" and the "Atlantic Monthly." In 1841 he wrote a play entitled "The Vagabonds," which was produced in New York city and in Philadelphia. He is also the author of "Real and Ideal" (1865), "Themes and Translations" (1867), "American Fish, and How to Catch Them" (1885) and "From Alpha to Omega" (1889).

SELYNS, Henricus, clergyman, was born in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1636. He was educated for the ministry, and in 1660 was sent to America by the classis of Amsterdam to become pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church of Breukelen (Brooklyn), being installed Sept. 7th of that year. To supplement his salary, he was also permitted to officiate on Sunday afternoons at Peter Stuyvesant's farm, Bouwerie (now Bowery), New York, where he taught negroes and the poor whites. He returned to Holland in 1664, but in 1682 accepted a call from the First Reformed Dutch Church of New York city, of which he was pastor until his death. He was on intimate terms with the most eminent men of his day, and was the chief of the early ministers to enlarge the usefulness of his church and to secure for it an independent and permanent foundation under the English government. He was instrumental in obtaining the first church charter that was issued in the colony, in May, 1696. He collected all the records of the New York Reformed Dutch church to the date of his own ministry in a volume that is still extant in the records of the Reformed Dutch church of New York city. His only publications are "Poems," translated into English by Henry C. Murphy and printed in his "Anthology of the New Netherlands" in the collections of New York Historical Society, and a Latin poem (1687) prefixed to some editions of Cotton Mather's "Magnalia." He died in New York in 1701.

James E. Freeman

FREEMAN, James Edward, clergyman, was born in New York city July 24, 1866, son of Henry and Mary (Morgan) Freeman. He received his early education in the public schools. During 1880–82 he was employed in the law department of the Long Island Railroad Co. and during 1882–94 in the accounting department of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Co. In 1888 he represented the railroad men on the executive committee of the Harrison & Morton Business Men's Club and took a conspicuous part in organizing the transportation men for political work. His ability as a speaker attracted the attention of Bishop Potter and other eminent clergymen who urged him to study for the ministry, and he did so under Rev. E. Walpole Warren and Rev. Alexander B. Carver, D.D., meantime discharging the duties of his railroad position. He was ordained deacon May 20, 1894, and priest Apr. 19, 1895. He became assistant minister to St. John's Church, Yonkers, N. Y., in 1894 and was given charge of the mission of St. Andrews in South Yonkers. Under his care the latter rapidly grew into a self-sustaining parish, and in May, 1895, he was elected its rector. The chapel was replaced in 1895 by a fine granite church which was enlarged in 1900. Mr. Freeman's efforts in behalf of working men through the Hollywood Inn are especially worthy of note. Beginning in 1893 with an occasional gathering of men in an upper room, this movement, which has been kept purely secular, increased so rapidly that William F. Cochran, a wealthy manufacturer of Yonkers, built for it in 1896–97 the Hollywood Inn costing $150,000, to which he added in 1901 a similar building adjoining the first. The two buildings with their furnishings and endowment approximated $375,000. Mr. Freeman planned and prosecuted the work, giving it the closest supervision and with no precedent to guide him. It contains a library of 6,000 volumes, commodious reading rooms, an assembly hall, gymnasium and swimming pool, beside rooms for billiards, cards and other indoor games and for meetings, classes, literary exercises, lectures and for music, dancing and social entertainments. It is managed with courtesy and business precision, while an air of cordial welcome pervades the place. The membership numbers over 1,000 men from every walk of life. Bishop Potter once said: "Its founder has done more to furnish a sensible and efficient solution to many of our most perplexing questions than can be found elsewhere." Personally Mr. Freeman combines a strong personality, great administrative ability and eloquence, with very lovable qualities and sturdy manliness. He has published: "If not the Saloon—What?" (1902), and "Men and Mechanisms" (1903), beside contributions to the periodical press. He was married in New York city Apr. 16, 1890, to Ella, daughter of William Vigelius of that city, and has three children. His brother, the Rev. Henry R.

Freeman, is also a clergyman, being the rector of St. John's Church, Troy, N. Y.

PUTNAM, Mary Traill Spence (Lowell), author, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 3, 1810, daughter of Rev. Charles Lowell and the elder sister of James Russell Lowell. Her father was settled over a Unitarian church in Boston from 1806 until his death in 1861. Her mother, a sister of Com. Robert Traill Spence, was a highly gifted woman, whose poetic imagination was bequeathed to her children. From her the daughter also inherited an unusual aptitude for acquiring languages, being able to converse readily in French, Italian, German, Polish, Swedish and Hungarian. She was familiar with twenty modern dialects, beside the Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Persian and Arabic languages. Her controversy with Francis Bowen, editor of the "North American Review," respecting the war in Hungary first brought her name prominently before the public. Mr. Bowen attacked the Hungarian revolutionists, whom she upheld. His articles on this subject are said to have caused his rejection as professor of history at Harvard. Mrs. Putnam made the first translation from the Swedish into English of Frederika Bremer's novel "The Handmaid" (1844). The translation by Mary Howitt in 1842 was made from the German. Mrs. Putnam contributed to the "North American Review" articles on Polish and Hungarian literature (1848–50), and to the "Christian Examiner" on the history of Hungary (1850–51), and published anonymously "Records of an Obscure Man" (1861), "The Tragedy of Errors" (1862) and "The Tragedy of Success" (1862). These three volumes, of which the last two are dramatic poems, describe the condition of the southern states under slavery. She also wrote "Fifteen Days" (1866) and a "Memoir of Charles Lowell" (1885). She was married, in 1832, to Samuel R. Putnam of Boston, where she resided except for several years spent abroad. Her son, William Lowell Putnam (b. July 9, 1840; d. Oct. 21, 1861), was educated in France and at Harvard, where he studied mental science and law. He entered the 20th Massachusetts regiment in 1861 and was mortally wounded at the battle of Ball's Bluff, while leading his battalion to the rescue of a wounded soldier. At the hospital tent he refused the services of the surgeon, bidding him go to those who could be helped, since his own life could not be saved. His mother published a "Memoir of William Lowell Putnam" in 1862. She died in Boston, Mass., in June, 1898.

COX, Edward Travers, geologist, was born in Culpeper county, Va., Apr. 21, 1821. His father joined Robert Owen's Community, at New Harmony, Ind. He studied geology and chemistry under Dr. David Dale Owen. Subsequently he became an assistant to his distinguished instructor upon the geological surveys of Kentucky and Arkansas, in both field work and laboratory, until the death of Dr. Owen, in 1859. In 1864 he was sent to New Mexico to examine mining properties. During this trip he investigated the coals of that region, including those of the Spanish peak and the Raton mountain. He also examined the hot springs of the Ojo Caliente, the water of which he quantitatively analyzed on the spot. He also examined the mines of copper and the deposits of magnetic iron ore at the headwaters of the Gila river. A full report of this expedition was published by the United States government in 1865. At the request of A. H. Worthin, state geologist of Illinois, he made an examination of the coal measures of Gallatin county, Ill., in 1865, and established their order in the geological series of that state. Later he made a similar examination of the coal measures of southern Illinois, and a report of his results was published in the sixth volume of the "Reports of the Geological Survey of Illinois," 1875. In 1868 he was made state geologist of Indiana, remaining in that office until 1880. His reports of this work were published in eight annual reports of the geological survey of Indiana, 1869–1878. He was the first geologist to determine correctly the sequence in the geological series and the proper relation of the coal measures of Indiana, southern Illinois and western Kentucky. By virtue of his office as state geologist, he filled the chair of geology in the University of Indiana during these years. After his resignation as state geologist of Indiana he spent some years on the Pacific coast, in California and Mexico, in the examination, as an expert, of gold, silver, copper and antimony mines. He was a frequent contributor to scientific journals and was an active member and fellow of several learned societies. During the later years of his life he made his home in New York city.

WATTERSON, Alfred Valentine Démetrius, lawyer, was born in Blairsville, Pa., Oct. 4, 1855, son of John Sylvester and Sarah (McAfee) Watterson. His paternal great-grandfather, John, came to America from the Isle of Man, England, and settled near Abbotstown, York co., Pa., whence he enlisted in the Continental army. He was educated at Mount Saint Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., of which his brother, John A. Watterson, afterward bishop of Columbus, was president. After graduating in 1875, he entered upon the study of law in the office of Maj. A. M. Brown, of Pittsburg, Pa., and was admitted to the bar in 1878. He built up a large and lucrative practice, and in 1892 he formed a law partnership with Ambrose B. Reid. Mr. Watterson was one of the projectors of the Columbus Club, the foremost Catholic organization of Pittsburg, and has been its president for many years. In 1895 his alma mater gave him the degree of LL.D. He was president of the Apollo Club two years, and president of the board of directors of St. Francis Hospital. He was twice married, first to Mary Augusta Jeffords, of Bedford, Pa., who had one daughter, and second to Caroline Grace, daughter of John R. Gloninger, of Pittsburg, who bore him six children, Alfred (deceased), Florence, Hubert S., Hilary D., Raymond S. (deceased), and Bertrand G. Watterson.

A V D Watterson

HARROD, Benjamin Morgan, civil engineer, was born in New Orleans, La., Feb. 19, 1837, son of Charles and Mary (Morgan) Harrod. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1856 and began the practice of civil engineering in Louisiana. In 1858 he was assistant U. S. engineer of the United States engineer district extending from the Mississippi river to the Rio Grande. During 1859–61 he was engaged in private practice in New Orleans, and then entered the Confederate army, serving throughout the war as division engineer and as captain of engineer troops. He was engaged in private practice in New Orleans 1865–77, and in the latter year was appointed state engineer of Louisiana. In 1879 he resigned to become a member of the Mississippi river commission, in which capacity he is still serving. During 1888–92 he was city engineer of New Orleans, and was a member of the drainage commission which prepared plans for the drainage of the large alluvial tract of land on which the city of New Orleans is situated. The plans for this great work, which was estimated to cost seven million dollars, were approved by popular vote, and he was made chief engineer of the commission appointed to carry out the work in 1896. He was elected a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1877, served as its vice-president in 1895 and 1896 and president in 1897. He has contributed several papers to the transactions of this society. In 1883 he was married to Eugenia, daughter of Dr. Charles L. Uhlhorn, of New Orleans.

James Cunningham

CUNNINGHAM, James, manufacturer, was born in Kilkeel, Ireland, in December, 1815, son of Arthur and Ann (Austin) Cunningham. When sixteen years of age, with his mother, brothers and sister, he emigrated to Canada, and in 1834 he moved to Rochester, N. Y., and commenced work with Hanford & Whitbeck, in the carriage business. Four years later he formed a copartnership with J. W. Kerr and Blanchard Dean, under the firm name of Kerr, Cunningham & Co., conducting the carriage manufacturing business, Cunningham being the wood-worker, Kerr the trimmer and Dean the coach-smith. This firm dissolved four years later with an indebtedness over assets of $6.000, and Messrs. Kerr and Dean went through bankruptcy, leaving Mr. Cunningham with the establishment and the debt. He determined to continue the business and pay off as he was able the amount of the firm's indebtedness. Meanwhile he extended his works and increased his business without breaking down under the load he was carrying. The civil war came to his assistance in increasing business and the circulation of money, and from that time his establishment grew and prospered marvelously. On May 1, 1868, his son, Joseph T., was admitted to the company. The name was changed to James Cunningham & Son in January, 1877, and became James Cunningham, Son & Co. in 1881. In the following year it was incorporated as The James Cunningham, Son & Co. In this factory 550 men are employed, some of whom have worked for the company over fifty years. Mr. Cunningham was married in 1838, to Bridget, daughter of Edmund Jennings. They had eight children, of whom four are living: Anna M., Joseph Thomas, Margaret E., and Charles E. He died in Rochester, N. Y., May 15, 1886.

EDWARDS, Weldon Nathaniel, congressman, was born in Warren county, N. C., in 1788. He was educated at Warrenton Academy, read law with Judge Hall, was admitted to the bar in 1810 and settled at Warrenton, N. C. He succeeded Gov. Miller in the state house of commons, serving during 1814–15, and was a member of congress from North Carolina in 1816–27. In 1833 he was elected senator in the state legislature, and was reelected until 1844. He was again elected in 1850 and was chosen president of that body. In 1835 he was a delegate from Warren county to amend the constitution of the state, and in 1861 was president of the state convention that passed the ordinance of secession. He died in Warren county, N. C., Dec. 18, 1873.

FRELINGHUYSEN, Theodorus Jacobus, clergyman, was born at Lingen, Friesland, now a part of Hanover, about 1691, son of Rev. Johannes Henricus Frelinghuysen. He received a good classical education, and, after studying theology, was ordained to the ministry of the Reformed Dutch church in 1717. For some time he held a pastorate in his native place, and about the end of 1719, he was sent to establish a missionary of the Reformed Dutch church in the Dutch settlements on the Raritan river in New Jersey. He arrived in the New World in January, 1720, and settled near Somerville, N. J. His field of labor extended from New Brunswick to North Branch, and he became the founder of the several churches planted in the Raritan valley. He was a member of the first convention of his church held in New York, and as such largely assisted in the establishment of the independence of that church in this country. He led an indefatigable struggle against the indifferentism and empty formalism of his day, earning the reputation of a successful and fearless missionary, an eloquent preacher and vigorous writer, and being pronounced by eminent theologians "one of the greatest divines of the American church." The results of his faithfulness were found first in his own family, every one of his five sons becoming ministers, and both his daughters marrying clergymen. He was the author of numerous sermons in the Dutch language, a complete collection of which, translated and edited by Rev. William Demarest, was published in 1856, by the board of publication of the Reformed Dutch church. Frelinghuysen received the honorary degree of A.M., from Princeton in 1749. He was married to Eva, daughter of Albert Terhune, of Flatbush, L. I., and was the progenitor of all of that name in New Jersey. He died in Somerset county, N. J., about 1748.

GOOCH, Frank Austin, chemist, was born in Watertown, Mass., May 2, 1852, son of Joshua Goodale and Sarah G. (Coolidge) Gooch, and eighth in descent from John Gooch, who came from England in 1640. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1872, and became assistant in the chemical laboratory under Prof. Josiah P. Cooke. Later he was associated in the analytical work performed in Newport, R. I., under the direction of Prof. Raphael Pumpelly, by authority of the United States Geological Survey, and received the degree of Ph.D. from Harvard in 1877 for his original researches. In 1879 he was appointed special agent of the 10th census of the United States, and was entrusted with the expert analysis of coals and iron ores. His report on these subjects was published in one of the volumes of the reports of the 10th census. During 1881–84 he was chief chemist of the northern transcontinental survey, and during 1884–86 was assistant chemist to the United States Geological Survey at Washington. In 1886 he was appointed professor of chemistry at Yale University and undertook the reorganization of the department, which, owing to the rapid and successful growth of the Sheffield scientific school had for some time been suffered to languish. The Kent Chemical Laboratory, the construction of which was to have been commenced in 1887, was planned by him and completed under his supervision. From this laboratory have issued many papers of scientific value, of which more than a hundred were published collectively in 1901, as two volumes of the Yale bicentennial publications entitled "Research Papers from the Kent Chemical Laboratory of Yale University." Dr. Gooch ranks among the first teachers of chemistry in the United States. He is a member of the Natural Academy of Science and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and his contributions to chemical literature are numerous and are generally of a high order and of great value. They consist chiefly of descriptions of improved methods of analysis, and of new forms of apparatus, including the "Gooch filter" and crucible, which are very widely used. Dr. Gooch was married, Aug. 12, 1880, to Sarah Elisabeth, daughter of John Palmer Wyman of Arlington, Mass., and has one daughter, Meredyth.

WELLING, Richard Ward Greene, lawyer, was born in North Kingstown, R. I., Aug. 27, 1858, great-grandson of John Welling, of Hunterdon county, N. J., who was the founder of the Trenton and Lamberton First Baptist Church and who enlisted in Capt. Philipps's company during the revolution. On his mother's side he is descended from Roger Williams. After graduating at Harvard University in 1880, he studied two years at the Harvard law school, and, in 1883, was admitted to the bar of New York, where he has since practiced. He became one of the earliest and most active members of the City Reform Club (organized by Theodore Roosevelt and others in the autumn of 1882), and was for several years its president, serving during the fight against election frauds (1888-92), Central Park speedway repeal (1892), investigation of the police department (1887-92), fight against the excise commissioners, resulting in mandamus of them (56 Hun, 626), and other matters. He was one of the first members of the Commonwealth Club (1889), which he served several years as secretary and treasurer during the ballot reform fight inaugurated by it. In the campaign of 1890 he was one of the organizers and secretary of the People's Municipal League, and chairman of its committee on meetings and speakers. Though reared in the Republican ranks, he bolted the Republican ticket in the Blaine-Cleveland campaign, and later attended the "anti-snap" convention at Syracuse. He was one of the organizers of the City Club (1892), and for several years a trustee (1892-97). He was chairman of the committee which organized twenty-five of the Good-Government clubs, and later served as president of Club "D," actively working for the removal of District Attorney Fellows (1894). He was also chairman of the municipal government committee of the City Club, which published a report on water-waste in New York (1897); and in 1898-1900 he acted on the Merchants' Association anti-Ramapo committee. He was chairman of the Association of New York State Clubs, which prepared the programme of municipal reform for the constitutional convention of 1894. As a member of the Citizens' Union he was chairman of the committee on certificates of nomination and of the committee on speakers and meetings in the campaign which elected Mayor Seth Low (1901), and again chairman of the latter committee in 1903. He was one of the early members of the first naval battalion, and in the Spanish war was commissioned ensign, and served on the Glacier in Cuban waters. Mr. Welling is a member of the City, Century, Harvard, Lawyers' and University clubs, the Wagner Society, the New Jersey and Rhode Island historical societies, and was secretary of the Symphony Society (1887-97). He was one of the early members of the Cremation Society, and for several years its president, publishing "Opinions on Cremation," and was a member of the National Educational Association, delivering an address in 1903 on "Civics and Good Citizenship."

R. W. G. Welling

FELT, Ephraim Porter, scientist, was born at Salem, Mass., Jan. 7, 1868, son of Charles Wilson and Martha Seeth (Ropes) Felt, and a descendant of George Felt, who came from Wales to Charlestown, Mass., in 1628. He married Elizabeth Wilkinson, and the line runs through their son George, who married Philippa Andrews; their son Jonathan, who married Elizabeth Purchase; their son Jonathan, who married Hannah Silsbee; their son John, who married Deborah Skerry; their son John, who married Mary Porter, and their son Ephraim, who married Elizabeth Ropes and was the grandfather of Ephraim Porter Felt. He was graduated at the Massachusetts Agricultural College in 1891, and received the degree of B.Sc. from Boston University. During that summer he served on the gypsy moth commission as entomological specialist, and in the fall entered Cornell University, where he received the degree of D.Sc. in 1894. After teaching for two years he became assistant to the state entomologist in 1895, acting state entomologist in April, 1898, and state entomologist in the following December, a position he still holds. Dr. Felt is by taste and training an economic entomologist, and for a number of years has given special attention to injurious insects. Since taking charge of his office in 1898 he has largely developed and extended its influence. He has contributed many articles to various periodicals, including the "Country Gentleman," of which he is the entomological editor, and is the author of "Elm-Leaf Beetle in New York State" (1898), "Preservation and Distribution of New York Insects" (1899), "Shade Tree Pests in New York State" (1899), "Catalogue of Some of the More Important Injurious and Beneficial Insects of New York State" (1900), "Scale Insects" (1901), "Grapevine Root Worm" (1903), "Museum Memoirs" (1903) and "Insects Affecting Park and Woodland Trees" (1904). He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Association of Economic Entomologists, of which he was president in 1902; the New York Entomological Society, the Entomological Society of Washington and the Entomological Society of France. He was the founder and the first president of the Entomological Society of Albany in 1899. He was married at Berlin, Mass., June 24, 1896, to Helen Maria, daughter of Charles A. Otterson, and has one son and one daughter.

E. P. Felt

MURRAY, Hugh Campbell, lawyer, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Apr. 22, 1825, of Scotch ancestry.

While he was yet an infant his parents removed to Alton, Ill., where he received a limited education and afterward read law with Hon. N. D. Strong. At the age of twenty-one he joined the army and served during the Mexican war, returning to Illinois upon the conclusion of peace. He was then admitted to the bar, but the discovery of gold in California again diverted his attention and he set out for the far West by way of Panama and arrived in San Francisco in September, 1849. He at once commenced the practice of law and several months later was elected by the legislature one of the associate justices of the first superior court of San Francisco. In this position he developed so broad a knowledge of law and such qualities as a judge that upon the resignation of Judge Nathaniel Bennett he was appointed by Gov. McDougal to the supreme bench of the state on Oct. 1, 1851. He became chief justice the following year upon the resignation of Henry A. Lyons (1810–72), a native of Philadelphia, who had been the associate justice during 1849–51 and had held the office of chief justice the first three months in 1852. Justice Murray was elected his own successor in 1853, and two years later he was re-elected chief justice by the Native American party and held this office until his death. He possessed a patient and powerful mind, capable of a clear and profound analysis of the most intricate legal problems, and was a dignified and impressive speaker. He died of consumption in Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 18, 1857.

TROTTER, James Fisher, jurist, was born in Brunswick county, Va., Nov. 5, 1802. When quite young he emigrated with his family to eastern Tennessee, where he was educated and studied for the legal profession. He was licensed to practice at the age of eighteen and in 1823 he removed to Hamilton, Monroe co., Miss. He soon established a reputation as a constitutional lawyer and was several times chosen to represent the county in the state senate. Early in 1838 he was elected from Mississippi to the U. S. senate, succeeding Judge John Black, who had resigned, but several months later he also resigned to accept a seat in the court of appeals of Mississippi, and was succeeded by Thomas H. Williams, whom the governor had appointed to fill the vacancy. Judge Trotter remained on the bench until 1842, when he resumed the practice of his profession at Holly Springs. In 1855 he was elected vice-chancellor of the northern district of the state and he held that office until the court was abolished in 1857. He was professor of law in the University of Mississippi during 1860–62, and upon the reorganization of the courts in 1866 he was appointed to the circuit court. While on the bench he delivered many important decisions and his opinions are marked by fluency, strength and learning. Although a staunch supporter of the Confederacy, after the war he largely contributed to the promotion of good and peaceable relations between the sections. He died at Holly Springs, Miss., Mar. 9, 1866.

SNODGRASS, David LaFayette, jurist, was born at Sparta, White co., Tenn., Apr. 6, 1851, son of Thomas and Elza J. (Evans) Snodgrass. Having taken an academic course in the county schools he completed his education at the University of Tennessee and in the private school of Prof. Carnes, read law with his father, was admitted to the bar in 1872, and for ten years practiced his profession at Sparta. In 1879–80 he was the member from White and Putnam counties of the Tennessee legislature, and was assigned to the three most important committees of that body. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Democratic convention, and took an active part in the heated canvass that followed the discussions about the state debt question, and in effecting its permanent settlement. In 1882 he removed to Chattanooga, Tenn., where he has since resided. In that year he was made a member of the commission of referees for West Tennessee and presided over its sessions for two years. In 1886 he was elected by the people judge of the supreme court of Tennessee, and in 1894 he became chief justice. In August, 1894, he was re-elected judge for the term of eight years, serving as such until 1902, when he retired to private practice in the law firm of Snodgrass & Latimore, Chattanooga, Tenn. Judge Snodgrass was married, Mar. 5, 1888, to Blanche, daughter of Morton Fouche.

ORDRONAUX, John, lawyer, was born in New York, Aug. 3, 1830, son of John and Elizabeth (Charetton) Ordronaux. His father (1778–1841), a native of France, commanded the American privateer Prince of Neufchatel in the war of 1812, at the close of which he established a sugar refinery in New York city. The son was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1850 and at the law school of Harvard University in 1852. He was admitted to the bar in 1853 and began practice at Taunton, Mass., two years later removing to New York city. Having in view the special department of medical jurisprudence, he studied medicine and received from the National Medical College the degree of M.D. in 1859. Soon after the breaking out of the civil war he was appointed surgeon to examine recruits in Brooklyn, and during this time he published "Hints on Health in Armies," the first American work on military hygiene, and a "Manual for Military Surgeons on the Examination of Recruits and Discharge of Soldiers" (1863). In 1864 he became assistant surgeon to the 15th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. He was lecturer on medical jurisprudence in the law school of Columbia College from 1861 until 1897, when the chair was abolished and he became professor emeritus. In 1864 he was appointed to a similar position in the medical department of Dartmouth College. He was the first New York state commissioner in lunacy, and served during 1873–82. He was appointed to codify and revise the lunacy statutes of the state, and in 1874 he prepared those portions which now form that part known as part 1, chapter XX, title III. On retiring from office he resumed the practice of law in New York city. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Trinity College in 1870, and by his alma mater in 1895. He is the author of "The Legal Status of the Medical Profession in New York" (1860), "Report on Expert Testimony" (1862), "Hallucination Consistent with Reason" (1862), "On Suicide" (1863), "The Jurisprudence of Medicine in its Relation to the Law of Contracts, Torts and Evidence" (1869), "Moral Insanity" (1873), "On Expert Testimony in Judicial Proceedings" (1874), "The Proper Legal Status of the Insane" (1875), "Legislation in New York Relating to the Insane" (1877), "Institutes of Equity as Revealed Through its Maxims" (1878), "Judicial Aspects of Insanity" (1878), "The Plea of Insanity as an Answer to an Indictment" (1880), "Judicial Problems Relating

Jno Ordronaux

to the Disposal of Insane Criminals" (1881) and "Constitutional Legislation in the United States" (1891).

BALTZELL, Thomas, fourth chief justice of Florida. He located first in Tallahassee, Fla., and for a time he followed the sessions of the courts, carrying his belongings in a pack upon his back. He soon gained reputation and patronage, and as a director of the Apalachicola Land Co. came into prominence in the development of west Florida. He was one of the delegates from Jackson county to the first constitutional convention (1838), and in 1839 was a candidate for election by the people, his platform being "Florida as a state and entire." He also favored a repeal of the bank charters and was supported by the "locofocos" or radical Democrats. He was defeated by Charles Downing. He was one of the first circuit judges of the state appointed in July, 1845, representing the middle district, and in the same year was appointed a member of the supreme court of Florida, which convened in January, 1846. In 1853 he was elected chief justice by the people for a term of six years. He was admired "for his integrity, firmness, public spirit and unconquerable industry," and was admitted to be the first jurist of the state. He took part in the constitutional convention of 1865. Owing to the ravages of the civil war and to his own generous nature, which made him responsive to many demands from friends, he left no fortune. He was married to Harriet S. King, of the prominent Georgia family of that name. Their son, George Lasan Baltzell, was a soldier in the civil war and has been collector of customs and city treasurer of Fernandina. Judge Baltzell died at Tallahassee, Fla., in 1866.

CHENOWETH, Alexander Crawford, civil engineer, was born at Baltimore, Md., June 5, 1849, son of George Davenport and Frances Anne (Crawford) Chenoweth and a descendant of Arthur Chenoweth, who settled near Baltimore and married Mary Calvert, a granddaughter of the third Lord Baltimore. He was educated in the grammar school of Carlisle, Pa., and at Dickinson College, where he was graduated in 1868. He took a course in civil engineering at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and then for a year and a half was employed in Prospect park in Brooklyn. He was next engaged in the construction of the Brunswick (Ga.) and Western railroad, which had been torn up by Gen. Sherman, and was engaged on the improvements in Washington, D. C., under Gen. George E. Green, after which he settled in New York city. He was assistant engineer on the Croton aqueduct from 1885 until its completion and had charge of both the old and the new aqueducts until 1895, since which he has been engaged in engineering and contracting work together. He is a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, Society of War of 1812, Biographical and Genealogical societies and Academy of Sciences. He was awarded the John Scott bronze medal by the city of Philadelphia for improvement in electrical construction of subways, and a medal by the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia for improvement in drainage construction. He was married in New York city, Apr. 19, 1876, to Catherine Richardson, daughter of Fernando and Ann (Richardson) Wood, and has one son, Alexander Fernando.

Alex Crawford Chenoweth

WILLIAMSON, Bernardine Francis, artist, was born in Richmond, Va., Jan. 16, 1862, son of James Joseph and Cornelia A. (Creamer) Williamson and grandson of James J. Williamson (1802–39), a prominent shipbuilder of Baltimore, whose firm was Kennard & Williamson and subsequently Williamson and Richardson. Among others he built the first steamboat the "Susquehanna" to carry cars and passengers across the Susquehanna river for the Philadelphia and Baltimore railroad and which was converted into a transport during the civil war. His father was a member of Mosby's first company of rangers during the civil war and was the author of "Mosby's Rangers" (1896). The son early developed a natural talent for drawing. He received a diploma from the American Institute of New York in 1880 for pen and ink drawing and he took a course in drawing at the Art Students' League, New York. He was first employed as portrait artist for the New York "Daily Graphic" in 1886. He has since then been engaged on work for the principal publishers in New York city, chiefly on pen and ink work, his specialty being portraiture. He has made over 10,000 pen and ink portraits, one-half of them being for the National Cyclopedia of American Biography.

B. F. Williamson

NORRIS, William Fisher, oculist and educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 6, 1839, son of Dr. George Washington and Mary Pleasants (Fisher) Norris, and a great-great-grandson of the first Isaac Norris, the friend of William Penn, who founded the family in Philadelphia in 1690. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1853, and after graduating in the class of 1857 entered the medical school, and was graduated in 1861. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him in 1860. During 1861–63 he was resident physician at the Pennsylvania Hospital. He joined the Federal army as assistant surgeon in 1863, and later was placed in charge of the Douglas General Hospital in Washington and was brevetted captain for meritorious service. In 1865 he resigned and returned to Philadelphia to resume the practise of medicine. He made a specialty of the diseases of the eye, and in 1873 the University of Pennsylvania appointed him clinical professor of diseases of the eye. In 1888 he became honorary professor of ophthalmology and in 1891 full professor. He was surgeon of the Will's Eye Hospital and a fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, a member of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia and its vice-president, the Academy of Natural Science, the American Ophthalmological Society, of which he was president during 1885–89. He was the author in collaboration with Charles A. Oliver, M.D., of "A Text-Book of Ophthalmology" and of several other text-books on his specialty in collaboration with distinguished American and foreign authorities. He contributed frequently to the medical journals and to the "Transactions" of the societies of which he was a member. He was one of the editors of "A System of Diseases of the Eye by American, British, French, Dutch and Spanish Authors" (7 vols.). Prof. Norris was married to R. C., daughter of Hieronymus Buckmann of Philadelphia, and he died in Philaphia Nov. 18, 1901.

HESTER, St. Clair, clergyman, was born at Oxford, Granville co., N. C., Jan. 29, 1868, son of John Cason and Lucy Ann (Hamlet) Hester. He was educated at the Horner school of his native town, the University of North Carolina, where he was graduated in 1888, the New York University and the General Theological Seminary. In September, 1890, he was appointed assistant professor of English literature in the University of North Carolina, and in 1893 was called to the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, N. Y., as assistant rector. He was rector of St. George's Church, Brooklyn, 1895–98, and then succeeded Dr. Charles R. Baker as rector in the former parish. His power of oratory is unusual in so young a preacher, and the way he handles his subject indicates large practical knowledge and much study. He believes in the modern method of making the church a center of activity, particularly in the great cities, and has fostered the establishment of many societies, especially among the young people. He is a manager of the Church Charity Foundation, a trustee of the General Theological Seminary, a member of the council of the famous Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, the North Carolina Society and several clerical clubs and alumni associations. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by the University of North Carolina. He was married, June 17, 1896, to Sarah Conselyea, daughter of the Rev. Charles R. Baker of Brooklyn, N. Y., and has one son and two daughters.

St. Clair Hester

FREEMAN, James Edward, painter, was born in New Brunswick, N. J., in 1808, son of Joshua Edwards and Eliza (Morgan) Freeman, and a descendant of Samuel Freeman, who emigrated to this country from England in 1630, and settled in Watertown, Mass. In his youth his parents removed to Otsego, N. Y., and after many hardships he succeeded in getting access to the National Academy of Design. There he soon gained the honor of membership, being elected an associate in 1831, and a full academician two years later. He then spent several years in the western part of the state, and in 1836, removed to Rome, Italy, where he resided the rest of his life. His principal works were genre and portrait paintings, and in this department of art Freeman evinced remarkable powers of expression. An artist, both from native endowment and education, he achieved rare excellence in his productions, not less by means of close application and study of the principles of art, than by his natural gifts. The best known of his paintings are: "An Indian Girl;" "The Beggars;" "The Crusader's Return;" "Flower Girl;" "The Savoyard Boy in London;" "Young Italy;" "Girl and Dog on the Campagna;" "The Bad Shoe;" "Study of an Angel;" "The Mother and Child;" and "The Lucchese Peasants on the Sands of the Sezchio." In 1877, he published "Gatherings from an Artist's Portfolio." In 1847, he was married to Horatia Augusta Latilla. She was born in London, England, Aug. 28, 1826, of English and Italian parentage. She achieved considerable success as a sculptor, and has, among others, executed "The Princes in the Tower;" "The Triumph of Bacchus;" "The Culprit Fay," and various chimney-pieces, fonts, and vases in marble and wood. James Edward Freeman died in London, England, Nov. 21, 1884.

SQUIERS, Herbert G., soldier and diplomatist, was born at Madoc, Ont., Canada, Apr. 20, 1859, son of John T. and Elizabeth J. Squiers, of English descent. He was educated at Canandaigua (N. Y.) Academy, and at the Maryland Agricultural College. Entering the United States army, he was appointed second lieutenant of the 1st United States infantry, Oct. 12, 1877, and served in Dakota, taking part in the Black Hills expedition of 1878. He was in attendance at the artillery school two years, and was graduated in 1882. In August, 1880, he was transferred to the 7th United States cavalry, and immediately after his graduation he joined that regiment at Fort Yates, Dak. In the fall of 1885, he was appointed professor of military science and tactics at St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y. There he remained for five years, and while there he organized a battalion of over 200 cadets, whose excellent discipline and perfect drill became the leading features of the institution. The degree of M.A. was conferred upon him while he was at St. John's College. When trouble was anticipated with the Indians in South Dakota, Lieut. Squiers requested to be relieved from duty at the college, and to be reinstated in actual military service. He accordingly rejoined his regiment at Pine Ridge agency in November, 1890, and after taking part in the winter's campaign against hostile Sioux Indians, served on garrison duty at Fort Riley, Kan., until November, 1891, when he resigned from the army. In November, 1894, he was appointed second secretary of the United States embassy at Berlin, and was promoted to be first secretary, United States legation, Peking, Jan. 7, 1898. He was chief of staff to Sir Claude Macdonald during the Peking siege of 1900 and received the thanks of the British government for his services. He was charge d'affaires in 1901, and since 1902 has been U. S. minister to Cuba. He was married in 1881, at Fort Monroe, Va., to Helen Fargo, daughter of William G. Fargo, of Buffalo, N. Y. She died in 1886 and he was married in 1889, to a daughter of William P. Woodcock, of Bedford, N. Y.

H. G. Squiers

CASWELL, Edward Thompson, physician, was born at Providence, R. I., Sept. 11, 1833, son of Rev. Alexis and Esther L. (Thompson) Caswell. He was educated at Brown University, and after graduating there at the age of twenty, he studied medicine at Jefferson Medical College, where he was graduated M.D. in 1859. He spent about three years in Europe in further medical study, and on returning to this country settled in practice in his native city. During the civil war he served as U. S. contract surgeon and as examining surgeon for recruits. He has been surgeon of the Rhode Island Hospital since its establishment, and was consulting physician of the Providence Dispensary since 1866. Dr. Caswell was a member of the Providence, Rhode Island, and American Medical Associations, and of the American Academy of Medicine, of which he was president in 1880. He prepared the "Rhode Island Registration Reports" annually during 1868–76, and was the author of a translation of Semeleder's "Laryngoscopy and Phinoscopy" (1866), and of various contributions to medical journals. He was married in 1865 to Annie, daughter of Austin Baldwin of New York. He died in Providence, R. I., Apr. 17, 1887.

BRUNDAGE, William Milton, clergyman, was born at Stone Ridge, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1857, son of Rev. Abraham and Phoebe M. (Royce) Brundage, and a descendant of Robert Royce, who emigrated from England to Boston, Mass., in 1631. He was graduated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1880. After teaching at the Troy Conference Academy, Poultney, Vt., for two years, he became pastor of the Methodist church at Ames, N. Y. His subsequent charges were Slingerlands, 1883–86; Gloversville, 1886–89; Amsterdam, N. Y., 1889–93, and Trinity Church, Albany, 1893–95. Having been led by his scientific and philosophical studies to change his theological views he withdrew from the Methodist church in the spring of 1895. He became a Unitarian and established the First Unitarian Society of Albany, N. Y., over which he has since presided. In establishing in Albany a strong religious society that is based not upon uniformity of belief, but upon the sharing of a common religious spirit and practical aim, Dr. Brundage has contributed not a little to the solution of the problem of the future church. He believes that the time has come when the church must guarantee to every individual perfect liberty of thought on all religious questions, and throw wide open its doors to all who share a common religious spirit, whether they be reverent agnostics or devout theists. In his church both these classes work together harmoniously toward one common end, the spiritual quickening of all. The national conference of Unitarian churches recognized the value of his work, and in 1903 he was elected a member of the executive council of that body. He has published "Some Things for Which the Unitarian Church Stands" and many sermons in pamphlet form, and has contributed many articles to newspapers and other periodicals. The degree of A.M. was conferred by Wesleyan University in 1882 and that of Ph.D. by Boston University in 1889. Dr. Brundage is a member of the Psi Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa college fraternities. He was married on Aug. 3, 1886, to Charlotte H., daughter of David H. Flack, of Troy, N. Y., and has a son, Percival Flack Brundage.

William M. Brundage

JOHNSON, Isaac, colonist, was born at Clipsham, Rutlandshire, England. He was one of the twelve signers of the agreement made at Cambridge, England, on Aug. 26, 1629, providing for the settlement and government of the New England plantation by John Winthrop's party, and he arrived with the latter at Salem, Mass., June 12, 1630. On July 30th following, with Winthrop, Dudley, and Wilson, he organized the first church at Charlestown, which is now known as the First Church of Boston, and here, on Aug. 23d, was held the first "court of assistants" on this side of the Atlantic. The colonists abandoned Charlestown, and on Sept. 7th removed to Shawmut, where William Blackstone had been the only white inhabitant, and named the new settlement Boston. Isaac Johnson was the wealthiest man in the colony, and was noted for his piety and wisdom. His wife, Arabella, who died about a month before him, was the daughter of Thomas, fourteenth Earl of Lincoln. She accompanied her husband to New England, and shared with the pioneers all their sufferings and hardships. Winthrop's ship, originally called "The Eagle," was named "The Arabella," in her honor. He died in Boston, Sept. 30, 1630, "leaving some part of his substance to the colony."

HOLBROOK, Martin Luther, physician and author, was born at Mantua, Portage co., O., Feb. 3, 1831, son of Ralph and Margaret (Laird) Holbrook, the former a native of Tolland, Conn., and of English descent. He was brought up on his father's farm, and at the age of eighteen he contracted a fever which robbed him of ten years of active life at a time when he should have been in college. In 1859–60 he was a student in the Ohio Agricultural College; in 1860–63 was associate editor of the "Ohio Farmer" and in 1864 he was graduated in medicine. Removing to New York city he bought an interest in the "Herald of Health" which he edited about thirty-four years. He also obtained an interest in a sanitarium in Laight street, conducted by Drs. Miller, Wood & Co., who introduced the first Turkish bath into New York city and the second one in the United States. In a few years Dr. Holbrook became proprietor of the establishment, and managed it until 1887. For fifteen years he was professor of hygiene in the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women. Dr. Holbrook was a close student of microscopy, and made a study of the terminations of the nerves in the liver and kidneys. He was also deeply interested in psychic phenomena, hypnotism, and kindred subjects. He was the author of "Eating for Strength;" Parturition without Pain;" "Marriage and Parentage;" "Hygiene of the Brain;" "Liver Complaint, Mental Dyspepsia and Headache;" "Chastity;" "The Hygienic Treatment of Consumption;" "Stirpiculture;" and "Memory and its Culture." Dr. Holbrook was a member of the Society of American Microscopists, American Anthropological Society, Society of Psychical Research, Twilight Club, and other organizations. He was married at Mantua, O., Dec. 29, 1864, to Lucy Condie, daughter of Rev. Samuel Lee and Susan Hyde Lee, and has one son, Dio Lewis Holbrook, a graduate of Cornell University.

Martin L. Holb

MARTIN, George, jurist, was born in Middlebury, Vt., June 30, 1815. He was graduated at Middlebury College, and after being admitted to the bar entered upon the practice of his profession in Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1836. In 1851 he was appointed a justice of the state supreme court, and in the following year was elected for the regular term. The chief justice of Michigan during 1848–52 was Hon. Charles W. Whipple, and from that time until 1858 a different presiding justice was chosen by the court for each term. In the latter year Judge Martin became chief justice, and held the position until his death, which occurred in Detroit, Mich., Dec. 5, 1867.

WILSON, Robert, lawyer and politician, was born near Staunton, Augusta co., Va., in November, 1800. He received a good English education, and at an early age was placed in the circuit clerk's office at Staunton, where he remained several years. In 1820 he went to Missouri, and for some time conducted a school near Chariton county, but later removed to Fayette. He was probate judge of the county, 1824–27, and clerk of the circuit and county courts of Randolph county, 1838–40. He then practiced law, and identifying himself with the Whig party, became one of the most prominent politicians of the state. He was a member of the legislature (1844–45), and subsequently of the state senate. At the breaking out of the civil war he declared himself for the Union under all circumstances and was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1861, where he exercised a large and salutary influence in keeping northwestern Missouri from embracing secession. The same year he was appointed U. S. senator in place of Waldo P. Johnson, whose place had been declared vacant by a resolution of the Feredal senate, and he held this post till November, 1863, serving on the committee on the Pacific railroad. As a brigadier-general of the Missouri militia he took part in what was known as the Mormon war; was a member of the court-martial convened to try some of the Mormon leaders, and gave the casting vote to turn them over to the civil authorities. He died at Marshall, Mo., May 10, 1870.

JAMISON, David, jurist, was probably a Scotchman by birth. He was a lawyer of some eminence in New York, and in 1710 was appointed by Gov. Robert Hunter, chief justice of New Jersey, in which position he remained for thirteen years. About 1715 he became involved in a quarrel between the governor and the assembly, which resulted in an indictment against him by the court of quarter sessions on the ground that the chief justice had fined for contempt the clerk of his court who refused to obey the justice's order to perform a certain official duty. The indictment, however, was quashed on motion of the attorney-general, after having been removed into the supreme court. He was a great student of the Bible, and delighted to quote largely from it, especially in his charges to grand juries. He was a believer in witchcraft, and thought heretics ought to be punished, but no persecution for either of these "offences" ever occurred in New Jersey. He resided in New York during his incumbency of the office, and this arrangement so much embarrassed suitors and their counsel that Gov. Burnet, at the earnest solicitation of the assembly, removed him in 1823, and appointed William Trent in his place.

CALVERT, Philip Powell, entomologist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 29, 1871, son of Graham and Mary S. (Powell) Calvert, and grandson of Thomas Calvert, a native of London, England, who came to America when a boy, settling in Philadelphia, where he married Eliza Lay. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia and at the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of Ph.D., in 1895. He continued his studies at the University of Berlin and the University of Jena. He was assistant instructor in zoology at the University of Pennsylvania, 1892–97, and since then has been full instructor. He has made a special study of the odonata (dragon-flies), and has contributed over fifty papers to scientific journals, chiefly on this subject. He is a member of the council of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, also of the American Entomological Society, of which he has been president since 1899. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and associate editor of "Entomological News," Philadelphia, since 1893. He was married, July 17, 1901, to Amelia C., daughter of J. Frederick Smith of Philadelphia.

MANNING, Mary Margaretta (Fryer), was born at Albany, N. Y., daughter of William John and Margaret Livingston (Crofts) Fryer, and a descendant of Robert Livingston, the first lord of Livingston manor. She was educated at the Albany Female Academy and private schools. In November, 1884, she was married to Daniel Manning, who, in the following March, was appointed secretary of the treasury under Pres. Cleveland. At Washington Mrs. Manning held a powerful position in social affairs, and though she returned to Albany after her husband's death in December, 1887, kept up her Washington connections. She was regent of the Mohawk Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and in February, 1900, was a member of its Continental hall committee. For many years she was vice-president of the Association of Women of America for the presentation of the statue of Washington to France; was a delegate to represent the society in 1900, and with Mrs. John P. Jones, of Nevada, unveiled the statue before a distinguished assembly at Place d'Jena, Paris, July 3rd. She was a U. S. commissioner to the Paris exposition of 1900. In 1900 Pres. Loubet decorated her with the cross of the Legion of Honor. Besides serving as president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution for two successive terms, she has been an active member of the Colonial Dames of America and of the Society of the Holland Dames. In 1903 she was elected by the national commissioners a member at large of the board of lady managers connected with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and in December she was elected president of the board to succeed Mrs. Blair, resigned.

M. Margaretta Manning

RUDOLPH, Michael, revolutionary soldier, was born in Maryland, in 1754. In 1778 he joined Maj. Henry Lee at the head of Elk river, and distinguished himself in many skirmishes and sieges in the South, holding the rank of captain in his legion. He subsequenty became a resident of Savannah, Ga., and later settled on a farm near Sunbury, Ga., where he served as collector. On June 3, 1790, he was commissioned captain of the 1st infantry, United States army, and served under Gen. Josiah Harmar in the Northwest. He was made major of cavalry on Mar. 5, 1792, and Feb. 23d of the following year was appointed acting adjutant-general and inspector of the United States army. He resigned his commission on July 17th following, and engaged in trade with the West Indies. For the purpose of entering the military service of France he embarked for that country, where he was drowned in 1795.

DE BUTTS, Henry, soldier, was born in Baltimore, Md. He served in the war of the revolution, and afterward was lieutenant in Gaither's battalion, "levies of 1791." He was wounded in the battle under Gen. Arthur St. Clair with the Miami Indians, Nov. 4, 1791; on Mar. 16th of the following year was commissioned lieutenant of infantry. He was appointed adjutant-general of the United States army, Mar. 10, 1792, and held that position until the following February. He was appointed captain in the 4th sub-legion in December, 1792, and two years later served as first aide de camp to Maj.-Gen. Wayne, distinguishing himself in the latter's victory on the Maumee on Aug. 20, 1794. He was transferred to the 4th infantry in November, 1796, and resigned from the army, December 31, 1797.

McDONALD, Alexander, senator, was born at Farrandsville, Clinton co., Pa., son of John and Deborah (Reader) McDonald. His father, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, came to this country in 1827 and was one of the first to discover and develop bituminous coal mines on the west branch of the Susquehanna river in Pennsylvania. The son was educated at Dickinson Seminary and Lewisburg University. In 1853 he engaged in business at Lock Haven, Pa. In 1857 he removed to Kansas, where he amassed a considerable fortune. During the civil war he was indefatigable in raising troops for the Federal army, and for some time supported three regiments at his own expense. In 1863 he removed his business to Arkansas. He founded and became president of the first national bank at Fort Smith in 1866, and he was also president of the Merchants' National bank of Little Rock. He was a delegate to both conventions nominating Gen. Grant for president, and was a delegate to the Chicago Republican convention in 1888. On the readmission of Arkansas into the Union he was elected U. S. senator, and served from June 23, 1868, to March 3, 1871; he was a member of the committees on the post-office, territories, and manufactures. In 1885 he went to Fort Scott, Kan., and was commissioned by Pres. Arthur to examine two divisions of the Northern Pacific railroad. While in Arkansas he took an active part in the early development of railroads; was president of the Memphis & Little Rock railroad; a director and acting president of the Little Rock & Fort Smith railroad; and president of the Chicago & Illinois river railroad when it was merged into the Chicago & Alton railroad. In 1900 he removed to New York city. He was married at Lock Haven, Pa., Oct. 22, 1853, to Charlotte Emeline, daughter of James Allison Crawford. He died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. William D. Harper, in Norwood Park, N. J., Dec. 13, 1903.

ROTHROCK, James Harvey, chief justice, was born in Milroy, Pa., June 1, 1829. His family moved to Ohio in 1838, clearing a little farm in the forest and commencing the battle with the frontier. At the age of eighteen he attended the academy at New Richmond, preparatory to entering Franklin University at New Athens. Matriculated there he worked his way through by choring, and left in his junior year, in 1852, to study law. He was admitted to the bar in 1854 and at once entered upon active practice. After serving one term as prosecuting attorney of Highland county, he went to Iowa, settling there in 1860, at Tipton, Cedar co. The autumn after his arrival he was elected to the Iowa legislature, as a member of the house, and although in his first term, he was selected speaker *pro tem.* in place of Rush Clark. He also served in the extra session of the legislature called that year (1861) by Iowa's war governor, Samuel J. Kirkwood, and voted and worked for the state's active participation in the war of the rebellion. He was lieut.-colonel of the 35th Iowa infantry and led his regiment in that historic, but disastrous charge at Vicksburg that was so fatal to the northern soldiery. His skill and bravery won him high honors and an enviable military career seemed about opening before him when he was laid low by typhoid fever and was obliged to return home. He again entered upon the practice of law, forming a partnership with Judge W. P. Wolf. He was elected to the district court bench in 1866, serving for nine years. He was appointed to the supreme court, entering upon his term there in February, 1876, and served continuously by re-election, for twenty years. During this tenure he was chief justice four times: in 1878, 1884, 1890 and 1896. After a continuous service on the bench of thirty years he retired and spent the remainder of his life at home, dying in Cedar Rapids, Ia., Jan. 14, 1899.

MILLS, John, soldier, was a native of Massachusetts, from which state he enlisted in the revolutionary army. On Mar. 4, 1791, he was commissioned captain of the 2d infantry; was transferred to the 2d sub-legion in December, 1792; was promoted major on Feb. 19th following, and distinguished himself under Maj.-Gen. Wayne in his victory over the Miami Indians, Aug. 20, 1794. He was appointed acting adjutant-general and inspector of the army May 13, 1794, and held this office till Feb. 27, 1796, when he was succeeded by Maj. Jonathan Haskell. The latter was made a captain of the 2d infantry Mar. 4, 1791, was transferred to the 2d sub-legion in December, 1792, but resigned a year later. Again entering the army, he was appointed major of the 4th sub-legion Mar. 20, 1794, and served until it was disbanded, Nov. 1, 1796. He died July 8, 1796.

BROMLEY, Isaac Hill, journalist, was born at Norwich, Conn., Mar. 6, 1833, son of Isaac and Mary (Hill) Bromley. He entered Yale University in 1849, with the famous class of 1853, but left the institution at the beginning of the junior year. Later he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He became clerk of the Connecticut house of representatives in 1856, acted in that capacity during the following year, and in 1858 was made clerk of the state senate. In December of the latter year he established the Norwich "Morning Bulletin," and conducted that paper until the spring of 1868, when he resigned to become editor and part owner of the Hartford "Evening Post." In 1872 he sold his interest in the latter paper, and served for a short time on the editorial staff of the New York "Sun;" but in February, 1873, changed to the "Tribune," with which paper he remained ten years. In 1883 he became editor of the "Commercial Advertiser," but having been appointed a government director of the Union Pacific railroad, he was obliged to relinquish editorial work. Resigning in 1884, he conducted the Rochester "Post-Express" through the presidential campaign of that year and then became assistant to the president of the Union

Pacific Railroad Company. In October, 1891, he rejoined the staff of the "Tribune," and remained there until June, 1898. He served as captain of the 18th Connecticut volunteers in 1862, and for two years held the office of provost-marshal, and was a member of the Connecticut legislature in 1866. He was a prominent member of the Union League Club of New York; of Sedwick Post No. 1, G. A. R., and of the Loyal Legion. The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, who knew him intimately for over a quarter of a century, said: "He was a most conscientious journalist, and no personal relations interfered with what he felt was a public duty." He was married Dec. 25, 1855, to Adelaide E., daughter of Jabez and Clarissa Roath, of Norwich, and had one child. He died in the town of his birth, Aug. 11, 1898.

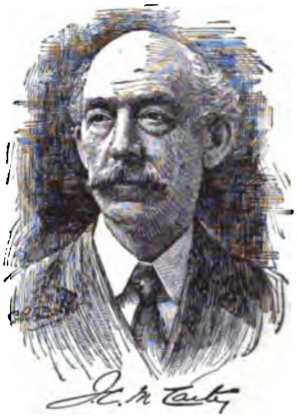
WILLIAMSON, Benjamin, jurist, was born in Elizabeth, N. J., May 16, 1808, son of Isaac H and Anne Crossdale (Jouet) Williamson. His father was chancellor of New Jersey and governor of the state, 1817–29. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1827, was admitted to the bar in 1830, and was made a counselor three years later. He soon won recognition for legal ability, and in 1848 was appointed prosecutor of the pleas in Essex county. He held this office till 1852, when Gov. Fort appointed him chancellor of the state. At the expiration of his seven years' term he resumed the practice of law. He was for many years chief counsel for the Central railroad and for the Lehigh Valley railroad, and was identified with various other financial institutions and corporations. He was delegate at large to the Charleston Democratic convention of 1860, a delegate to the peace congress in 1861, and in 1863 lacked but a few votes of being elected U. S. senator. As a constitutional and corporation lawyer Mr. Williamson had no superior in New Jersey. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Frederick Beasley, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and a sister of Chief Justice Mercer Beasley. His son, Benjamin Williamson (1840–1900), was a noted lawyer of Elizabeth, N. J. He died in Elizabeth, N. J., Dec. 2, 1892.

HARRINGTON, George, diplomatist, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1815. He removed to Georgia, and during Pres. Polk's administration was appointed a clerk in the United States treasury department. He continued in that department through several changes of administration, subsequently becoming chief clerk under his personal friend, Salmon P. Chase, and in 1861 he was appointed assistant secretary of the treasury. He was U. S. minister to Switzerland during 1865–69, and after his retirement from office engaged in literary work and was for a time president of a telegraph company in New York city. Mr. Harrington was the author of a treatise on the financial policy of the United States during the civil war. He died at sea, Dec. 5, 1892.

O'SULLIVAN, John Louis, diplomatist, was born on a British man-of-war in the bay of Gibraltar, in November, 1813. His father was U. S. consul to the Barbary states, at the time of his birth and his parents were residing at the garrison, but on the outbreak of the plague the British admiral invited them to his ship. The son was educated at the military school of Lorize, France, and at the Westminster school, London, where he received a gold medal for proficiency in Greek. He then entered Columbia College, New York city, and after graduation in 1831, was tutor then for two years. In 1841–42 he was a member of the New York state assembly, where he distinguished himself by earnest effort to secure the passage of a bill abolishing capital punishment. He was a regent of the University of the State of New York, during 1846–54, and being commissioned in the latter year U. S. minister to Portugal, held this post till 1858. Mr. O'Sullivan was for some years associated with the magazine literature of the country, and was especially noted as a linguist, having perfect mastery of both the ancient and modern languages. At the unveiling of Bartholdi's statue of liberty in New York harbor, Oct. 28, 1886, he delivered an address to the French visitors, which was highly commended. He died in New York city, March 24, 1895.

BRENT, Thomas Ludwell Lee, was born in Virginia, Aug. 9, 1784, son of Col. Daniel Carroll and Ann Fenton (Lee) Brent. On May 8, 1822, he was appointed secretary of legation to Portugal, acted as chargé d'affaires *ad interim* from June 30, 1824, until he was appointed as such, June 24, 1825, and he filled this post until Nov. 25, 1834, when, at his request, he received his passports and returned to the United States.

McCARTY, John Charles, merchant, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1840, son of Thomas and Rosanna (Ennis) McCarty. He was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn, and entered the hardware business of Wright & Mace, New York, in October, 1860. This firm failed on account of the civil war and he identified himself with Durrie & Rusher, the pioneer hardware commission merchants of New York. This firm was organized in 1858 by Horace Durrie and George Rusher, the latter being succeeded by Mr. McCarty in 1875, and the firm of Durrie & McCarty endured until 1881, when Mr. Durrie died and the present firm of J. C. McCarty & Co. was organized, the junior members being Mr. McCarty's sons, George B. and Edward W. Selling agencies are maintained in Buffalo, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Denver and San Francisco and representatives constantly canvass the jobbing trade in the interests of some twenty-eight manufacturing firms. Fourteen salesmen are employed in the United States and Canada, and through export houses the firm's business operations extend to Europe, Great Britain, Australia, South Africa and the Orient. Mr. McCarty was married at Brooklyn, Sept. 14, 1870, to Sarah, daughter of George Berry, and has four sons. He is a member of the Hardware Club and Columbia Club, of Brooklyn.



J. C. McCarty

RENCHER, Abraham, diplomatist, was born in Wake county, N. C., Aug. 12, 1798, son of John Grant and Ann (Nelson) Rencher. His father was a native of Ireland, and after emigrating to America, settled in Wake county, of which he was for many years high sheriff; on his mother's side he was related to Lord Nelson. He was educated at the University of North Carolina, and after being graduated in 1822, read law, and engaged in practice at Pittsboro, in partnership with Francis Lister Hawks. He soon rose to political prominence, and was elected to congress as a Whig in 1829, serving by re-election five terms. He was again elected to the house of representatives in 1841, and on Sept. 22, 1843, was commissioned by Pres. Tyler U. S. chargé d'affaires to Portugal, which office he held till Nov. 18, 1847. He was a presidential elector on the Pierce and

King ticket in 1852, and being appointed by Pres. Buchanan governor of New Mexico five years later, filled this position during 1857–61. He was married in 1836 to Louisa Mary, daughter of Col. Edward and Elizabeth (Mallett) Jones. He died at Chapel Hill, N. C., July 6, 1883.

BUSH, Norton, artist, was born in Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1834. He studied art in his native city, and going to New York in 1851, became a pupil of Jasper F. Cropsey. The greater part of his life has been spent on the Pacific coast, whither he went in 1853. In that year he visited South America for the first time, and he has devoted himself since then chiefly to painting tropical scenery. In 1868 he opened a studio in San Francisco, and during the same year visited the Isthmus of Panama, where he obtained the material for the series of pictures which he painted for the late William C. Ralston, and which now hang on the walls of the Sharon residence at Belmont, Cal. In 1875 the artist, after four years spent in New York (1869–73), again visited Panama and extended his journey to Ecuador and Peru, and made sketches of Mount Chimborazo. While in Peru he crossed the Andes twice, drawing the famous volcano El Miste, Mount Meiggs, and other interesting scenes. He has been a frequent contributor to the exhibitions held in San Francisco, and at the state fairs in Sacramento, receiving four gold medals as first premiums from the State Agricultural Society. He was elected a member of the San Francisco Art Association in 1874, and a director in 1878. Among his works are: "Lake Nicaragua," "Bay of Panama," "Summit of the Sierras" and "River San Juan, Nicaragua," "Mount Chimborazo," "Volcano El Miste," "Mount Meiggs, Andes of Peru," "Western Slope of Cordilleras," and "Corderillas of Ecuador."

Norton Bush.

SMITH, William Loughton, diplomatist, was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1758. At the age of twelve he was taken to Europe, and was educated in England and in Switzerland. After completing a course of law in the Middle Temple, he returned to his native city in 1783. He was twice a representative in the legislature, and became a member of the governor's council. Five years later he was elected to the first congress, and his seat was contested by Dr. David Ramsay, the historian, but Mr. Smith was sustained, only one vote being cast against him. This was the first contested election case before congress. In the house of representatives he advocated a commercial treaty with England instead of France, and for his active support of Jay's treaty, he was burned in effigy in Charleston. In 1797 he resigned from congress and was appointed chargé d'affaires to Portugal, retaining this post till Sept. 9, 1801. He was a staunch Federalist and he bitterly attacked Jefferson for aspiring to the presidency. His published works are: "Speeches in the House of Representatives of the United States" (1794); "Address to Constituents" (1794); "Fourth of July Oration" (1796); "Comparative View of the Constitution of the States" (1796), and "American Arguments for British Rights," and several other political essays, which appeared over the signature of "Phocion." He died in Charleston, S. C., in 1812.

MAXWELL, Samuel, jurist, was born at Lodi, N. Y., May 20, 1825. He received a common school education and afterwards studied under private tutors. When eighteen years of age he removed to Michigan, and remained there about eleven years, teaching school and following agricultural pursuits. He then went to Nebraska, where he preempted and improved 160 acres of government land, near Plattsmouth. In 1858 he rented his farm and returning to Michigan, read law and was admitted to the bar a year later. Soon afterwards he permanently settled in Nebraska, locating first at Plattsmouth, Cass co., and in 1872 removing to Fremont, Dodge co. He was a delegate to the first Republican territorial convention, a member of the territorial legislature during 1860–65, member of the state constitutional conventions in 1864, 1871 and 1875, and a representative in the state legislature in 1866. He was also a member of several state commissions, and in 1872 he was elected judge of the supreme court of Nebraska, holding this position by re-elections for twenty-two years and presiding over the court during 1878–82, 1886–88 and 1892–94. In 1897 Judge Maxwell was elected as a Fusionist to congress, where he served one term and was prominent as a free-coinage advocate. He was the author of several works on jurisprudence, among which "Maxwell's Pleading and Practice" is often cited as an authority in the western courts. He died in Fremont, Neb., in 1901.

CURRY, Henry Milo, soldier, manufacturer, was born in Wilkinsburg, Pa., Jan. 30, 1847, son of George and Elizabeth (Lehmer) Curry, grandson of William and Rachel (Parks) Curry and great-grandson of John and Mary Curry, who immigrated from Ireland in 1775 and settled on the banks of the Brandywine near Dowingtown, Pa., removing to Ligonier valley, Westmoreland co., Pa., in 1786. He was educated in the public schools of Allegheny and Pittsburg and being ambitious to become self-supporting, at the early age of twelve years he secured employment as package boy from the late Joseph Horne. In the civil war he enlisted as a private in Company F, 155th Pennsylvania volunteers, and he took part in the twenty-eight battles of the Army of the Potomac, being severely wounded at the battle of Five forks, Apr. 1, 1865. After the war he secured employment as clerk with Bryan & Caughey, commission merchants, with whom he secured the thorough and practical knowledge of the iron business that was the ground work of his successful career. He remained with Bryan & Caughey until 1871, when, having made the acquaintance of Mr. Henry Phipps, Jr., he secured through him a situation with Carnegie Bros. & Co. After a short term of service at the Thirty-third street mills in 1872, he was transferred to the Lucy Furnace No. 1, which had just been put in blast, the first furnace of modern style constructed in this section. A few months experience as clerk brought out such a capacity for the business that he was placed in charge of the plant as manager, Furnace No. 2 being constructed under his direction. In 1882, he was transferred to the city office and made manager of the ore department and in 1883 he was made a member of the firm. When the firm of Carnegie, Phipps & Co. was formed, Jan. 1, 1886, he was made vice-chairman, and on the consolidation and reorganization of all the Carnegie interests into the Carnegie Steel Co., Limited, in 1892, he was elected a member of the board of managers and treasurer of the company. He was also director and treasurer of the H. C. Frick Coke Co., treasurer of the Oliver Iron Mining Co., and a director of the Pittsburg Limestone Co. and the Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad Co. Throughout his long and active business career Mr. Curry devoted little time to rest and recreation, so that owing to failing health in December, 1899, he was compelled to withdraw from all active business. He still retained his interests, however, and was one of the large stockholders in the new Carnegie company. Mr. Curry was a member of the Pittsburg Club, Duquesne Club, the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, the American Institute of Mining Engineers and the Engineers' Club of New York. He was married, Feb. 24, 1874, to Harriet Verginia, daughter of Thomas Girty, a mechanical engineer of Allegheny. He died in Atlantic City, N. J., May 5, 1900, survived by his wife and seven children, Laura J., Margaret, William L., Albert, Charles H., U. S. Grant and Henry M., Jr.

KLEPPER, Max Francis, artist, was born at Zeitz, Germany, Mar. 1, 1861, son of Francis and Mathilda (Bocklisch) Klepper. In 1876 he emigrated to the United States with his parents, settling in Toledo, O. His father began lecturing on astronomy, making tours through the country accompanied by his son, and while on one of these tours the latter was apprenticed to a lithographic firm in Chicago, Ill., where he remained two years. He studied painting a year and a half at Logansport, Ind., under the direction of Robert Swaim, and at the age of nineteen he removed to New York city, where he worked for two years in a lithographic establishment, afterward opening an independent office for executing trade work. He went to Europe in 1887 and studied at the Royal Academy at Munich and made several pedestrian tours to study the scenery of the Rhine and the Tyrol. Returning to New York after two years time, he commenced to draw illustrations for such papers as "Collier's Weekly," "Harper's" and the "Century." Later he turned his attention to painting, and having studied equine anatomy at the veterinary school of Munich, he naturally made a specialty of the horse. One of his best known works of this character is "The Coach 'Good-Times' Leaving the Waldorf-Astoria," which hangs in a corridor of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York city. He was married at St. John's Church, Brooklyn, May 28, 1883, to Amelia von Rhein, daughter of Robert and Bertha (Engelhard) von Rhein, of Germany.

Max F. Klepper

TORRANCE, David, jurist, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, Mar. 3, 1840, son of Walter and Ann (Sharp) Torrance, who emigrated to the United States in 1849. The son attended the public schools of Norwich, Conn., and began a business career as a paper maker. In the civil war he enlisted in company A, 18th regiment, Connecticut volunteers, and in 1863 he was captured and held prisoner in Libby prison and at Belle island. In July, 1864, he was appointed captain of company A, 29th Connecticut colored regiment, and in November of the same year was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. He was mustered out of service at Brownsville, Texas, in October, 1865, and then returned to Derby, New Haven co., where he took up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1868, served in the lower house of the state legislature in 1871-72, was secretary of state in 1879-80, and in 1881 he was appointed judge of the court of common pleas of New Haven county. In 1885 he was elected judge of the superior court, and in 1890 was elevated to the bench of the supreme court of the state, becoming chief justice in 1901. He is a member of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut, and is closely associated with the Grand Army of the Republic. Judge Torrance was married Feb. 11, 1864, to Annie, daughter of James and Margaret France, and has three children.

HALLETT, Moses, jurist, was born in Galena, Ill., July 16, 1834, son of Moses and Eunice Hallett. He was educated at Rock River Seminary and at Beloit College, and after studying law in the office of E. S. Williams, of Chicago, Ill., he was admitted to the bar in 1858. Two years later he removed to Colorado, and at first engaged in mining in Gilpin and Clear Creek counties. Becoming wearied with much hard labor and no returns in this occupation, he settled in Denver, and entered into a law partnership with Hon. H. P. Bennett, which lasted until 1866. He was appointed a member of the territorial council of Colorado in 1863, and held the office two years. He was chief justice of the territorial supreme court from 1866 until the organization of the state, when Pres. Grant appointed him judge of the district court. He was appointed United States district judge for the district of Colorado, Jan. 12, 1877, a position he still holds. He is dean of the law school and professor of American constitutional law and federal jurisprudence in the University of Colorado. Judge Hallett was married Feb. 9, 1882, to Katherine Felt. He is noted for the depth and thoroughness of his legal opinions.

HILL, Napoleon, capitalist, was born at Columbia, Maury co., Tenn., Oct. 25, 1830, son of Dr. Duncan and Olivia Lilias (Bills) Hill. His father was a physician of prominence. After having completed a course at a country school he began clerking for an uncle, John H. Bills, at Bolivar, Tenn. In 1849 he went to California and after a seven years' stay on the Pacific coast returned to Tennessee with about $10,000 and established at Memphis a cotton business in partnership with Charles H. Dorian, which continued until the civil war. In 1864 he resumed business in partnership with S. B. Williamson, under the name of Williamson Hill & Co. The association was dissolved in 1868 by the death of the senior partner. Mr. Hill immediately reorganized the business, however, under the title of Hill, Fontaine & Co., and the firm still exists and ranks among the oldest and best commission houses of Memphis, whose annual business has amounted as high as $5,500,000. He was president of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce in 1860 and the Memphis Cotton Exchange in 1880-81. He was one of the founders of the Union and Planters' Bank and for a number of years was president of this institution, one of the largest of its kind in the state of Tennessee. He was married at Bolivar, Tenn., July 18, 1858,

Napoleon Hill

to Mary Morton, daughter of William H. Wood, and had four children, Olivia, wife of C. N. Grosvenor; Mary, widow of Watkins Overton; Napoleon L. and Frank F. Hill.

DUMOUCHEL, Leandre Arthur, organist and composer, was born at Rigaud, near Montreal, Canada, Mar. 1, 1844, son of Ignace and Marie Antoinette (Fournier) Du Mouchel. He was graduated at Rigand College in 1859. His musical education was obtained at Leipsig, Vienna, and Paris. He studied piano under Prof. Ignaz Moscheles; organ under Dr. Benj. R. Papperitz and Robert Hopner; harmony and composition under Ernst F. Richter and Dr. Oscar Paul; and instrumentation under Dr. Louis Maas and Karl Reinecke. His first position as organist was at Brockville, Ontario, and after studying abroad he served for three years at the St. Paul's Church at Oswego, N. Y. In 1876 he accepted a call to the Albany Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, where he still remains. With the exception of a few hours daily devoted to the instruction of advanced students, his whole time is given to the cathedral, and to composition of music. Under his direction are four separate choirs, each with a separate organ, all operated from a single set of manuals. Dr. DuMouchel presented the echo organ. His most important compositions are a grand mass in D, a short mass in F major, a complete vespers, three offertories, and many organ pieces. Most of these have been written solely for his own use and are still in manuscript; but some six or seven have been published. The late Myron A. Cooney said of him: "His unselfish devotion to the exacting duties of his position, his rare musical talent, which might be termed genius at times from the marvelous results it produces, his untiring industry and profound religious spirit, have given an exceptionally attractive character to the music of the cathedral. The touch of a master hand is felt in the magic tones of the organ, revealing the rich treasures of harmony and tone color; in the perfect training of the choir, and in the finish of every detail of the grand musical service of the Catholic church."

L. A. DuMouchel

FELL, George Edward, physician, was born at Chippewa, Ontario, Can., July 12, 1850, son of James Wilkins and Ann Elizabeth (Hoffman) Fell, and is a descendant of Joseph Fell, who came from Keswick, Cumberland co., England, in 1704, settling in Bucks county, Pa. In 1865 he began studying civil engineering at Buffalo, N. Y. In 1869 he was acting U. S. assistant engineer on the construction of harbor works from Buffalo to Cleveland on the Lake Erie coast, and while thus engaged invented the United States steam sounding boat employed in determining the character of the lake bottom. He had charge of locating and placing the first crib of the great Buffalo breakwater. Later he took up the study of medicine, and was graduated at the University of Buffalo in 1882, and at Niagara University in 1886, receiving an *ad cundum* degree. He was professor of physiology and microscopy in Niagara University (1885–95), and at the same time he served as physician to the Sisters of Charity Hospital in Buffalo. In 1887 he invented an apparatus to induce forced artificial respiration, which has achieved wonderful results in saving life by mechanical breathing in cases of drowning, asphyxiation, etc. By the Fell method, as it is known, he himself has saved over fifty lives that otherwise would have been lost. In one case the patient was saved after seventy-six hours artificial respiration, when no other method would have succeeded. He was an early advocate of electrical execution, made many experiments upon animals, which were reported to the state legislature, and he invented the chair first used in electrical executions, called the Kemmler chair, from its first subject, William Kemmler, Auburn, N. Y., 1890. Dr. Fell was chairman of the Cuban-American Junta, at Buffalo, in 1897–98, and worked in direct connection with Estrada Palma of the New York Junta in furthering the cause of free Cuba. He is an active member of the American Microscopical Society, of which he was president in 1889, and a member of the Royal Microscopical Society of London; the Buffalo Academy of Medicine; the New York State Medical Association; the American Medical Association; the Erie County Medical Society, and the Buffalo Medical Union Club. He was married in Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1872, to Annie Argo, daughter of James Duthie, of that city, and has two daughters.

DEBS, Eugene Victor, labor leader, was born in Terre Haute, Ind., Nov. 5, 1855, son of Daniel and Marguerite (Bettrich) Debs, both natives of Colmar, Alsace, France, from which they emigrated to the United States, making Terre Haute their permanent residence. Debs was educated at the public schools, and later attended a commercial college in the evening. In 1870 he commenced working in the Vandalia railway paint shop, and in 1871, secured a position as locomotive fireman on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis railroad, in which capacity he remained until 1874, and became a member of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen of the United States and Canada. He was employed in a wholesale grocery establishment for five years (1874–79), when he was elected city clerk on the Democratic ticket, and in 1881 was re-elected by an increased vote. Previously (1877) the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen had elected him associate editor of their magazine, and three years later (1880) he was made its general secretary and treasurer, and editor and manager of the "Locomotive Firemen's Magazine," the official organ of the order. He filled these offices for more than twelve consecutive years (until September, 1892). When he took charge of the office, in July, 1880, the order was composed of sixty lodges and was $6,000 in debt; a short time later the brotherhood was out of debt, and there were 286 lodges in good working order—a phenomenal record of organization. In 1884 he was elected to the Indiana legislature, and gained a wide reputation as a speaker, a ready debater, and sturdy champion of labor measures. When his term in

Eugene V. Debs

the legislature had expired (1886) he refused to accept further political honors, preferring to give his time to the task of organizing the working people. On June 20, 1893, the American Railway Union was founded and he was elected president. In less than one year the union won one of the greatest railway strikes in American labor history—the strike on the Great Northern railway. On May 11, 1894, the operatives at Pullman struck, the employees being largely members of the organization. While managing this strike he was charged with conspiracy, but acquitted; then he was charged with violation of an injunction and sent to jail for six months for contempt of court (May-November, 1895). On Jan. 1, 1897, he issued an address to the members of the A. R. U. entitled "Present Conditions and Future Duties," in which he came out boldly for socialism. When the American Railway Union met in national convention in Chicago, June, 1897, that body was merged into the Social Democracy of America, with Debs as chairman of the national executive Board. During the coal-miners' strike of 1897 he neglected the work of the recently organized Social Democracy to do signal service for the success of the strike. At the second convention of the Social Democracy (1898) that order was reorganized into the Social Democratic party, to which he has since been devoting his energy. In 1900 he was nominated for president of the United States by the Social Democratic party, and he polled about 97,000 votes. In the fiercest heat of persecution the integrity of his character remained unstained and was never questioned even by opponents. James Whitcomb Riley, the "Hoosier Poet," said of him in his poem, "Regardin' Terry Hut:"

> "And there's Gene Debs—a man 'at stands
> And just holds out in his two hands
> As warm a heart as ever beat
> Betwixt here and the Jedgment seat."

The poet is an ardent friend of Debs and dedicated his poem, "Them Flowers," to him. Eugene Field was another warm friend, and said of him: "Gene Debs is the most lovable man I ever knew. Debs is sincere. His heart is as gentle as a woman's and as fresh as a mountain brook. If Debs were a priest, the world would listen to his eloquence, and that gentle, musical voice and sad, sweet smile of his would soften the hardest heart." He was married June 9, 1885, in Terre Haute, to Katherine, daughter of August Metzel.

RISING, Willard Bradley, chemist, was born in Mecklenburg, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1839, son of Apollos and Harriet (Stewart) Rising. He was educated at Ovid Academy and the N. Y. State Agricultural College, and was graduated at Hamilton College in 1864. He received the post graduate degree of mining engineer from the University of Michigan in 1867, and of Ph.D. from Heidelberg, Germany, in 1871. He commenced teaching in Seneca, N. Y.; he then became a teacher in the Rural High School, Clinton, N. Y. From 1865 to 1867 he was assistant in the chemical laboratory of the University of Michigan, on leaving which he went to Europe. Returning he was appointed in 1872 professor of chemistry in the University of California, which position he now fills. Prof. Rising is consulting chemist for several of the largest chemical manufacturers on the Pacific coast, being especially consulted in reference to explosives, and is adviser and chemist of the state board of viticulture and board of health. His specialty is thermal chemistry, in which he has made a number of important discoveries. He was a member of the jury on chemical industry at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, and at Paris in 1900. He is a member of the Berlin Chemical Society, of the American Chemical Society and of the Berkeley Club. He was married in 1872 to Sarah Frances, daughter of Hon. Asa T. Lawrence, of Groton, Mass.

DWIGHT, Edmund, merchant, was born in Springfield, Mass., Nov. 28, 1780, son of Jonathan and Margaret (Ashley) Dwight and a descendant of John and Hannah Dwight, immigrants of Dedham, Mass., in 1634. After graduation at Yale at the age of nineteen, he read law with Fisher Ames, but never practiced. In 1815 he became a member of the firm of William H. & J. W. Dwight, which founded the manufacturing villages of Chicopee Falls in 1822, and of Chicopee in 1831. In 1848, with Thomas H. Perkins and George W. Lyman, he organized the Hadley Falls Co., which led to the incorporation of Holyoke, Mass., as a town. The place, first settled about 1730, was formerly known as "Ireland Parish" (in West Springfield). On Mar. 14, 1850, the town was incorporated and named in honor of Elizur Holyoke, a distinguished pioneer of the Connecticut valley. Edmund Dwight took an active part in the construction of the Western railroad from Worcester to Albany, was one of its directors for many years, and its president in the year of his death. He was a munificent promoter of public education, and in 1838 contributed $10,000 toward the establishment of a normal school system in Massachusetts. He served a number of terms in the state legislature, and in 1812 he helped to found the American Antiquarian Society. His son, Edmund, was a merchant in Boston. He died in Boston, Mass., Apr. 1, 1849.

DE WITT, George Gosman, lawyer, was born at Callicoon, N. Y., Apr. 9, 1845, the son of George Gosman De Witt, of Dutch descent. The first of the name to settle in New Amsterdam was Tjerck Claessen De Witt, who arrived in America prior to 1656, and settled at Wiltwyck, now Kingston, N. Y. Peter De Witt, Mr. De Witt's grandfather, was a celebrated lawyer in New York city during 1804–51, who founded the firm of which Mr. De Witt is a member and was the first to start the practice of giving his clients an "abstract of title." The subject of this sketch was prepared for college at the Columbia Grammar School, and was graduated at Columbia College in 1867. He subsequently received the degree of A.M and that of LL.B. from the law school. In 1868 he went into the law office of C. J. & E. De Witt, and afterward became senior partner under the present firm name of De Witt, Lockman & De Witt. Mr. De Witt has followed the example of his predecessors and has devoted his attention to equity cases, trusts, real estate, and the administration of estates and wills. He was leading counsel in a number of important will contests, all of which have been sustained after long litigation. He is a trustee of Columbia University, a governor of New York Hospital, trustee of Roosevelt Hospital and of the "Children's Society;" governor of the Union and Metropolitan clubs; member of

George G. DeWitt

the University, Union League, and New York Yacht clubs, first vice-president of the St. Nicholas Society, ex-president and trustee of the Holland Society, member of the Society of Colonial Wars, director of the Chemical Bank, trustee of the New York Life Ins. & Trust Co., the Real Estate Trust Co., and the Newport Trust Co.

WILLIAMS, Joseph, chief justice, was born in Huntington, Westmoreland co., Pa., Dec. 8, 1801. Tiring of farm life he ran away from home and joined a strolling company of mountebanks, with whom he traveled for several months. In later life he said: "I was taken by a distinguished citizen of my native state from a company of traveling mountebanks and made a man of." After a meagre country school training he decided to study law. He was admitted to practice in Hollidaysburg, Pa., in 1830, and was engaged at his life work when he was appointed by Pres. Van Buren, associate justice of the supreme court of the territory of Iowa in 1838. He journeyed overland by stage to Iowa, his family following him a year later, and became a member of the first supreme court of the territory, Charles Mason being chief justice, and Williams and Thomas S. Wilson associate justices. The first supreme court session in Iowa was at Burlington, and the first case decided by this court was one dealing with slave rights in Iowa, decided in July, 1839. Ralph, the alleged fugitive slave in the case, had been owned by one Montgomery, of Missouri, who had permitted his slave to go into the territory of Iowa, but afterwards sought to assert his rights as owner and recover his "property." Securing Ralph's arrest by the sheriff of Dubuque county he started with him down the river on a steamboat, when a writ of habeas corpus was secured for the slave. The supreme court freed Ralph, holding: "The master who subsequent to that act (the act of 1820 admitting Missouri as a slave state) permits his slave to become a resident here, cannot afterward exercise any acts of ownership over him within this territory. The law does not take away his property in express terms, but declares it no longer to be property at all. Of course those legal remedies, which can only be resorted to upon the presumption of a still subsisting ownership in the master, become altogether annihilated." When Iowa became a state and Justice Mason resigned, Gov. Briggs appointed Justice Williams to be chief justice. Two years later he retired from the bench. He was appointed district judge for the territory of Kansas, the southern district in 1857, and subsequently judge of the circuit court in Tennessee. After the civil war he returned to the North, and went to Kansas, where he died in March, 1871.

COLLETT, Joshua, jurist, was born in Berkeley county, Va., Nov. 20, 1781, second son of Daniel and Mary (Haines) Collett, grandson of Moses and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Collett, natives of England. After obtaining a good English education he studied law at Martinsburg in his native county, and about 1802 removed to the Northwest territory, locating temporarily at Cincinnati. While he was residing here the first constitution of Ohio was adopted, and Warren created one of the first counties in the state, with the seat of justice at Lebanon. In June, 1803, he removed to Lebanon, and was the first resident lawyer in the place. His knowledge of the law and his unusually sound judgment rendered him one of the most successful practitioners of his day. He was appointed prosecuting attorney for the 1st judicial circuit, in 1807, a position which he held until 1817; was president judge of the court of common pleas for many years, and was elected by the state legislature a judge of the supreme court of the state, in 1829. He was chief justice during 1833-35, and in 1836 he retired to his farm near Lebanon, O., where he continued to reside until his death. In 1836 and in 1840 he was a presidential elector, each time voting for his friend, William Henry Harrison, and for seventeen years he was a trustee of Miami University. He was married in 1808 to Eliza Van Horne, and their only child, William R. Collett, was the leading spirit in the organization of the Warren County Agricultural Society. Judge Collett was an able lawyer, and an upright judge, noted for his scrupulous honesty and the spotless purity of character. He died on his farm at Lebanon, O., May 23, 1855.

TRUMBULL, Lyman, senator, was born at Colchester, Conn., Oct. 12, 1813, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Mather) Trumbull, and grandson of Benjamin Trumbull, D.D., the historian. He exhibited unusual intellectual capacity in his youth, engaged in teaching at the age of sixteen, and at twenty was at the head of an academy in Georgia. While occupying this position he studied law with Hiram Warner, was admitted to the bar in 1837, and settled at Belleville, Ill., where he practiced in partnership with his brother George. In 1840 he became a member of the Illinois legislature, and in 1841 was made secretary of state, serving until 1843. He served as a justice of the supreme court of Illinois during 1848-53. In 1854 he was elected to congress, but before the beginning of his term he was chosen by the state legislature to represent Illinois in the U. S. senate, where he served from Mar. 4, 1855, to Mar. 3, 1873. Though a Democrat, he opposed his party on the questions of "popular sovereignty" and slavery, and in 1860 was brought forward by many Republicans as a candidate for the presidency, though he himself labored earnestly for Abraham Lincoln. Being re-elected to the senate in 1861 as a Republican, he rendered valuable service to the national cause, and was among the first to propose a constitutional amendment for the abolition of slavery. As chairman of the judiciary committee he reported the 13th amendment, and he inspired and supported both the freedmen's bureau and civil rights acts. He was one of the five Republican senators who voted for the acquittal of Pres. Andrew Johnson. Subsequently he reunited with the Democratic party, and was nominated by acclamation in 1880, as the Democratic candidate for governor of Illinois. For many years he conducted a lucrative law practice in Chicago. The degree of D.D. was conferred by both McKendree College and Yale University. He was married in June, 1843, to Julia Marie, daughter of Dr. Gersham Jayne, of Springfield, Ill., and on Nov. 3, 1877, at Saybrook, Conn., to Mary J., daughter of John D. Ingraham. He had six sons and two daughters. He died in Chicago, Ill., in 1896.

HITCHCOCK, Charles Henry, geologist, was born at Amherst, Mass., Aug. 23, 1836, son of Edward and Orra (White) Hitchcock, and a descendant of Luke Hitchcock, who emigrated from England to New Haven, Conn., about 1640, where he served as a selectman of the town and a captain in the army. His son Luke married Sarah Burt, their son Luke married Martha Colton, their son Luke married Lucy Merrick, and their son Justin, who married Mercy Hoyt, was the grandfather of Charles H. Hitchcock. His father (1793–1864) was a president of Amherst College. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1856; he then attended the Yale theological school for a year and Andover Theological Seminary 1859–61. He was licensed to preach by the Norfolk association in 1861. In 1857 he was appointed assistant geologist of Vermont, and aided in preparing the "Report on the Geology of Vermont" (1861). He then became director of the geological survey of Maine, and published two "Reports on the Natural History and Geology of the State of Maine" (1861–62). Meanwhile, during 1858–64, he lectured on zoology in Amherst College, and after a year of study at the Royal School of Mines, London, England, he was nonresident professor of geology and mineralogy at Lafayette College, 1866–70, and professor of geology and mineralogy in Dartmouth College. He was state geologist of New Hampshire ten years. During the winter of 1870–71 he established a meteorological observatory on Mt. Washington, which has since been occupied by the United States signal service officials. He published several valuable memoirs upon the fossil tracks in the Connecticut valley, a subject he has carefully studied. Dr. Hitchcock is a member of the American Philosophical Society, and in 1883 was vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He prepared a geological map of the United States which has been adopted by geologists throughout the world, and was published both in the United States census reports and in Dr. Rossiter W. Raymond's "Resources of the United States" (1873). In 1881 he issued an improved map based on the edition of the official map of the United States land office. He has been a large contributor to scientific literature and stands in the foremost rank of American geologists. In addition to the reports mentioned, he has published, with his father, "Elementary Geology" (1860) and "Mount Washington in Winter" (1871), besides various cyclopedic articles. He received the degrees of Ph.D. from Lafayette College in 1870 and LL.D. from Amherst in 1896. He was married June 19, 1862, to Martha Bliss, daughter of Prof. E. P. Barrows, of Andover, Mass., and on Sept. 4, 1894, to Charlotte Malvina Barrows, sister of his first wife. He has two sons and three daughters.

MORGAN, Thomas Hunt, biologist, was born in Lexington, Ky., Sept. 25, 1866, son of Charlton Hunt and Ellen Key (Howard) Morgan, and a descendant of Col. John Eager Howard, of revolutionary fame. Another ancestor was Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner." He was graduated at the State College of Kentucky, with the degree of B.Sc., in 1886, and in 1891, became associate professor of biology in Bryn Mawr College, where he has occupied the chair of biology since 1894. He is the author of "The Development of the Frog's Egg" (1887); "Regeneration" (1901), "Evolution and Adaptation" (1903), and of some seventy-five original papers. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him by Johns Hopkins University in 1890. He is a member of the Society of American Naturalists, and of the American Society of Morphologists, being president of the latter association in 1900. His original work has been mainly in experimental embryology and regeneration. He has taken part in the modern movement in favor of the employment of experimental methods in biology and his own work has been largely along these lines.

HATCH, Edward, soldier, was born at Bangor, Me., Dec. 22, 1832. He was graduated at the Norwich (Vt.), Military Academy in 1852, and soon afterward removed to Iowa. In April, 1861, he was one of the first to volunteer for the defense of Washington, D. C., and upon his arrival at that place he was stationed on duty at the White House. He was ordered soon afterward to take charge of the camp of instruction at Davenport, Ia. On Aug. 12, 1861, he was commissioned captain in the 2nd Iowa cavalry, which he had assisted in raising; he was made major on Sept. 5th, lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 11th, and colonel June 13, 1862. He was engaged at the captures of New Madrid and Island No. 10, and in the battles of Iuka and Corinth; and he was in command of the cavalry raid through central Mississippi, which was devised in order to withdraw the attention of the Confederates from the movements of the Federal army about Vicksburg. He participated in the actions at Thompson's station and Hatchie, and in the subsequent operations of Gen. Grant's Mississippi campaign, being in command of a cavalry brigade. He was then assigned to the command of a cavalry division in the army of the Tennessee, and took part in the actions of Salisbury, Colliersville, La Grange, Palo Alto, Birmingham, Jackson, and Wyatt, where he was severely wounded, December, 1863. On Apr. 27, 1864, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, and commanded a cavalry division in Gen. Andrew J. Smith's campaign, being engaged in the actions at Florence, Lawrenceburg, Campbellville, and Spring hill. He led his division at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864, and for his gallant conduct was brevetted brigadier-general. He also distinguished himself in the battle of Nashville, Dec. 15–16, 1864, and in the pursuit of Gen. Hood's army: receiving the brevets of major-general of volunteers, and major-general, United States army. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, Jan. 15, 1866, and on July 28th of that year he was commissioned colonel of the 9th cavalry, which command he held for twenty-three years. Upon the death of Gen. Gordon Granger in 1876, Gen. Hatch was assigned to the command of the military department of Arizona, which included New Mexico. In 1880 he was appointed a member of the Ute investigating commission, of which he was president, and after making a treaty with that tribe, he went to New Mexico, and took the field against Victorio, the Apache chief, whom he defeated. He died at Fort Robinson, Neb., Apr. 11, 1889.

EMERSON, James Ezekiel, machinist and inventor, was born in Norridgewock, Me., Nov. 2, 1823. He was educated at schools in Bangor, Me., where he remained during 1829–39, working there for several years as a carpenter. A part of his early life he spent in farming and working in saw mills; in 1850 he removed to Lewiston, Me., establishing there a factory for making wood-working machinery. He was thus engaged in business for two years, and during this period invented a machine for boring, turning, and cutting the heads on the spools or bobbins that are used in cotton factories. This was his first invention and did the work of three machines that were used for the same purpose formerly. In 1852 he went to California, and engaged in saw-mill enterprises, serving as a superintendent, and subsequently establishing similar mills in various parts of that state. Here he invented inserted tooth circular and band saws, and for several years was occupied in the introduction of these devices. In 1859 he returned to the eastern states, and began manufacturing edge tools, in Trenton, N. J. During the civil war he received from the government large contracts for swords and sabres. Later, when the American Saw Company was organized to manufacture his new patented circular saws with moveable teeth, he was made its superintendent, and under his charge the company became one of the largest in the country. In 1867 it exhibited at the Paris exposition a saw eighty-eight inches in diameter, priced at $2,000. The more conspicuous of his other numerous inventions are a swage for spreading saw-teeth to a uniform width and shape and cutting the edge at a single operation, and a combined anvil, shears, and punching machine (1866). In 1869 he visited Europe; subsequently he became president and superintendent of the Emerson, Smith & Co. saw works, in Beaver Falls, Pa. He spent his latter years in retirement, and died in Columbus, O., in 1900.

MILLER, Homer Virgil Milton, senator, was born in the Pendleton District, S. C., Apr. 29, 1814, son of Maj.-Gen. Andrew and Rachel F. (Cheri) Miller, of Welsh and Huguenot descent. In 1835 he was graduated at the Medical College of South Carolina, and after studying two years in Paris, he began the practice of medicine at Cassville, Ga. He was professor of obstetrics at the Memphis Medical College, 1846-49, and professor of physiology at the Medical College of Georgia, until the civil war. In 1861 he was appointed surgeon of the 8th regiment of Georgia infantry, became brigade and division surgeon, and was later made medical director of the state. After the war he resumed practice at Rome, Ga. He was talented as an orator, winning in early life the sobriquet, "Demosthenes of the Mountains," and when, in 1844, he was unsuccessfully nominated for congress by the Whig minority, he vanquished Sen. Walter T. Colquitt on the stump. In 1856 he was president of the state convention that nominated Fillmore, and in 1858 was chairman of the business committee in the convention that nominated Warren Akin for governor against J. E. Brown. In 1860 he was a member of the executive committee of the Constitutional Union party, and in 1867 was a member of the Georgia constitutional convention. In 1868 he was elected U. S. senator and served until Mar. 3, 1871. In 1881 he was sent to Europe in the interests of the International Cotton Exposition, of Atlanta, Ga. He was for thirty years a trustee of the Georgia State University and received the degree of LL.D. from Emory College. Dr. Miller was married in 1835, to Harriet Perry Clark. He died in Atlanta, Ga., in 1896.

H. V. M. Miller

MICHAELIUS, Jonas, clergyman, was born in Holland in 1577. He was educated at the University of Leyden, and was settled as a clergyman in Holland in 1612–16, in San Salvador in 1624–25, and in Guinea in 1626–27. The Reformed church in America (Dutch) is an offshoot of the same church in Holland, there first known as "the churches under the cross." The Dutch West India Co. always sent with emigrants a pious schoolmaster called ziekentrooster or "comforter of the sick," whose duties also consisted in sexton service, bearing the state cushion before the director or governor, presiding at religious meetings, leading the singing, reading the sermons in the absence of the regular pastor, catechising, etc. When Peter Minuit arrived on Manhattan Island in 1620, two ziekentroosters were chosen, Sebastian Jansen Krol and Jan Huyck. Jonas Michaelius was sent in 1628, arriving April 7th with his family, two daughters and one son. He was the first minister in New Amsterdam. He established the form of a church, two elders were chosen, and at the first communion there were fifty members, Dutch and Walloon and French, to whom the pastor administered the rite in their own language. He returned to Holland in a few years, probably before the arrival of his successor, Rev. Everardus Bogardus, in 1633. His wife could not endure the hardships of the long voyage, and the privations in the new settlement, and died shortly after her arrival. The classis of Amsterdam wished to send Michaelius back to this country in 1637, but he did not return. It was long supposed that Bogardus was the first Reformed church clergyman in this country, but the precedence of Michaelius was established by a letter from him to Rev. Adrain Smoutius, dated New Amsterdam, Aug. 11, 1628, which was recently found in the Dutch archives at the Hague. In this letter he describes the degraded state of the natives, and proposes to educate their children without trying to redeem the parents. Michaelius's letter is printed in an appendix to Mary L. Booth's "History of the City of New York" (1859). Rev. Michaelius died in Holland after 1638.

Jonas Michaelius

BENT, Silas, jurist, was born in Massachusetts in 1768. He received a thorough education, and in 1788 removed to Ohio and afterward to Virginia, where he was married to Martha Kerr. In 1804, after holding various offices, he was appointed chief deputy surveyor for Upper Louisiana, and this took him to St. Louis. He was made first judge of the court of common pleas in 1807, and the following year became auditor of public accounts. In 1809 he became presiding judge of the St. Louis court, and in that capacity signed the first town charter. In 1811 he was again public auditor, and two years thereafter was appointed supreme judge of the territory of Missouri, a position he held until Missouri was admitted to the Union in 1821. From that period until his death he was clerk of the St. Louis county court. He had ten children. His son, Silas Bent, Jr. (1820–87), served in the United States navy in the Seminole and Mexican wars, and was subsequently an active citizen of St. Louis; another son, Charles Bent, was the first territorial governor of New Mexico (1850), and his daughter Julia became the wife of Gov. L. W.

Boggs of Missouri. His name was given to a well-known frontier post and military fort. He died in St. Louis, Mo., in 1827.

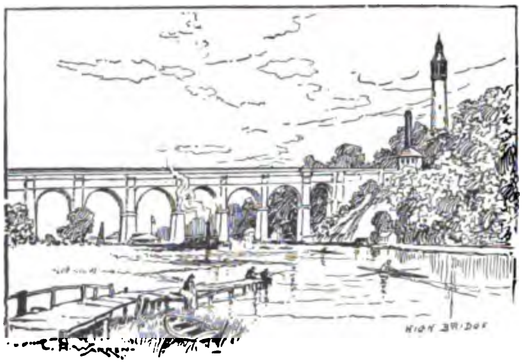
BOURNE, Richard, missionary to the American Indians, is supposed to have come from Devonshire, England; nothing is known of his early life. His name appears on the list of freemen of the colony, dated Mar. 7, 1636–37, and he represented the town of Sandwich, Mass., at the general court during 1639–45, and again in 1652, 1664–67, and 1670. In 1658 he was appointed one of four referees to settle a disputed boundary between Yarmouth and Barnstable, and the line established by him and his associates has remained as the modern division. Nearly all the purchases of land from the Indians about Sandwich were referred to him, a fact which shows that both Indians and white men had confidence in his integrity. His missionary labors were begun about 1658. He gradually created a community of Christian Indians in a parish that extended 100 miles from Provincetown to Middleboro, and in 1664, he organized them under a form of self-government, with a board of management and a constable, though he himself continued to supervise their affairs. At his solicitation, the tract known as the plantation of Marshpee, embracing 10,500 acres, was reserved by grant dated Dec. 11, 1665, from the colony to the South Sea Indians, among whom he was laboring, and after he had created a Christian congregation, he was ordained as its pastor by John Eliot, and held services regularly at twenty-two different places. In 1674 the whole number of Christian Indians was 497, of whom 142 could read the Indian language, seventy-two could read and write it, and nine could read English, while by 1685 the whole number had increased to 1,014. The fruits of his long years of labor were seen at the outbreak of King Philip's war in 1676, when he had made friends of a sufficient number of Indians, naturally hostile to the English, to save Plymouth colony from extinction at a critical moment. It is said that he did more, by the moral power he exerted, than did Bradford at the head of the army. Mr. Bourne was a member of the local councils of war in 1667, His first wife, the mother of his four children, was probably Bathsheba, daughter of Andrew Hallet, Sr., and his second wife was Ruth, widow of Jonathan Winslow and daughter of William Sargeant, of Barnstable, to whom he was married in 1677. He died in 1682.

BOURNE, Shearjashub, jurist, was born at Sandwich, Mass., in 1720, son of Ezra and Martha (Prince) Bourne; grandson of Shearjashub and Bathsheba (Skiff) Bourne; and great-grandson of Richard Bourne, missionary to the American Indians. His grandfather (1644–1719) was a man of reputation, who was much employed in public business, was often a representative to the general court at Plymouth and Boston, presided over the Indians of Marshpee, and conducted an extensive trade between them and the whites. His father (1676–1764), one of the most distinguished and influential men of his day, served as chief justice of the courts of sessions and common pleas, and presided over the friendly Indians of Marshpee, up to the day of his death. The son, Shearjashub, was graduated at Harvard College in 1743, and soon afterward settled at Bristol, R. I., as a teacher. He gained high respect as a lawyer, and was elevated to the supreme bench of Rhode Island. He was associate justice of the state supreme court from August, 1776, to May, 1778, and served as chief justice from the latter date till his death. He was married at Bristol, R. I., Apr. 19, 1747, to Ruth, widow of Nathaniel Church and daughter of Benjamin Bosworth, and had three children; Martha, Shearjashub, and Benjamin. The surname was originally spelled with the final "e," though some of the descendants have dropped that letter; "Shearjashub" means "the remnant shall return," and its use by the early settlers indicates, perhaps, their hope of returning to the mother country. He died at Bristol, Feb. 9, 1781.

BOURNE, Benjamin, jurist, was born at Bristol, R. I., Sept. 9, 1755, son of Shearjashub and Ruth (Bosworth) Bourne. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1775, and studied law in the office of Gen. James M. Varnum, one of the most able advocates of his time. In August, 1776, just after the disastrous battle of Long Island, he was appointed ensign of a company, in the 2nd Rhode Island regiment, and soon became regimental quartermaster, serving until the northern army was disbanded. He then resumed his professional career at Providence, where he rapidly established an enviable reputation for probity and talent. In 1779–80 he was a member of the Rhode Island general assembly; in September, 1779, was one of a committee of four to revise the militia laws of the state; and during 1785–89, was a justice of the peace. In 1789, in company with the Rev. James Manning, president of Brown University, he was chosen to present to congress a petition setting forth the distressed condition of Rhode Island, and praying that her commerce might be exempted from foreign duties in the ports of the Union. At the age of thirty-four, he was elected a member of congress, and served as the first representative from Rhode Island under the United States Constitution in 1796, resigning to succeed Henry Marchant in the United States district court of Rhode Island. In 1801, the United States courts were reorganized, and he was appointed one of the judges of the eastern circuit, composed of Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island; but on the repeal of the act creating this intermediate court, he returned to the practice of law. On becoming a judge, he removed to Bristol. In politics Judge Bourne was a decided Federalist, standing high among the illustrious leaders of that party, and maintaining an intimate correspondence with such men as Hamilton, Pickering, Sedgwick, and Ames. He was married to Hope, daughter of Cromwell Child, of Warren, R. I., and he had one son and three daughters. The degrees of A.B. and A.M. were conferred upon him by Harvard College in 1775 and 1778, and LL.D. in 1801, by Brown University. He died at Bristol, R. I., Sept. 17, 1808.

RICHMOND, Lewis, soldier and diplomat, was born in Providence, R. I., Mar. 12, 1824, son of Samuel Nightingale and Amey (Martin) Richmond, and a descendant of John Richmond, who arrived at Taunton, Mass., in 1637, from whom the line runs through Edward, Sylvester, Sylvester, and a third Sylvester, who married Abigail Nightingale, and was the grandfather of Lewis Richmond. After being graduated at Brown University, he became associated with his brothers, George and Nightingale, in the manufacture of print goods. In April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the 1st Rhode Island regiment, and served through the civil war. He was at the first battle of Bull Run, served in the North Carolina or Burnside expedition, and in February, 1862, was present at the naval battle at Roanoke. From July 6 to Sept. 4, 1862, he was adjutant-general of reinforcements for the army of the Potomac, at Newport News; and upon the organization of the 9th corps, July 22, 1862, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel and appointed adjutant-general of the right wing of the army of the Potomac, serving as such at South Mountain, Sept. 14th, and Antietam, Sept. 17th. From November, 1862, until Jan. 10, 1863, he was adjutant-general of the entire army of the Potomac, and took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13–16, 1862. He was adjutant-general of the department of Ohio from Mar. 23 to Dec. 12, 1863; aided in the pursuit of Morgan's raiders during the summer of that year, and was engaged in the occupation of eastern Tennessee, the capture of Cumberland Gap, and the action at Blue Springs, during the fall. From Nov. 17 to Dec. 10, 1863, he took part in the siege and defense of Knoxville, including the repulse of Longstreet on Dec. 1st. He saw service at the battles of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 9–12; and Cold Harbor, June 13–17, and the siege of Petersburg, and took part in both the siege and the assault. He was U. S. consul at Queenstown, Ireland, 1875–80; consul at Belfast, 1880–81; consul-general at Rome, in 1881, and became secretary of legation and chargé d'affaires in 1882. In 1884 he left this post to become U. S. minister to Portugal, where he remained until April, 1885. Gen. Richmond was married on June 23, 1846, to Magdelane, daughter of Joshua Mauran, of Providence, R. I., and had three sons and a daughter. He died in Providence, R. I., Feb. 3, 1894.

ROWLAND, Thomas Fitch, manufacturer, was born at New Haven, Conn., Mar. 15, 1831, son of George and Ruth Caroline (Attwater) Rowland, and a descendant of Henry H. Rowland, who emigrated from Essex county, England, and settled at Fairfield, Conn., about 1649. The line runs through his son, Joseph, who married Sarah Wilson; their son, Capt. Samuel Rowland, who married Esther Smedley; their son, Samuel, who married Abigail Squier; their son, Andrew, who married Elizabeth Fitch, and their son, Samuel, who married Sarah Maltbie, and who was Mr. Rowland's grandfather. He was educated at Lovel's Lancasterian school, and at the collegiate preparatory school at New Haven, Conn. He worked on the New Haven & Farmington railroad and New York & New Haven railroad, as engineer and fireman during 1848–50, and subsequently he took a position as second assistant engineer on the steamboat Connecticut, plying between Hartford and New York. In 1851 he commenced work in a New York engine-building establishment, where he became general machinist and a designer and builder of marine and other machinery. During 1851–53 he was a draughtsman of the Allaire works, New York city, and from 1853 to 1857 he was general superintendent of the Atlantic Dock iron works in Brooklyn. In 1859 he established a business of his own, located at Greenpoint, Brooklyn, N. Y., which subsequently became the Continental works. Among his more important achievements was the construction of a quarter of a mile of wrought iron tube, 7½ feet in diameter, which was placed on the top of High Bridge, to carry the water from the Croton aqueduct to the new reservoir in Central park. Four hundred and fifty tons of wrought iron plates, half an inch thick, and 400 tons of castings were used in this work. At the outbreak of the civil war he constructed the gun carriages and mortar beds for the navy department, and fitted out some of the steamers purchased from the merchant service which took part in the capture of Port Royal, and all the vessels composing the Porter mortar fleet. In October, 1861, he contracted with John Ericsson and associates to build an iron floating battery in accordance with Ericsson's plans, and this vessel was launched Jan. 30, 1862. In 1887 the business was incorporated under the name of The Continental iron works, of which Mr. Rowland was president and general manager. The plant now covers about seven acres of ground, and employs from 300 to 400 hands. Mr. Rowland was granted over fifty patents for machinery for his own factory. He was a member of a number of engineering societies, the New York chamber of commerce, and was vice-president of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1886–87. He was married, Oct. 17, 1855, to Mary Eliza, daughter of Charles Bradley, of New Haven, Conn., and has three sons, Thomas Fitch, Jr., Charles Bradley and George.



PECKHAM, George Williams, biologist, was born at Albany, N. Y., Mar. 23, 1845, son of George Williams and Mary Perry (Watson) Peckham, and a descendant of John Peckham, who settled in Newport, R. I., in 1638. The line runs through his son, John, his son, Benjamin, who married Mary Carr, their son, Benjamin, who married Mary Hazard, and their son, Peleg, who married Desire Watson, and was the grandfather of Mr. Peckham. He was educated at Antioch College, the Albany Law School, and the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1873. He began teaching biology in the Milwaukee high school in 1874; later he became principal of the East Side high school, and then superintendent of the public schools of Milwaukee. He is now (1904) librarian of the public library of that city. In the civil war he enlisted in the 1st Wisconsin heavy artillery. He and his wife have won world-wide reputations as students of the habits of insects, particularly spiders. As an authority on the habits of these insects he is probably without a rival. With many short papers on kindred subjects published in the annals of learned societies, both in the United States and Europe, he has published "Mental Powers of Spiders" (1887), "Sexual Selection in Spiders" (1889), and numerous studies, fifty or more, in archeology, 1880–92. He has also published, in association with his wife, "Instincts and Habits of the Solitary Wasps" (1900). He has been president of the Wisconsin Academy of Arts, Sciences and Letters. He was married at Hartland, Wis., Sept. 16, 1880, to Elizabeth Maria, daughter of Charles and Mary Caroline (Child)

Gifford, and has three children: Mary Gifford, George Williams and Harold Gifford.

RICHARDS, Robert Hallowell, metallurgist, was born at Gardiner, Me., Aug. 26, 1844, son of Francis and Anne Hallowell (Gardiner) Richards. He was graduated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1868 and immediately became an assistant professor of chemistry, remaining until 1871 when he was elected to the chair of mineralogy. He has been for a number of years professor of mining and metallurgy and under his direction the laboratory for mining engineering and metallurgy was developed. His professional work has been devoted mainly to the introduction of laboratory methods into the teaching of mining and metallurgy. As an inventor he has perfected a jet aspirator for use in chemical and physical laboratories, 1874, an ore separator for the Lake Superior copper reduction mills, 1881, and a prism for stadia surveying in 1890. In 1886 he was president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He is also a member of several other scientific societies. He has paid much attention to the improvement of ore dressing processes, particularly those employed in the concentration of copper, in which he is a recognized authority. His papers on chemistry which were his early publications, appeared in the "American Journal of Science," those on metallurgical subjects have been published in "The Transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers," and he published "Ore Dressing" (1903). Prof. Richards was married in Boston, June 6, 1875, to Ellen Henrietta, daughter of Prof. Peter Swallow of Worcester.

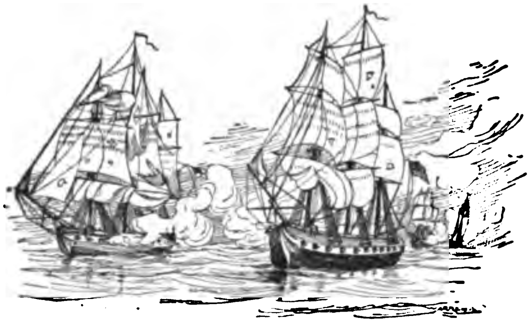
O'FARRELL, Michael Joseph, first Roman Catholic bishop of Trenton, was born in Limerick, Ireland, Dec. 2, 1832. After studying for some time in All-Hallows College, Dublin, he entered the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris, where he finished his course. Upon returning to Ireland, he was ordained priest, Aug. 18, 1855. Joining the St. Sulpitian order, he entered the novitiate in Paris, and eventually became professor of dogmatic theology in the college of that order. In 1855 he went to Canada where he was appointed professor of theology in the Grand Seminary in Montreal, and pastor of St. Patrick's Church. In 1869 he came to the United States, was affiliated with the archdiocese of New York, and became assistant pastor at St. Peter's Church, the oldest in New York city. In 1872 he was made pastor of St. Mary's Church, Rondout. After he returned to St. Peter's, where he succeeded Rev. William Quinn as pastor, he devoted special attention to education, and founded a school that became one of the best in the city. When the diocese of Trenton was taken from that of Newark in 1881, he was made bishop of the Trenton diocese, and was consecrated in the cathedral of New York, by Cardinal McCloskey. At Trenton he immediately began the erection of new churches, and founded charitable and educational institutions. His diocese contained eighty-four churches, four convents, one seminary, seven academies, an orphan asylum, and twenty-four parochial schools. Bishop O'Farrell by his gentle manner and generous nature won the esteem of all classes and creeds. He was widely known as one of the most learned men in the Roman Catholic church, as well as a fine pulpit orator. He died in Trenton, Apr. 2, 1894.

McFAUL, James Augustine, second Roman Catholic bishop of Trenton, was born in Larne, county Antrim, Ireland, June 6, 1850, son of James and Mary (Hefferman) McFaul. His parents came to America when he was but six months old, settling in New York city, where they remained for about four years. They then removed to Bound Brook, N. J., where their son attended the district school when not assisting his father on the farm. Having acquired a fair knowledge of bookkeeping, at the age of fifteen he secured employment as clerk in a store near Bound Brook. In 1867, with the intention of becoming a lawyer, he went to St. Vincent's College, Westmoreland county, Pa. After remaining there for four years, he entered St. Francis Xavier's College, New York city, where he completed his classical course. His theological studies were taken at Seton Hall Seminary, South Orange, N. J., where he was graduated in the class of 1873. He was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Corrigan, May 26, 1877; was first appointed an assistant at St. Patrick's Church, Jersey City, and from there was sent to the cathedral at Newark. In 1878 he was made assistant to Rev. Anthony Smith at Trenton. Upon the division of the diocese, Bishop O'Farrell appointed him his secretary, which position he held in 1882–84, and gave him charge of St. Mary's Union. He also for three years edited "St. Mary's Messenger," an annual paper published in the interest of the union. In May, 1883, Father McFaul was appointed pastor of the Church Star of the Sea at Long Branch, N. J., and while there liquidated the debt on his church and built St. Michael's Church at Elberon. In 1890 he was recalled to Trenton, and was made rector of the cathedral, and chancellor of the diocese. During 1892–94 he was vicar-general, and in 1894 he was appointed bishop of Trenton to succeed the late Bishop O'Farrell, being consecrated October 18th, at Trenton, by Archbishop Corrigan. Bishop McFaul takes a special interest in young men's societies, and was one of the principal organizers of the Young Men's Diocesan Union. He has written some notable articles and addresses on "American Citizenship," while his name has became familiar in connection with his work of reorganizing the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He is respected and beloved by the priests of the diocese, over which he presides with grace and dignity, and he is also distinguished as a pulpit orator.

James A. McFaul

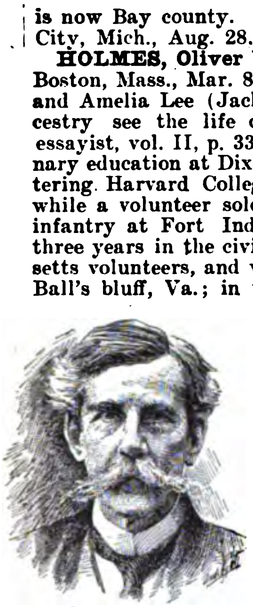
TUCKER, Samuel, naval officer, was born in Marblehead, Mass., Nov. 1, 1747, son of Andrew and Mary (Belcher) Tucker. At the age of eleven he ran away from home and shipped in the English sloop-of-war Royal George. He advanced rapidly, became commander of a merchantman when only twenty-one years old, and served as a captain prior to the revolution. When the outbreak came, he narrowly escaped compulsory service in the British navy, and returned to America, taking charge of the ship of which he was a passenger during a storm. This led to his introduction to Gen. Washington by Robert Morris, the owner of the vessel, and he was commissioned captain in the navy, Jan. 20, 1776, and assigned to the command of the armed schooner Franklin. The vessel had to be fitted out, and Tucker meanwhile commanded a small schooner, with which he soon captured a British transport with troops and stores. This exploit procured him the thanks of

Washington and the army, and in March, 1776, he was made commander of the schooner Hancock. He captured more than thirty vessels during that year, the prizes including three English brigs, the ship Peggy, the brig Lively, and several armed vessels. On Mar. 15, 1777, he was transferred to the command of the frigate Boston, in which he took out John Adams as minister to France in February, 1778. Tucker captured five prizes on his return voyage, and in June of the following year, while convoying a fleet of merchantmen loaded with clothing for the American army, from the West Indies to Philadelphia, captured the British frigate Pole, which gave chase after him, without firing a gun. He afterwards cruised with the Confederacy, also under his command, capturing several British privateers, and in August, 1779, jointly with Samuel Nicholson of the Deane he captured several other prizes, the Boston alone taking the sloop-of-war Thorn. He then joined A. Whipple in the defence of Charleston, S. C., and on its surrender was captured with the rest of the American squadron by the British fleet. On being paroled, May 20, 1780, he went to Boston, effected an exchange with Capt. Wardlaw, whom he had captured in the Thorn, and obtained command of his former prize. He captured seven prizes in this cruise, but was taken by the British frigate Hind in July, 1781, and carried to Prince Edward Island. When permitted to go with some of his officers in an open boat to Halifax, he escaped to Boston. After the war he commanded several packets between the Atlantic ports and Europe, and in 1792 settled on a farm on the present site of Bremen, near Bristol, Me. He was again called to active service in 1813, and was given command of a schooner to stop the depredations of the British privateers on the coast of Maine. With two brass cannon borrowed from the fort at Wiscasset and with improvised armament the schooner chased and took the privateer Crown, the valuable stores of which Tucker distributed among the poor of the district. He subsequently served as selectman of Bristol, was a member of the Massachusetts legislature during 1814–18, was a delegate to the Maine constitutional convention in October, 1819, a presidential elector in 1820, and a member of the Maine legislature in 1820–21. In his old age Com. Tucker had to contend against privations and was nearly reduced to poverty owing to his being defrauded of the fortune that came to him from his prizes. In addition, his claim to pay for his services in the navy was debarred by a statute of limitation, and it was with great difficulty that he secured in March, 1821, a grant of a pension of $20 a month from Jan. 1, 1818, which amount was increased to $600 per annum in June, 1832. He was married, Dec. 21, 1768, to Mary Gatchell, of Marblehead. He died in Bremen, Me., Mar. 10, 1833.



DUDLEY, Charles Benjamin, chemist, was born at Oxford, N. Y., July 14, 1842, son of Daniel and Maranda (Bemis) Dudley. His father (1809–84) was a carriage builder by occupation and possessed a character of high integrity. He served throughout the civil war and was severely wounded at the battle of Winchester, Va., in 1864. He was a student at the Oxford (N. Y.) Academy and was graduated at Yale University in 1871 with the degree of B.A. He then took a post-graduate course in the Sheffield Scientific School of that university, receiving the degree of Ph.D. in 1874. In September, 1874, he was appointed instructor of physics in the University of Pennsylvania but resigned in June of the following year, and in November, 1875, he was appointed chemist to the Pennsylvania railroad, a position which he still holds (1904). His work has been of a high order, consisting of original researches upon the materials entering into the constructions and uses of railroad appliances. His investigations upon the composition of steel rails and of lubricating oils used upon railroads are, perhaps, the most important contributions that he has made to the scientific literature relating to the operation of railroads. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, in whose transactions his most valuable technical papers have been published and has served twice as vice-president. He is a member of the American Chemical Society and was president in 1896 succeeding Edgar F. Smith, professor of chemistry of the University of Pennsylvania and author of a number of standard text-books on the subject. Dr. Dudley is also a member of the English, German and French chemical societies, as well as the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, the American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He is a member of the Union League Club of Philadelphia, the Engineers' Club of New York and the Cosmos Club of Washington. He has written many papers for scientific periodicals and has secured some eight or ten patents on improvements in car lighting, ventilation and purification of water. He is unmarried.

CAMPBELL, Sidney S., pioneer, was born at Paris, Oneida co., N. Y., Feb. 29, 1804. In 1830 he emigrated to Michigan and settled first at Pontiac, and later at Cass River bridge. Here he laid out a town, in conjunction with G. D. Williams, in 1836, and called it Bridgeport, of which he was the first postmaster. Soon after he removed to Lower Saginaw, a new town just laid out by the Saginaw Bay Co., and he was the first permanent settler, arriving there with his family on Mar. 1, 1838. By an act of legislature, dated Feb. 10, 1857, the name was changed to Bay City, by which it was ever afterward known. Soon after Campbell's arrival at Lower Saginaw, the Saginaw Bay Co. collapsed, but he remained at the new settlement, with whose fortunes he was ever after closely identified, living to see the desolate place grow up into the metropolis of the state. The same year he opened a tavern, which was the first building erected within the limits of Bay City. Subsequently he held several positions of honor in the locality, was the first supervisor of Hampton township, and was probate judge of the county for sixteen years after its organization. In 1873 he built a brick business block adjacent to the Globe Hotel, which he had erected in place of his pioneer tavern. Judge Campbell, as he was generally called, was married in March, 1830, to Catharine J. McCarty, of Schenectady, N. Y. His son, Edward M. Campbell, was the first boy born in Lower Saginaw, or in what is now Bay county. Judge Campbell died in Bay City, Mich., Aug. 28, 1887.



O. W. Holmes

HOLMES, Oliver Wendell, jurist, was born in Boston, Mass., Mar. 8, 1841, son of Oliver Wendell and Amelia Lee (Jackson) Holmes. (For his ancestry see the life of his father, the poet and essayist, vol. II, p. 336). He received his preliminary education at Dixwell's School, Boston, and entering Harvard College was graduated in 1861, while a volunteer soldier in the 4th battalion of infantry at Fort Independence. He served for three years in the civil war in the 20th Massachusetts volunteers, and was wounded in the breast at Ball's bluff, Va.; in the neck at Antietam, Md., and in the foot at Marye's hill, Fredericksburg, Va. He then served on the staff of Gen. Horatio G. Wright, and was mustered out, July 17, 1864, with the rank of captain. He entered Harvard law school, received the degree of LL.B. in 1866, and was admitted to the bar in the following year, subsequently being admitted to practice before the United States supreme court. He practiced first in partnership with his brother, Edward J. Holmes, and later in the firm of Shattuck, Holmes & Munroe (1873–82). In 1870–71 he was appointed instructor in constitutional law at Harvard law school, and during 1870–73 edited the "American Law Review," to which he contributed a number of papers. He delivered a course of lectures on the common law before the Lowell Institute in 1880. In 1882 he was appointed to a new professorship in the Harvard law school, but he had barely entered upon his duties there when Gov. Long appointed him associate justice of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts. On Aug. 2, 1899, he succeeded Hon. W. A. Field, deceased, as chief justice of Massachusetts, and in 1902 he was appointed by Pres. Roosevelt associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, succeeding Justice Horace Gray, resigned. Possessed of strong powers of diagnosis and analysis, his studies have been wide and varied, and he is in the broadest sense a scholar. He has not adopted the easy course of following legal rules, merely because they exist as such, without first tracing out their history and origin and their relation to the matter in hand. His opinions, which run through forty-five volumes of the "Massachusetts Reports," are expressed in a fine literary style peculiarly his own, and they occasionally sparkle with wit. In addition to contributions to professional periodicals, he has edited "Kent's Commentaries" (10th ed., 1873), since recognized as the standard edition of that famous work, and published "The Common Law" (1881) and "Speeches" (1891, 1896). Justice Holmes is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He received the degree of LL.D. from Yale College in 1886 and from Harvard in 1895. He was married, June 16, 1872, to Fanny, daughter of Epes S. Dixwell of Cambridge, Mass.

COVILLE, Frederick Vernon, botanist, was born at Preston, Chenango co., N. Y., Mar. 23, 1867, son of Joseph Addison and Lydia (More) Coville. His father (1820–95) served on the board of supervisors of the town of Preston during the civil war; was president of the board of trustees of Oxford, N. Y., and a director of the First National Bank. The son was educated at Oxford Academy, and pursued a course in the classics, with electives in natural history at Cornell University where he was graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1887. During his college course he took an active part in field sports and in his senior year received the medal as best all-round athlete at the state intercollegiate games. During the year 1887–88, he served as instructor in botany at Cornell, and during 1888–93 was assistant botanist in the United States department of agriculture. In this latter capacity, during 1891–93, he prepared the fourth volume of the contributions to the United States National Herbarium, entitled "Botany of the Death Valley Expedition." In 1893 he became chief botanist in the United States department of agriculture, a position he still holds. He accompanied the Harriman Alaska expedition of 1899, and afterward supervised the preparation of an elaborate report upon the flora of that region. Many botanical papers have appeared from his pen, both in the periodical press and in the journals of technical societies; one of his most important articles being "our Public Grazing Lands," published in the "Forum" during 1898. He is a member of the Cosmos Club of Washington; the Phi Beta Kappa Society; the Biological Society of Washington of which he was president, 1899–1900; the Botanical Society of America, and an officer in the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the Washington Academy of Sciences, and other scientific organizations. He was married Oct. 4, 1890, to Elizabeth Harwood, daughter of Thomas H. Boynton, of Lockport, N.Y., and has two sons and one daughter.

HERING, Carl, electrician and author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 29, 1860, son of Dr. Constantine and Theresa (Buchheim) Hering. His father a native of Oschatz, Saxony, is known as the "father of homeopathy in America." He was educated in private schools in Philadelphia and at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated at the age of twenty. He took a post-graduate course at Darmstadt, Germany, and received the degree of M.E. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1887. He was for several years instructor at the University of Pennsylvania and at the Polytechnikum of Darmstadt, and practiced electrical engineering in Frankfort, Germany, and in his native city. He was assistant electrician at the international electrical exhibition in Philadelphia in 1884, and as a member of the scientific commission or jury to make tests and reports he suggested making a comparative test of the life of the incandescent electric lamps on the market, a somewhat herculean proposition which was at first ridiculed by some of the other members of the commission as too vast an undertaking, but was afterward carried out and remained for many years the first and only impartial test of its kind. Mr. Hering also devised and arranged a set of measuring instruments of very wide ranges for carrying out the tests made by that commission. In 1885 he was chief electrical engineer for a large electrical company in Germany, and later for a company in Philadelphia; and in 1887 he began

Carl Hering

his present occupation of consulting electrical engineer in Philadelphia. In 1889 he was sent to Paris by the United States government to make an official report on the electrical exhibits at the international exposition of that year, and was also appointed a member of the international jury of awards. He was also a delegate of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers to the international electrical congress held in Paris that year, and received from the French government the decoration of "Officier de l' Instruction Publique." He was a member of the jury of awards at the St. Louis electrical exhibition of 1890, the international electrical exhibition held in Frankfort, Germany, in 1891, the export exposition in Philadelphia in 1899, of the international exposition, Paris, France, in 1900, and at the Pan-American exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., in 1901. He was president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in 1900; he is a member of many engineering societies and was president of the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia in 1904. During 1893–1903 he prepared a weekly digest of the current electrical literature, both foreign and American, and published it in the "Electrical World." He prepared the "Report on Electricity" for the United States government (U. S. Reports, 1891), and he is also the author of "Principles of Dynamo-Electric Machines and Practical Directions for Designing and Constructing Dynamos" (1888), "Universal Wiring Computer for Determining the Size of Wires for Incandescent Electric Lamp Leads, with Notes" (1891), "Recent Progress in Electric Railways, being a Summary of Current Periodical Literature Relating to Electric Railway Construction, etc." (1892), "Ready Reference Tables" (1904) and "Electro-chemical Equivalents" (1904). He rceived the decoration of the Legion of Honor from the French government in 1901. He was married to Harriet Bradford Truesdell June 30, 1892, and has one daughter.

PEABODY, Elizabeth Palmer, educator, was born in Billerica, Mass., May 16, 1804, eldest daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Palmer) Peabody. Her father was a dentist, and her mother was descended from the two Joseph Palmers who were respectively president and secretary of the first provincial congress that convened in Massachusetts for the consideration of British wrongs. Her youngest sister, Sophia, married Nathaniel Hawthorne, and her other sister, Mary, became the wife of Horace Mann. George P. Lathrop in his life of Hawthorne states: "The three sisters and two brothers who composed the family of Dr. Peabody were strongly imbued with intellectual tastes; nothing of importance in literature, art, or the philosophy of education escaped them when once it was brought to their attention." Her early life until 1822 was passed in Salem, Mass., where she acquired a liberal and varied education and taught school. She opened a school in Boston in 1840, and later she began a publishing business, being one of the first women to embark in an occupation thought to appertain exclusively to men. She was interested in the Brook Farm movement, and was one of the founders of the Concord Summer School of Philosophy. To Miss Peabody belongs the credit of introducing the kindergarten system into the United States. She was peculiarly fitted both by natural endowment and experience to enter into the thought of Froebel, and her interest in his ideas, which began as early as 1859, grew and strengthened, until finally she went to Europe, in 1867, to study his educational principles. During her absence a kindergarten was established in Boston, through the efforts of her sister, Mrs. Mary Mann, which was conducted by Madame Matilda Kriege and her daughter, Alma Kriege. Satisfied that the practical embodiment of Froebel's ideas was in competent hands, Miss Peabody upon her return to America in 1868 resolved to devote herself to the propagation of his principles by writing and lecturing. In her view "kindergartning was not a craft, but a religion; not an avocation, but a vocation from on high," and by steadily proclaiming and faithfully living up to this lofty ideal, she did much to fan the flame of consecrated endeavor without which the kindergarten, as Froebel conceived it, can have no actual embodiment. Through the influence of Miss Peabody the first public kindergarten in America was opened in Boston in 1870. It was carried on successfully for several years, but was finally given up because the city was not ready to appropriate money for extending the system. She was prominent in Boston in numerous works of philanthropy. Her publications are: "Keys to Hebrew and Grecian History" (1845); "Aesthetic Papers" (1849); "The Polish-American System of Chronology" (1852); "Kindergarten in Italy" (1872); a revised edition of Mrs. Mary Mann's "Guide to the Kindergarten and Intermediate Class and Moral Culture of Infancy" (1877); "Reminiscences of Dr. Channing" (1880); "Letters to Kindergartners" (1886), and "Last Evening with Allston" (1887). She also contributed articles on the "Spirit of Hebrew Scripture" to the "Christian Examiner," in 1834, and later wrote for the "Dial," on "Socialism." Her residence was at Jamaica Plains, where she died, Jan. 3, 1894.

ARTHUR, Joseph Charles, botanist, was born at Lowville, Lewis co., N. Y., Jan. 11, 1850, son of Charles and Ann (Allen) Arthur. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Charles City, Ia.; later he spent four years at the Iowa State College, being graduated B.Sc. in 1872, after which he took up post-graduate work at Johns Hopkins, Harvard, Cornell, and Bonn (Germany) Universities, receiving the degrees of M.S. from Iowa State College in 1877, and D.Sc. from Cornell in 1886. In 1877, he became instructor in biology at the Iowa State College, and later held the same position in the Universities of Wisconsin (1879) and Minnesota (1882). In 1884–87, Mr. Arthur was botanist to the Agriculture Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y. Since then he has been professor of vegetable physiology and pathology at Purdue University, and botanist to the Indiana Experiment Station. He introduced to the botanical public, the name "ecology," now in such common use, and outlined that phase of botanical science at the Madison botanical congress of 1893. During 1883–96, he was joint editor and publisher of the "Botanical Gazette," with J. M. Coulter and C. R. Barnes, with whom he also published a "Handbook of Plant Dissection," New York (1886). With D. T. MacDougal, he published "Living Plants and Their Properties" (1898), and he is the author of about 150 articles upon botanical subjects. His special work in vegetable physiology has been on the plant rusts (Uredinales) in which he has carried on important culture work, and he has prepared a hand-book of the plant rusts of North America. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he was vice-president in 1895; Indiana Academy of Sciences, and was president in 1893; Botanical Society of America, of which he was president in 1902; Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science; of the Philadelphia, Minnesota, and Iowa Academy of Sciences, etc. Mr. Arthur was married at Lafayette, Ind., June 12, 1901, to Emily Stiles, daughter of William Augustus Potter.

BAKER, David Jewett, jurist, was born in Kaskaskia, Ill., Nov. 20, 1834, son of David J. and Sarah T. (Fairchild) Baker. After graduating at Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, in 1854, he read law under the direction of his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. In November of that year he removed to Cairo, where he soon secured an extensive and remunerative practice. He was mayor of his city in 1864–65, and in 1869 was elected judge of the 19th judicial circuit. Finally, he was elected to the supreme court of the state, and in 1893 served as chief justice being succeeded by Hon. Jacob W. Wilkins, who was also chief justice in 1901. Judge Baker was married in 1864, to Sarah E., daughter of John C. White, of Cairo, Ill.

CONKLIN, Edwin Grant, zoölogist, was born at Waldo, Marion co., O., Nov. 24, 1863, son of Abram Virgil and Maria (Hull) Conklin. He was educated at Ohio Wesleyan and Johns Hopkins Universities, being graduated at the former in 1885. In 1883–84 he was a teacher in the public schools of Ohio; in 1885–87 professor of Latin and Greek at Rust University; in 1891–94, professor of biology at Ohio Wesleyan University, since 1891, has been instructor at Woods Holl Laboratory; and in 1894–96, was professor of zoölogy at Northwestern University. In 1896 he was elected to the chair of zoölogy at the University of Pennsylvania, and he still (1904) occupies that position. His principal scientific work in the field of embryology has been on the fertilization and organization of the egg, and on the cell lineages and early development of mollusks, brachiopods and ascidians, in order to determine to what extent adult structures can be traced back to the egg cell and in what form these structures appear in the cell. It has led to important conclusions with regard to the problems of inheritance. He is the author of many scientific memoirs on anatomy, embryology, heredity, and evolution, published in various scientific journals. Since 1897 he has been a trustee of the Marine Biological Laboratory. In 1898 he was president of the American Society of Morphologists; since 1900 he has been secretary of the American Philosophical Society; since 1901 vice-president of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science; and he is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; and a member of the American Society of Naturalists, and the American Society of Morphologists. The degrees of A.B. and A.M. were conferred upon him by Ohio Wesleyan University, in 1855 and 1889, respectively, and that of Ph.D. by Johns Hopkins University, in 1891. He was married at New Orleans, La., June 13, 1889, to Belle, daughter of Lewis G. Adkinson, of Atlanta, Ga. They have three children, Paul, Mary, and Isabel Conklin.

BATTLE, Cullen Andrews, lawyer and soldier, was born at Powelton, Hancock co., Ga., June 1, 1829, son of Cullen and Jane (Andrews) Battle. He was educated in the schools of Irwinton (now Eufaula), Ala., where his parents had settled in 1836. In 1852 he was admitted to the bar, and shortly after formed a partnership with William P. Chilton, ex-chief justice of the state supreme court. In 1860 he was presidential elector for the Montgomery district on the Breckinridge and Lane ticket, and made a vigorous canvass. During the period of the secession agitation, he was active in behalf of the southern cause. After the capture of Harper's ferry by John Brown, he organized and equipped the Tuskegee light infantry, which he tendered to Gov. Wise of Virginia. In reply to this offer Gov. Wise sent the message, "Virginia can defend herself." Shortly after this the state of Alabama began the organization of an Alabama volunteer corps to consist of ten infantry regiments. Only two were actually formed, Mr. Battle's company being assigned to the second, of which he was appointed lieutenant-colonel. Early in 1861 this regiment reported to Gen. W. H. Chase, commander of the Florida troops, and participated in the capture of Warrington navy yard and Forts Barrancas and McRae, Florida. The Alabama convention which passed the ordinance of secession having annulled military commissions above the rank of captain, Col. Lomax and Lieut.-Col. Battle immediately enlisted as privates. When, however, the organization of the 3d Alabama regiment was completed, they were commissioned respectively lieutenant-colonel and major. Early in April this regiment was ordered to Norfolk, Va., where, on the resignation of its colonel, Jones M. Withers, Lomax and Battle again attained their previous rank. The command was assigned to Mahone's brigade, and participated in the battle of Seven Pines, where Col. Lomax was killed and Battle was promoted to succeed him. Col. Battle was slightly wounded at the battle of Sharpsburg, and seriously injured at Fredericksburg by his horse falling upon him. In the battle of Gettysburg the whole brigade with the exception of the 3d Alabama was repulsed quickly and with great loss. Col. Battle, however, attached his regiment to the command of Gen. Ramseur, and rendered good service in checking the tide of defeat. He was promoted brigadier-general on the field, and given command of a brigade composed of the 3d, 5th 6th, 12th and 61st Alabama regiments. This command was the first to encounter Gen. Grant in the Wilderness, and Gen. Ewell in his report on the battle of Spottsylvania says: "Battle's brigade was thrown across Hancock's front, and there occurred the hottest fighting of the war." It was there that the opposing forces actually crossed bayonets. At the battle of Winchester, Battle's brigade entered the action just in time to allow Evans' brigade to rally, while driving the enemy from before him. At the battle of Cedar creek, Gen. Battle was seriously wounded while leading his brigade against the 8th corps of the Federal army, commanded by Gen. George Crook. On this occasion he was promoted major-general, but was never able to return to the field. His notable influence with troops was shown in

Cullen A Battle

February, 1864, when at his appeal the entire brigade enlisted for the war. This was the first instance of such enlistment and evoked the special thanks of the Confederate congress, tendered through the president, to both commander and men. After the close of hostilities, Gen. Battle resumed law practice at Tuskegee, Ala., and at the first election was a successful candidate for congress. He was not admitted, however, as he could not take the "ironclad oath," and for the same reason he failed of election to the U. S. senate in 1870. He was a prominent member of the convention which framed the present constitution for Alabama. In 1851 he was married to Georgia Florida, daughter of Dr. Wilson Williams of La Grange, Ga., and had four children.

HISCOCK, Frank, senator, was born at Pompey, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1834. He received an academic education, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1855, and commenced his practice at Tully, Onondaga co., N. Y. He was district attorney of that county during 1860–66, and in 1867 he was a member of the New York state constitutional convention. Later he was elected a representative in congress, serving from 1877 to 1887, when he resigned in order to accept an election to the U. S. senate as a Republican. His term was from Mar. 4, 1887, to Mar. 3, 1893, and he served as a member of many important committees, being chairman of that on appropriations and a minority member of that on ways and means.

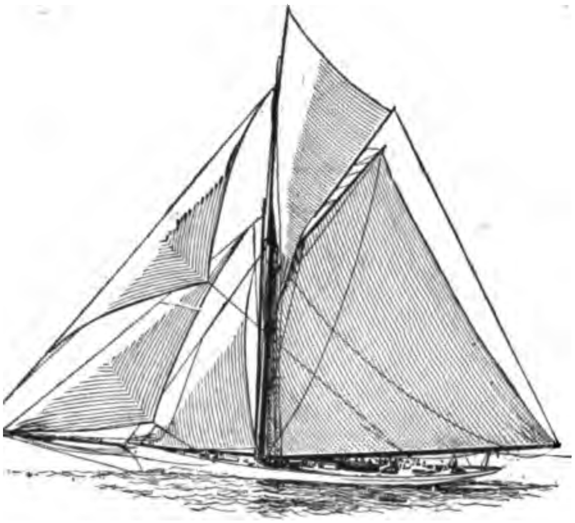
Frank Hiscock

MAKUEN, George Hudson, physician, was born at Goshen, Orange co., N. Y., July 16, 1855, son of George and Ellen Gertrude (Magenis) Makuen. His father emigrated from Belfast, Ireland, about 1853, settling in the northern part of New York state. His early education was received at the Centenary Collegiate Institute, Hackettstown, N. J., and he was graduated at Yale University in 1884. He studied medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and was graduated M.D. in 1889. He was appointed laryngologist to St. Mary's Hospital and to the Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital, both of Philadelphia, which positions he now holds. The Polyclinic Hospital and College for Graduates in Medicine created for him the professorship of defects of speech in 1896, the only chair of its kind in the world. In connection with his special work in diseases of the throat, nose and ear, he has devoted much study to all forms of abnormal vocalization and articulation, and he has invented several improved surgical instruments which have added to the advancement of the science. He is a member of the American Academy of Medicine, of which he was president in 1900, the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, the American Laryngological Society and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Philadelphia. Dr. Makuen was married at Chester, Pa., Dec. 20, 1901, to Nancy B. Dyer. He is a man of wide learning and keen intelligence, grasping the facts of a case with rare professional instinct. Much of his time is given to the analysis of cause and effect, and his resolute self-reliance promises improved methods in the practice of his specialty.

WHITE, John Williams, philologist, was born in Cincinnati, O., Mar. 5, 1849, son of Rev. John Whitney and Anna Catherine (Williams) White and grandson of John White of Palmyra, Me. He was educated in the public schools of Lancaster and at the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he was graduated in 1868. After devoting a year to study in Europe, he entered Harvard University, and received the degrees of Ph.D. and A.M. in 1877. Meanwhile he was professor of Greek and Latin at Willoughby College, 1868–69; professor at Baldwin University, 1869–74, and tutor in Greek at Harvard University, 1874–77. He then became assistant professor of Greek, and upon the death of Prof. Sophocles in 1884 was appointed full professor. He has taken great interest in the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece, and has accomplished a large amount of work in behalf of that institution as chairman of the managing committee, 1881–87. He is senior editor of the "College Series of Greek Authors," and he edited the "Harvard Studies in Classical Philology." He is the author of "A Series of First Lessons in Greek" (1876), "First Four Books of Xenophon's Anabasis" (with Prof. Goodwin) (1877), "Selections from Xenophon and Herodotus" (with Prof. Goodwin) (1877), "An Introduction to the Rhythmic and Metric of the Classical Languages" (1877), and numerous monographs on philological and archæological subjects. He was president of the Archæological Institute of America during 1896–1903, member of the Imperial German Archæological Institute at Berlin, Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies of Great Britain, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Oriental Society, American Philological Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was married, in 1871, to Alice, daughter of Picton D. Hillyer. He received the degree of LL.D. from Wesleyan University, 1896, and Litt.D. from Cambridge, England, in 1900.

HERRESHOFF, Charles Frederick, shipbuilder and agriculturist, was born in Providence, R. I., July 26, 1809, son of Charles Frederick and Sarah (Brown) Herreshoff. His father was a native of Minden, Prussia, and acquired the reputation of being an accomplished linguist and musician. His mother was the daughter of John Brown, of Providence, one of the founders of Brown University. Charles Frederick, Jr., was educated at Brown University, and, upon graduating at the age of nineteen, engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1833, he temporarily settled on the Point Pleasant farm at Bristol, which was purchased in 1780 by John Brown. Though ostensibly engaged in farming, his real energies were applied to naval construction, and in 1856 he removed to the town of Bristol and began shipbuilding. In conjunction with his sons, who all grew up with the father's skill in naval architecture, he laid the foundation of the subsequently famous Herreshoff Manufacturing Co. He was married, May 15, 1833, to Julia Ann, daughter of Joseph W. Lewis, of Boston, Mass., a well-known sea captain. He died in Bristol, R. I., Sept. 8, 1888.

HERRESHOFF, James Brown, inventor, was born at Bristol, R. I., Mar. 18, 1834, eldest son of Charles Frederick and Julia Ann (Lewis) Herreshoff. After graduation in the scientific department of Brown University in 1854, he became a manufacturing chemist, and in that capacity was connected with the Rumford Chemical Co. during 1855–62. It was about this time that he devised an improvement in Horsford's substitute for cream of tartar. In 1862, he invented a novel oil press, and with it began the manufacture of fish oil and fertilizers, in association with his father. In 1873, he produced his coil-boiler, a pattern now very popular; and this was soon followed by the invention of the fin-keel for sailing yachts, and the mercurial antifouling paint. These three inventions have enabled the Herreshoff Manufacturing Co. to construct the fastest steam and sailing yachts of the world. In 1879, he invented a steam engine to run by superheater steam up to 800 degrees Fahrenheit, the cylinder of which he constructed of hardened "stub" steel; and by this means a saving of one-half the coal consumption was effected. His other inventions include the Herreshoff crossplank boat (1858); the sliding seats for rowboats, now used in all racing shells (1860); an improved apparatus for making nitric and muriatic acids (1864); the "ankle-brace" or "Blondin" skate (1865); a thread-tension regulator for sewing machines (1866); an apparatus for measuring the specific heat of gases (1872); hot air driven bicycle (1872); and a sounding apparatus (1874). During 1887-89, Mr. Herreshoff was engaged in Bristol harbor, R. I., in extensive experiments toward the improvement of the fin-keel form of construction, and succeeded in materially increasing the speed of yachts thereby. For many years he made his home in Europe, and afterward removed to Coronado, Cal. In 1875, he was married to Jane, daughter of William and Margaret I. (Morrow) Brown, of Ireland, and had two daughters and three sons. The eldest, James Brown, graduated at the University of California, and is a practical chemist with the Nichols Co. of New York. The second son, Charles Frederick, was educated in California, and at the Naval University of Glasgow, Scotland, and is a designer of steam and sailing yachts.



HERRESHOFF, John Brown, shipbuilder, was born in Bristol, R. I., Apr. 24, 1841, third son of Charles Frederick and Julia Ann (Lewis) Herreshoff. He had a common-school education, and at the age of fifteen lost his eyesight. In 1864, he began the business of yacht-building at Bristol, being associated first with his father, and subsequently with Dexter S. Stone, with whom he formed the firm of Herreshoff & Stone. For many years the business was confined to building sailing vessels, and a number of remarkably fast boats, like the Qui Vive and the Sadie, were constructed. But about 1870, the company began building steam vessels, and after 1875, also steel yachts, torpedo boats, and war vessels. In 1879 the corporation the Herreshoff Manufacturing Co. was formed, with Mr. Herreshoff, who became known as the "blind boatbuilder," as its president. By the aid of his father's eyes he planned outlines and details with astonishing accuracy, and with his brother Nathaniel G. he improved the " coil-boiler invented by his brother James B. Herreshoff, and brought it to its present state of perfection. The company under his management acquired a reputation for constructing the fastest vessels in the world, and has done work for the government of the United States as well as for many other American and European states. Mr. Herreshoff was married, Oct. 6, 1870, to Sarah Lucas Kilton, of Boston, Mass.

HERRESHOFF, Nathaniel Greene, boatbuilder and designer, was born in Bristol, R. I., Mar. 18, 1848, son of Charles Frederick and Julia Ann (Lewis) Herreshoff, and a younger brother of John Brown Herreshoff, the blind boatbuilder, who is president of the Herreshoff Manufacturing Co. The family comes of a long line of sailors and boatbuilders. Their ancestor, John Brown, was the builder of the first ship to carry the stars and stripes to China. After a course at the public schools, Nathaniel G. Herreshoff studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and at twenty-one years of age became a draftsman at the Corliss Engine works in Providence, R. I. He reinforced this training with a course of long study among the best engineering shops and yards abroad, and four years association with a corps of government experts stationed at Bristol by the navy department for the purpose of experimenting with the Herreshoffs in compound and triple expansion engines. He first made a reputation with his speedy sailing craft, the Riviera, built at Nice, France, in 1874; in 1875, he patented a jointed boat, or catamaran, which soon won a record as the speediest vessel under sail, and the next year he designed for the United States Naval School, the Lightning, a 60-foot torpedo boat capable of twenty miles an hour. The Stiletto, which was built in 1885, and was purchased by the government, brought its designer an order which resulted in the torpedo boat Cushing, capable of a 30-mile speed. After that followed the yachts One Hundred (1883), Now Then (1887), Say When (1888), and the Vamoose (1891), the last named, when built, one of the fastest yachts in the world. No other firm in the country at that time had made a specialty of fast steam crafts and for this reason the government placed a staff of experts in the Herreshoff yards to experiment with them. For the centennial exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, he assisted in designing, building, and setting up the Corliss engine that moved all the machinery; three years later he joined the Herreshoff Manufacturing Co. at Bristol, where he acted as designer of yachts and engines, subsequently also becoming superintendent of the

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company's works. In 1891, the Gloriana, constructed for E. D. Morgan, was launched, and set the yachting world talking by her departure from the traditional design of her class. She won eight straight races, and took rank as "confessedly the swiftest and ablest boat of her size on this side of the ocean, if not in the world." The Wasp, built for Archibald Rogers, and Dilemma, built for himself, followed in the next year, and Herreshoff's success as a builder of sailing crafts was assured. The Vigilant was built as a defender of the American cup in 1893, and the Defender successfully followed in 1895. Each boat showed perceptible improvement on its predecessor. The Columbia won the cup in 1899, and in 1901, and the Reliance in 1903 proved to be the fastest of her class ever built. Other vessels designed by him include: the Pelican (1890); the Navahoe built for Royal Phelps Carroll, and the Colonia (1893); Henrietta (1886); Ballymena (1888); Javelin (1891), and the torpedo boats Dupont, Porter, and Morris in 1897-98. In 1883, he was married to Clara Anna, daughter of A. Sidney De Wolf, of Bristol. He was given a degree of master of science by Brown University in 1895, and is a member of the Institute of Naval Architects, the Society of Arts of London, the Franklin Institute, and Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers.

HERRESHOFF, John Brown Francis, chemist, was born in Bristol, R. I., Feb. 7, 1850, sixth son of Charles Frederick and Julia Ann (Lewis) Herreshoff. He was educated at Brown University, and after being graduated at the age of nineteen, became assistant professor of analytical chemistry in that institution. He remained in this position till 1872, and two years later settled in New York city as a manufacturing chemist. In 1876, he was engaged as superintendent of the Laurel Hill Chemical works on Long Island, which under his management became the largest establishment of its kind in this country. He invented a remarkable process for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, and in 1890, received the honorary degree of A.M. from Brown University. Mr. Herreshoff was married, Feb. 9, 1876, to Grace Eugenia, daughter of John Dyer, of Providence.

HERRESHOFF, Julian Lewis, educator, was born in Bristol, R. I., July 29, 1854, son of Charles Frederick and Julia Ann (Lewis) Herreshoff. He studied at the Berlin University, and was instructed by Franz Kullak, of Berlin, in the art of music. In 1888, he opened and became principal of a school of languages and music in Providence, R. I., which was very successful, owing to his high attainments in these branches. Mr. Herreshoff was married, Sept. 11, 1879, to Ellen F., daughter of James M. Taft, of Pawtucket, R. I.

HAYS, Jacob, high constable, was born at Bedford, Westchester co., N. Y., May 5, 1772, of Hebrew parentage. After obtaining a common school education he removed to New York city. Mayor Edward Livingston appointed him head of the constabulary force of the city of New York in 1801, and this office he retained for nearly half a century, during which he exercised an influence and control over the criminal classes like that exercised by Townsend, the celebrated Bow street officer of London. Hays was a short, stout, thickset man of unswerving honesty, untiring energy, and indomitable courage. He is described as the most remarkable man within his own sphere of activity that New York ever had, and the criminal classes both feared and respected "Old Hays," who for forty years was a "terror to evil-doers." His fame as a thief-taker extended throughout the Union, and it was a common custom of the day to threaten unruly children with his attentions. The act reorganizing the police force of New York dispensed with the office of high constable, but in view of his long and faithful services he was allowed to retain both the title and emoluments of the office for the rest of his life. He died in New York city, in June, 1850.

Robert Minor

MINOR, Robert Crannell, artist, was born in New York city, Apr. 30, 1839, son of Israel Minor and Charlotte Louisa Crannell, his second wife, and a descendant of Thomas Minor, who emigrated from England to New London, Conn., in 1632, where he became an influential citizen. He was married to Grace Palmer, from whom Gen. Grant is descended, and from them have descended most of those bearing the name of Minor in this country. John Minor, son of the emigrant, removed to Stratford, Conn., served as its town clerk, and its representative in the general assembly in 1676, and next becoming a resident of Woodbury, was town clerk for thirty years, a deacon of the church, a member of the general assembly, captain of militia, and an interpreter to the Indians. Robert Minor, the artist, began painting at the age of twelve, but his tastes in this line were not encouraged by his father, and after attending schools in New Jersey and New York, he unwillingly entered the store of his father, a merchant, where he used his leisure moments in covering every available bit of paper with drawings. He abandoned business in 1871, and studied in Antwerp, under Van Luppen and Boulanger, and in Paris, under Diaz, Corot, and other masters. The sentiment in their works captivated and influenced him, and he remained in Paris for three years, undergoing many privations while continuing his studies, for he had previously lost his property. He exhibited a picture, entitled "The Silent Lake," in the Salon of 1872. He returned to New York city in 1874, but spent two years in England where he exhibited at the Royal Academy and Grosvenor Gallery. For many years he spent his summers in Keene valley in the Adirondacks, and some of his most beautiful works were inspired by its scenery; since then he has lived at Waterford, near New London, Conn. The art critic, Coffin, wrote of his work: "Poetic sentiment with fine resonant color effects, are found in the landscapes of Robert C. Minor, who is an avowed 'Barbizon Man' and has founded his art on the traditions of the famous artists whose works have attained such world-wide celebrity. He loves and understands nature, and with thorough knowledge and enthusiastic endeavor, portrays her moods with feeling as well as science. Simplicity of subject and completeness of composition are the main factors in his creations and particularly in sunset and in twilight effects does he appear as a sympathetic interpreter of nature's subtle changes." Minor's best-known canvasses are: "Studio of Corot" (1874); "Under the

Oaks" (1878); "Wold of Kent" (1884); "Cradle of the Hudson" (1885); "Close of Day" (1886); "Mountain Path" (1887); "Before the Storm" (1897); "Grey Day in September" (1900), and "Moonlight" (1900). The last, exhibited at the Paris Exposition of that year secured him honorable mention, while at the exposition of 1889 his "Close of Day" won him a bronze medal. He is a member of the National Academy of Design, the Society of American Artists, and the Society of Landscape Painters. He was vice-president of the Société Artistique et Litteraire of Antwerp, and president of the Salmagundi Club in 1898. He was married in New London, Conn., Nov. 23, 1858, to Isabella, daughter of Gen. Orrin F. and Emma (Loomis) Smith, and has one son, George, a practicing physician in Waterford, Conn., and one daughter, Belle Louise, wife of Herman N. Tiemann, of New York city.

GORHAM, John, physician, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 24, 1783. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1801, and afterward studied at Edinburgh, where he took his degree in medicine. In 1809 he was appointed adjunct professor of chemistry and materia medica in Harvard College, and in 1815 was made Erving professor of chemistry and mineralogy. He published an inaugural address (1817), and an article on sugar in Thomas's "Annual Philosophy" (1817). He was a member of the American Philosophical Society. His great and lasting contribution to science was his systematic treatise, embracing about eleven hundred pages, "The Elements of Chemical Science" (2 vols., 1819). His introduction is an essay which every chemist to-day can read with pleasure and admire for its philosophic spirit, as well as for its beautiful style. This was the first systematic treatise on the science of chemistry by an American author, and fully justified the opinion expressed of it by Prof. Silliman: "This work is not surpassed by any one with which we are acquainted, as a perspicuous, chaste and philosophic treatise." Dr. Gorham died in Boston, Mar. 29, 1829.

KINKHEAD, John Henry, first governor of Alaska (1884–85). (See vol. XI, p. 201.)

SWINEFORD, Alfred P., second governor of Alaska (1885–89), was born at Ashland, O., Sept. 14, 1836. His father was a Pennsylvanian, of German extraction; his mother a native of Virginia, of Irish parentage. After a common school education he was apprenticed at fifteen years of age to learn printing in the "Union" office at Ashland, and in 1853 removed to Fond du Lac, Wis. Four years later he went to Minnesota, where he published the first newspaper in the town of Albert Lea, Freeborn county, entitled the "Southern Star." He afterward established the "Banner" at La Crescent, Minn., opposite La Crosse, Wis., to which city he removed, starting its first daily paper, the "Union," which later became the "Union Democrat." In 1860 "Brick" Pomeroy purchased an interest in the paper and a disagreement having arisen as to its policy in regard to the presidential candidates, pending the nomination of that year, Mr. Swineford sold out and removing to Milwaukee, Wis., published the "Daily Inquirer" in connection with Gen. A. G. Bliss. In 1863 he was at the head of the Oshkosh "Review:" the following year, of the Fond du Lac "Democratic Press," and in 1867 of the "Mining and Manufacturing News" of Negaunee, Mich., since merged with the Marquette "Mining Journal," of which he was both editor and proprietor. Politically a Democrat, he was elected to the Michigan legislature in 1871. He was mayor of Marquette 1874–75, and represented the state at the New Orleans Cotton Exposition in 1885. On May 9th of the latter year he was appointed governor of Alaska by Pres. Cleveland. After the purchase of the territory of Alaska in 1867, Lovell H. Rousseau was appointed a special commissioner to formally take possession of the region, but aside from that, Alaska practically remained without civil government until May 17, 1884, when, by act of congress, it was created a "civil and judicial district," with executive officers appointed by the president for four years, but without representative institutions. Alaska has since been designated as a territory, although it is not so legally. Sitka is the capital and the laws are those of Oregon. J. H. Kinkead, ex-governor of Nevada, was appointed first governor by Pres. Arthur in 1884, but he resigned the following year upon the inauguration of Pres. Cleveland, and Mr. Swineford succeeded to the office and served for four years. He was deeply interested in the development of the territory and repeatedly urged its organization. He has been twice married, to Psyche C. Flower in 1857 and to Mrs. Minnie E. Smith (née Marks) in 1886.

KNAPP, Lyman Enos, third governor of Alaska (1889–93), was born at Somerset, Windham co., Vt., Nov. 5, 1837, son of Hiram and Elvira (Stearns) Knapp, and third in descent from Capt. Job Knapp, who commanded a company in Col. Reid's regiment in the revolutionary war. He was educated at Burr and Burton Seminary, Manchester, Vt., and was graduated at Middlebury College in 1862. He then enlisted as a private in Company I, 16th regiment, Vermont volunteers, and was made captain of Company F, in the 17th Vermont volunteer infantry. In October, 1864, he was appointed major, and shortly afterward commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment, which rank he held at the close of the war. He participated in fourteen historic battles in the army of the Potomac, and was wounded at Gettysburg, Spottsylvania Court House and the final assault upon Petersburg. He was brevetted on Apr. 2, 1865, for gallantry in the battle of Petersburg. At the close of the war he returned to civil life and was editor and publisher of the Middlebury "Register" during 1865–78, and also contributed editorial articles to the "American Law Register" and the Chicago "Inter-Ocean." He served as clerk of the Vermont legislature in 1872–73, was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession in 1876, was judge of probate and insolvency during 1879–89, a member of the Vermont house of representatives in 1886–87, serving as chairman of the committee on corporations. During 1887–89 he was engaged in the practice of law and on Apr. 20, 1889, he was appointed governor of Alaska, serving until Aug. 29, 1893. During his administration the development of the material industries, mines, fisheries and other resources of the territory marked an important era. The organization of the Indian police, the local militia, a territorial historical society and library, improvement in the public buildings and methods of conducting the public business, the more rapid progress in civilization by the natives, and improvements in the laws

concerning town sites and pre-emption of lands occupied his attention. Nearly the whole of the seal fisheries controversy occurred during his administration and he was called upon to aid in the investigations made by both American and English Government vessels. He earnestly labored for better mail service in the territory and succeeded in securing an extension of more than sixteen hundred miles of the established mail routes. He published many reports, official and unofficial, on Alaska and discussions of important public questions, among them "The Legal and Political Status of the Natives of Alaska," in the "American Law Register" May, 1891. On his return to the United States he resumed the practice of his profession at Seattle, Wash. In 1893 the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Whitman College. He is a member of the American Institute of Civics, the National Geographical Society, and several local historical and ethnological societies On Jan 23, 1865, he married Martha A. Severance of Middlebury, Vt. They have four living children: George E., a lawyer; Francis A., author of "The Thlinkets of Southeastern Alaska;" Edwin L. and May A. Knapp.

SHEAKLEY, James, fourth governor of Alaska (1893-97), was born at Sheakleyville, Mercer co., Pa., Apr. 24, 1830, son of Moses and Susanna (Limber) Sheakley, and grandson of John and Margaret Sheakley. The Sheakley farm near Gettysburg was part of the ground on which was fought the famous battle of the civil war. He was reared on a farm, received a liberal education, and learned the cabinet-making trade at Meadville, Pa. His father died, leaving an estate somewhat incumbered, and in 1849 the son went to California and engaged in the mining of gold for three years. Returning to Sheakleyville, he bought the old homestead and was married to Lydia Long. He then moved to Greenville, Mercer co., where he embarked in the dry goods business in 1860. He was one of the pioneers in the oil region of western Pennsylvania, and from 1864 for nearly twenty years he was extensively engaged in the production and shipping of petroleum. He was elected a representative to the 44th congress as a Democrat, and in 1887 Pres. Cleveland appointed him as one of the U. S. commissioners of Alaska, while the educational department made him superintendent of schools for southeast Alaska. Upon the expiration of his term as U. S. commissioner in 1892, he resigned the superintendency of the schools. He attended the national Democratic convention, which met at Chicago, June 22, 1892, as a delegate from Alaska, and served on the committees of organization, resolutions and notification. He was appointed governor of Alaska by Pres. Cleveland, June 28, 1893, entered upon his official duties Aug. 29, and served in that position four years. Gov. Sheakley gave every encouragement to the cause of education, assisted the missionaries of all denominations, and did what he could to protect, improve, and civilize the native Indians. The rich placer mines of British Columbia were discovered, and the great rush to the Klondike mining region began during his administration. In the fall of 1897 the San Francisco chamber of commerce sent him East, for the purpose of giving the public correct information in regard to the Klondike mines. He delivered free lectures at all important points on the way, and established a bureau of information in Chicago. He has retired from active business and lives at Greenville, Pa.

BRADY, John Green, fifth governor of Alaska (1897-1904), was born in New York city, June 15, 1849, son of James and Mary (Green) Brady. At the age of ten he was sent by the Children's Aid Society of New York to Judge John Green, of Tipton, Ind., from whom he received his early education. He subsequently worked his way through Yale and Union Theological Seminary, and after being graduated at the latter institution he leased 1,700 acres of land in Texas, where he proposed to establish an industrial reform colony for New York slum boys, but the project had to be abandoned owing to the lack of funds. In 1878 Mr. Brady went to Alaska as a missionary, with Dr. Sheldon Jackson, and later became manager of the Sitka Trading Co. On June 16, 1897, he was appointed to succeed James Sheakley as governor of Alaska. Under his administration there has been marked progress in the development of its resources, the expansion of trade and increase of population. On July 1, 1899, a new code of criminal procedure went into effect, and it has been of the greatest advantage to the territory. A territorial convention met in Juneau in October the same year, and submitted a memorial to congress petitioning for various reforms and for a delegate to that body. Gov. Brady in his annual reports has supported many of the measures asked for in the petition and has especially urged the extension of the land laws, the adoption of a code of civil procedure and the necessity for roads, telegraphs, and the erection of lighthouses upon dangerous points of the coast. His administration was so successful that on June 6, 1900, he was reappointed governor, his second term expiring in 1904.

HOWARD, Leland Ossian, entomologist, was born in Rockford, Ill., June 11, 1857, son of Ossian Gregory and Lucy Dunham (Thurber) Howard, and a descendant of William Howard or Hayward, of Braintree, Mass., (d. 1650), and his wife Margery Harding. He was educated in the public schools of Ithaca, N. Y., whither his parents removed shortly after his birth, and was graduated at Cornell University in 1877. While studying medicine, he was appointed assistant entomologist in the department of agriculture in November, 1878, having been recommended to this position by Prof. J. H. Comstock of Cornell, with whom he had taken special work during his college course. In 1883 he received the degree of master of science from Cornell University. He succeeded C. V. Riley as chief entomologist of the department of agriculture in 1894, and in 1895 he was appointed honorary curator of insects in the U. S. National Museum. Georgetown University conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. in 1896. He has written extensively on entomological subjects, chiefly upon the economic phases of the science, and has published numerous important papers on the parasitic hymenoptera, especially upon the biology of these insects. He was the first entomologist to call attention to the best measures for ridding infested localities of mosquitoes, and his book "Mosquitoes" (1901) was widely noticed and induced many communities to begin a warfare against these disease-breeding insects. Another volume—"The Insect Book"—was published in 1901. He was vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1895, and in 1897, presiding over the section of zoology, and succeeded Prof. F. W. Putnam of Harvard as secretary of the American Association in 1897. Dr. Howard was president of the Biological Society of Washington, 1897–98, of the Association of Economic Entomologists, of the Entomological Society of Washington, D. C., secretary and treasurer of the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, and councillor of the Washington Chapter of the Society of Colonial Wars. He has been for a number of years trustee of Cornell University and secretary of the Cosmos Club of Washington. He is lecturer on entomology in Georgetown University and has lectured on the same subject at Vassar College, Cornell University, Swarthmore College, the Lowell Institute and before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. He was married in 1886 to Mary T., daughter of Theodore Eccleston Clifton of Washington, and has three daughters.

NOTT, Charles Cooper, jurist, was born at Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1827, son of Joel Benedict and Margaret (Cooper) Nott and grandson of Eliphalet Nott, president of Union College, where his father was professor of chemistry. His great-great-grandfather was the Rev. Abraham Nott, pastor of the second church of Saybrook, Conn. He was graduated at Union College in 1848. After studying law with John V. L. Pruyn at Albany in 1851 he began practice in New York city. In 1861 Gen. Fremont appointed him a captain in the Fremont Hussars, and he subsequently served in the 5th Iowa cavalry and in the New York volunteers. He was finally colonel of the 176th New York regiment. He was taken prisoner at the capture of Brashear, La., in June, 1863, and was held for thirteen months. Pres. Lincoln appointed him a judge of the United States court of claims on Feb. 22, 1865, and he served in that office until Nov. 23, 1896, when Pres. Cleveland appointed him the chief justice of the court, and he still occupies that high office (1904). Becoming identified with the court of claims almost at its beginning, he has lived through its formative period, aiding in the establishment of a new system of jurisprudence for maintaining the rights of a citizen against the state and for defining the constitutional and legal obligations of the government. The field of jurisdiction possessed by the court of claims extends from Alaska to Texas and embraces every business transaction of the government, even to the legal controversies of the Indian nations. Judge Nott has been a constant contributor to the public press, though generally anonymously, as a writer of editorials and reviews. Among his publacations are "Mechanics' Lien Laws" (1856), "The Cooper Institute Address of Abraham Lincoln," annotated and edited with Cephas Brainerd (1860); "The Coming Contraband" (1862); "Sketches of the War" (1863), translated into German by Von Hoff; "Sketches of Prison Camps" (1865), translated into German by Von Hoff; "The Seven Great Hymns of the Medieval Church," compiled and edited (1866); "Court of Claims Reports," in thirty-eight volumes (1867–1903); "A Good Farm for Nothing" (1889), and "The Authority of the President to Approve Bills After the Adjournment of Congress, and the History of the Veto Power" (1894). The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Williams College in 1873. He was married at Williamstown, Mass., Oct. 22, 1867, to Alice Effingham, daughter of Mark Hopkins, president of Williams College, and has one son and one daughter.

Silas Deane

DEANE, Silas, diplomat, was born in that part of Groton, Conn., now called Ledyard, Dec. 24, 1737, son of Silas and Sarah (Barker) Deane. He was graduated at Yale College in 1758; was admitted to the bar in 1761, and settled at Wethersfield, Conn., in the practice of his profession. In August, 1763, he was married to Mehetabel (Nott) Webb, widow of Joseph Webb, Sr., a storekeeper and West Indian trader, to whose business he succeeded, and in June, 1777, much to his advantage socially, he contracted a marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Gen. Gurdon Saltonstall, of New London, and widow of John Ebbetts or Evarts. Several times he served in the state legislature, and, with Roger Sherman and Eliphalet Dyer, he represented Connecticut in the first and second continental congresses (1774–75), serving on the committees to contrive means for supplying the colonies with military stores, to estimate the cost of equipping the army, and of secrecy. He drew up rules for a navy, and on Oct. 17th selected and purchased the first vessel commissioned for service. The capture of Ticonderoga was planned in Hartford, and Deane was one of the organizers and equippers of the force sent to accomplish it. Congress appointed him secret agent to France, to purchase supplies and munitions of war, and to secure a political and commercial alliance, and, sailing by way of Bermuda, he arrived in that country, May 4, 1776, in the guise of a merchant buying goods for the West India trade. Through Baron de Beaumarchais, who was secretly backed by the French government, he obtained supplies, arms, and a loan of money, purchased a number of ships, and secured the aid of Lafayette, De Kalb, and other French officers. He was unwearying in his efforts to convince the minister of foreign affairs, Vergennes, of the advantages to France of the proposed alliance with the United States, and eventually induced him to send a fleet to America. Unfortunately, Deane, being beset by speculators and adventurers, was led into making unauthorized contracts, into sending over a number of incompetent officers, and into committing other errors of judgment which ultimately caused his downfall. Accusations of extravagance and of use of public moneys in private trade having been preferred against him by Arthur Lee and by Ralph Izard, congress, in November, 1777, instructed him to return as soon as possible, in order that it might learn the state of affairs in Europe. In December, 1776, he had been joined by Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee, and on Feb. 6, 1778, the three signed a treaty of commerce and friendship with France. Bearing letters of commendation from Franklin and Vergennes, he sailed on one of the vessels of D'Estaing's fleet in June, 1778, and arrived in August, when he made an oral report to congress, after which he was dismissed to await further orders. Time passed and none was sent. He addressed letter after letter to congress without avail, begging for permission to vindicate himself from the charge of dishonesty, that he might obtain release and return to France to finish his business. At length his patience, as well as his purse, was exhausted, and on Dec. 5, 1778, he published in the Philadelphia "Packet" an "Address to the Free and Virtuous Citizens of the United States," complaining of the ingratitude of congress, and attacking Arthur, William, and Richard Henry Lee, for circulating reports to his discredit. These seemed to have originated with his late colleague, Lee, who had quarreled with him in Paris. A controversy which divided congress resulted, and raged in the public prints. Deane was summoned to give a final report in writing, and on Dec. 31st was again dismissed to await further orders. He did not receive them until Aug. 6, 1779, when he was informed that his accounts would be audited when ready for presentation, with vouchers, and he was offered the sum of $10,000 (in depreciated currency) for his time and expenses during attendance on congress. He refused the offer. In June, 1780, to procure the necessary papers to make the report, he returned to France, but found no one empowered to verify his accounts, though they were finally submitted to Barclay, the financial agent of the United States in Europe. Embittered by his treatment at home, and by the loss of property, which was sold to pay his debts—when, as he claimed, congress owed him over $12,000 for personal outlay in its behalf, he eventually took a despairing view of the political situation in America, and in letters to various friends expressed his conviction that the Declaration of Independence was a mistake, and that a reunion with Great Britain was desirable, that nation being a sincerer friend than France, which had changed her policy toward the United States, now "mortgaged to her." Some of these letters were intercepted by the British government, and were published in the New York "Royal Gazette" in the same year (1781), and republished in a volume in March, 1782, as "Paris Papers, or Mr. Silas Deane's Late Intercepted Letters to his Brothers and Other Intimate Friends in America." His countrymen denounced him as a traitor; he was also obnoxious to the French ministry, and in the fall of 1781 he was compelled to retire to Ghent, where he became a naturalized citizen in order to carry on private trade to better advantage. In April, 1783, he removed to London, and his last years were spent in poverty, harassed by creditors. He wrote an "Address to the Free and Independent Citizens of the United States of North America," defending himself against the charges of fraud and peculation, and endeavoring to explain his letters, which appeared in print in London in 1784, and in New London and Hartford, Conn. Illness was added to his misfortunes in 1788, and while helpless he was robbed of many of his papers, which were sold to Jefferson, at that time minister to France. Upon recovery, Deane became interested in a plan for connecting the St. Lawrence river and Lake Champlain by a ship canal, and his prospects were so encouraging that he determined to return to America. Before leaving he appealed to Washington to have his conduct examined, and his accounts settled, congress having ignored numerous letters he sent to that body. But not receiving a reply, he embarked at Gravesend for Quebec, Canada, on Sept. 23, 1789; almost immediately, however, he was stricken with paralysis, and died four hours later. He was buried at Deal, England. His only child, Jesse (the issue of the first marriage), became a merchant in Hartford. In 1842, congress, after an examination of Deane's papers, decided that the audit made by Arthur Lee, as commissioner of accounts was "ex parte, erroneous and a gross injustice," and directed that his heirs be paid the sum of $37,000. "The Deane Papers," a mass of material, including a biography, constitute vols. XIX–XXIII of the New York Historical Society collections. A very full account of the diplomat's life and services is given in Wharton's "Revolutionary Diplomatic Correspondence."

PHELPS, Seth Ledyard, naval officer and diplomat, was born at Parkman, O., Jan. 13, 1824, son of Lieut. Alfred and Anna B. (Tousley) Phelps, and grandson of Seth Phelps, who was a distinguished soldier of the revolution, and who about 1790 laid out the town of Aurora on a tract of land which he purchased in Cayuga county, N. Y.. His father served in the war of 1812, was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Queenstown, and after the war settled in Ohio, where he practiced law, served in the legislature, and was a judge of the probate court. Seth Ledyard Phelps entered the service of the United States navy as midshipman in 1841; was promoted to passed midshipman in 1847; master in 1855; lieutenant in 1855, and lieutenant-commander in 1862. He took part in the naval astronomical expedition to Chile, and when the civil war broke out was in command of the gunboat Conestoga. He gained laurels for his skillful management in the capture of Fort Henry; made some noted reconnoissances up the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers; and afterward commanded the Benton at Island No. 10, and Fort Pillow on the Mississippi. This vessel became Rear-Adm. Davis's flagship, and took a prominent part in the naval fight at Memphis, which came so near breaking up the Confederate naval force on the Mississippi river. Later he was placed in command of three gunboats which pushed up the Tennessee river as far as Florence, Ala., his command extending thence down stream to Fort Henry. He chose this district in order to attend to the reconstruction of the Eastport, a vessel captured by him on the Tennessee river after the fall of Fort Henry. This vessel, which the Confederates were converting into an ironclad ram, subsequently did good Federal service. Lieut.-Comr. Phelps was very active in breaking up the depots from which the Confederates were drawing their food supplies, and on the river he destroyed everything that could be of service to the enemy. He crushed out Confederate conscription by leaving his gunboats, surprising the enemy at daybreak, and on one occasion capturing six officers and forty privates, with fifty horses, wagons, arms, etc. In June, 1862, with 1.500 cavalry, he made a forced march on Florence, Ala., taking the place after a sharp engagement. Nearly $200,000 worth of property was secured or destroyed, while sixty prisoners were captured. In the spring of 1864 he commanded the Eastport in Porter's flotilla up the Red river. After the war he became agent of the United States Mail Steamship Co., to China and Japan, and being made vice-president of the company, his duties took him to South America, Europe, and Asia repeatedly. Subsequently he left the service of this company and was appointed by Pres.

Grant one of the commissioners of the District of Columbia. In 1883 he was sent by Pres. Arthur as U. S. minister to Peru, where he remained until his death. Mr. Phelps was married, July 1, 1853, to Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Maynoden, of the ordnance department, Washington, D. C. He died in Peru about 1885.

DRUM, Richard Coulter, soldier, was born at Greensburg, Westmoreland co., Pa., May 25, 1825, son of Simon and Agnes (Lang) Drum, and grandson of Simon Drum, who emigrated to America in 1732. He was educated at the county academy, and at Jefferson College, and on Dec. 8, 1846, he entered the United States army as a private in the 1st Pennsylvania volunteers. He served throughout the Mexican war and was promoted second lieutenant of the 9th United States infantry, Feb. 18, 1847. For gallantry at Chapultepec and at the capture of the City of Mexico, he was breveted first lieutenant, and in February, 1848, was transferred to the 4th United States artillery. In 1856 he served as aide-de-camp to Gen. Harvey in the Sioux expedition; and during the trouble in Kansas was on the staff of Gen. Persifor F. Smith; was assistant adjutant-general at the headquarters of the department of the West for two years, and was adjutant of the artillery school at Fortress Monroe, 1856–60. At the outbreak of the civil war he was appointed assistant adjutant-general of the United States army, and was assigned to the Pacific division under Gens. Sumner and Wright, remaining until 1866, when he was transferred to the division of the Atlantic under Gen. George Meade. During the war he was successively promoted captain (May 14, 1861), major (Aug. 3, 1861), lieutenant-colonel (July 17, 1862), and colonel by brevet (Sept. 24, 1864). On Mar. 13, 1865, he was breveted brigadier-general for faithful and meritorious services in the adjutant-general's department. He afterward continued service in the same department, being stationed at Philadelphia during 1866–68, and at Atlanta in 1868–69. On Feb. 22, 1869, he was promoted colonel, and in 1873 was assigned to the division of the Missouri under Gen. Sheridan. During the absence of Sheridan in 1877 he was in full charge of the division, and so ably handled the railroad riots in Ft. Wayne and Chicago, that he received the personal thanks of the secretary of war. He was senior assistant adjutant-general on duty in the war department, Washington, 1878–80; was acting chief of the weather bureau, 1880, and on June 15, 1880, he was appointed adjutant-general of the United States army, with the rank of brigadier-general, serving until his retirement, May 28, 1889. He was married in 1850, to Lavinia, daughter of Judge Thomas Gibbes Morgan, of New Orleans, La., and had two daughters.

WISTAR, Isaac Jones, soldier and lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 14, 1827, son of Dr. Caspar and Lydia (Jones) Wistar, and a descendant of Caspar Wistar, who came from Heidelberg in 1717 and settled in Philadelphia; he acquired large bodies of land in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Caspar Wistar built the first glass factory in America near Alloway town, a few miles east of Salem, N. J. He imported four expert glass makers from Rotterdam in 1738, and agreed to furnish the buildings, capital and materials, while the experts undertook to make glass, and to instruct him and his son, Richard Caspar. The manufacture was carried on for a good many years by both father and son, and all kinds of glass were made. Isaac Jones Wistar was educated at Westtown and Haverford, and in 1849 traveled to California across the plains with a small party from Georgia. After a period of adventurous life in California and on the Pacific, he spent several years in the service of the Hudson Bay Co. in the far northwest. All except two of his party were killed during a night attack by the Indians, but he escaped seriously wounded, with the loss of his animals and outfit. Returning to California he studied law in San Francisco with Gwyn Page and with Joseph B. Crocket, later chief justice of the state, and established a practice. In 1861, with Edward D. Baker, his former law partner, then U. S. senator from Oregon, he raised under a personal order from Pres. Lincoln a regiment of sixteen companies, known as the California regiment. After severe losses in battle, this regiment became the 71st Pennsylvania. At the battle of Ball's Bluff, Va., Oct. 21, 1861, Baker was killed and Wistar was repeatedly and severely wounded. After his recovery the latter succeeded Baker as colonel. At the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, in a desperate attempt to cover the retreat of its division the regiment was nearly cut to pieces. Col. Wistar was left for dead upon the field but was brought off under cover of night. For his gallantry on this occasion the citizens of Philadelphia presented him with a sword, and he was appointed brigadier-general. After commanding the eastern district of Virginia he took charge of several brigades and bodies of troops of all armies, and eventually the 2d division of the 18th army corps. This division was commended by the secretary of war to congress, Dec. 5, 1863. After the war Gen. Wistar declined appointment in the regular army, and returning to Philadelphia, became president of the Union, later of the Pennsylvania Canal Co., and finally of all the canal and coal companies under the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., employing several thousand officers and men. He was president of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences for four terms, and the American Philosophical Society. He was the author of various scientific papers, and he wrote extensively on penology, in respect of which he filled several honorary positions at home and abroad. In 1892 he donated the fine building for the anatomical museum (first established in 1808 by his collateral ancestor, Prof. Caspar Wistar), secured a corporate charter, and settled a liberal permanent endowment upon the "Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology." This, by far the most comprehensive anatomical collection in America, is an important adjunct to the University of Pennsylvania. Gen. Wistar was married, in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1862, to Sarah, daughter of Robert Toland of Philadelphia. She died in 1895, leaving no issue surviving.

Isaac J Wistar

HILL, Walter Nickerson, chemist, was born in Boston, Mass., Apr. 15, 1846, son of Albert Blake and Elvira Nickerson Hill, and a descendant of Moses Hill of Medway, Mass., whose ancestors served in the colonial and revolutionary wars. He was educated in Chauncey Hall School, Boston, and the Lawrence scientific school of Harvard University, where he was graduated in 1865 with the degree of Sc.B. magna cum laude. He became private assistant to Dr. Wolcott Gibbs, then professor of chemistry in the Lawrence scientific school, and subsequently assistant to Dr. J. Lawrence Smith at Louisville, Ky. In 1869 he was appointed chemist at the United States torpedo station at Newport, R. I., and in 1881 he became chemist at the Repauno Chemical Works, Gibbstown, N. J., and later superintendent. While attached to the torpedo station he published a number of papers that gave him a reputation as an expert on explosives without an equal in the United States and with but few peers in Europe. He was the author of "Liquid Carbonic Acid" (1875), "Notes on Certain Explosive Agents" (1875), a revised and enlarged edition of the latter, entitled "Notes on Explosives and Their Application to Torpedo Warfare," "Electro-Dynamometer for Measuring Large Currents" (1880), and "On the Heat Produced in Iron and Steel by Reversals of Magnetism" (in association with Prof. John Trowbridge, 1883). He was the inventor of an improvement in mechanics for making liquid carbonic acid, an improvement in blasting compounds or dynamites, improvements in methods for heating gas for motive power, also the process and apparatus for the production of nitroglycerine, and an apparatus and method of demagnetising, which had for its object the production of heat without the use of fire, in order to heat gaseous matter to be employed in motors. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the American Chemical Society. He was married in Newport, R. I., Dec. 26, 1877, to Katharine L., daughter of Augustus W. Smith. They had three children, Perry Childs, Walter Nickerson and Katharine Ledyard. Mr. Hill was killed by an explosion of nitroglycerine at the Repauno Chemical Works, Mar. 29, 1884.

LEUTZE, Emanuel, artist, was born in the village of Emigen, near Reutlingen, Würtemberg, May 24, 1816. He was brought to the United States at an early age, by his parents, who first settled in Philadelphia, Pa., but afterward in Fredericksburg, Va. While attending his father during a prolonged sickness, the son amused himself with drawing. His talent met with encouragement, and under the instruction of a competent master he soon attained such a degree of skill that a publisher engaged him to paint the heads of eminent American statesmen to be engraved for a national work. For this purpose he visited Washington, but the project failed, and he was obliged to return to Virginia. There he gave himself to diligent study, and about 1840 produced "An Indian Gazing at the Setting Sun." The merits of this painting procured him sufficient orders to visit Europe, and in 1841 he went to Germany and entered the Düsseldorf Academy as a pupil of Lessing. A series of dramatically conceived and carefully elaborated pictures followed in rapid succession, and established the reputation of their author as a master of historical painting. Among them were "Columbus Before the Queen," "Columbus at Barcelona," "Landing of the Norsemen in America," "Cromwell and His Daughter," "The Court of Queen Elizabeth," "The Iconoclast," "The Flight of the Puritans," "Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn," "Knox and Mary Stuart," "The Attainder of Stafford," "Columbus Before the Council of Salamanca," and "Columbus in Chains," for which he was awarded the gold medal at the Brussels art exhibition. In the meantime Leutze visited the principal cities of Italy and Germany, studying the works of Raphael, Titian, Michael Angelo, Cornelius and Kaulbach, and, after returning in 1845 to Düsseldorf, produced a new series of historical paintings, among which are many recording memorable events of the American revolution. Such are his "Sergeant Jasper," "News from Lexington," "Mrs. Schuyler Firing the Wheat Fields," "Washington Crossing the Delaware," "Washington at Monmouth," "Washington at Princeton" and "Washington at the Battle of Monongahela." In 1859 Leutze returned to the United States, where many private and government commissions awaited him. In 1860 he began the execution of the large fresco painting which adorns one of the staircases in the capitol of Washington, and represents, allegorically, western emigration as a primary cause of our national growth; it is called "Westward the Star of Empire Takes Its Way." His other successful works include "Elaine," "Lafayette in Prison at Olmütz Visited by His Relatives," "Storming of Teocalli, Mexico," "Settlement of Maryland by Lord Baltimore," "Mary Stuart Hearing the First Mass at Holyrood After Her Return from France," "Spray and Bubbles," "Unexpected Friends," "Prairie Bluffs," "The Triumph of the Cross," "Hester Prynne," "Nurse and Child," "Boy and Dog," "Venetian Maskers," "Torquemada and the Embassy of the Jews," also portraits of Gen. Grant, Gen. Burnside, Lincoln, Washington, and numerous sketches and studies. Among the latter there is a sketch in pencil for a large historical painting, "The Emancipation," and one that was intended for the senate chamber, "Civilization." In 1860 Leutze was elected a member of the National Academy of Design. He died in Washington, D. C., July 18, 1868.

E Leutze.

MURRAY, Grace (Peckham), physician, was born at Killingly, Conn., Oct. 16, 1848, daughter of Fenner Harris and Catharine Davis (Torrey) Peckham, and descendant of John Peckham, who settled in Newport, R. I., in 1638, through whose son, Stephen, she comes of a race of physicians. Her grandfather, Hazard Peckham, was a noted physician of Windham county, Conn.; her father was a prominent physician and surgeon in Providence, R. I., and both her brother, Fenner Harris, and her sister, Katharine Torrey, are physicians. She studied in the public schools of Providence, and later at Mount Holyoke, where she was graduated in 1867. She was graduated at the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary in 1882 and was an interne of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children for three years. She began private practice in New York in 1884, and also became an instructor in the medical college of the New York Infirmary and attending physician to the infirmary hospital. She is the inventor of an instrument for testing sensibility, called the æthesiometer. She has been a contributor to the "New York Medical Record" and other medical journals, and has published many articles on health and hygiene in the current popular publications of the day, beside a number of articles of a purely literary character. She met with gratifying success and recognition from the first, especially from the medical fraternity, while her original researches have been recognized and quoted all over the world. She is a member of the New York State and County medical societies, New York Academy of Medicine, New York Neurological Society and

Social Science Association. She was married, Feb. 11, 1893, to Charles H. Murray of New York.

CARLL, John Franklin, civil engineer and geologist, was born in Bushwick (now Brooklyn) N. Y., May 7, 1828. He was educated at Union Hall Academy, in Flushing, L. I. During 1849–53 he was associated with E. O. Crowell, a brother-in-law, upon the "Daily Eagle" of Newark, N. J. Disposing of his interests in 1853 he returned to Flushing, and for ten years he practiced surveying and civil engineering. In 1864 he went to Pleasantville, Venango co., Pa., and became actively engaged in the business of an oil producer. While thus occupied he invented the static-pressure sand pump, the removable pump chamber and the adjustable sleeve for piston rods, devices which were generally introduced in the operation of oil wells. In 1874 he became attached to the staff of the 2d geological survey of Pennsylvania as an assistant in the oil and gas region. The reports of the survey, known as I, 1874; II, 1877; III, 1880; IV, 1883, and V, 1885, were prepared by him, and consist of geological descriptions of Venango and the adjoining counties, of the occurrence of petroleum and natural gas and a technical description of the apparatus and methods employed in the production of oil and gas. These subjects were treated in such a masterly manner that his reports are considered authoritative, giving him a world-wide reputation as an expert upon the occurrence and production of petroleum in Pennsylvania. He was married: first, Nov. 15, 1853, to Hannah A. Burtis, of South Oyster Bay, Long Island; second, Oct. 28, 1868, to Martha Tappan, of Newark, N. J.

SHANNON, Richard Cutts, lawyer and congressman, was born in New London, Conn., Feb. 12, 1839, son of Charles Tebbets and Jane Randell (Stanwood) Shannon. He was educated at Colby University, where he was graduated in 1862. He enlisted in the civil war and served mainly with the army of the Potomac, being mustered out of service with the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1866. For three years he resided in Brazil, making a careful study of the country and acting as correspondent for the New York "Tribune." In 1871 he was appointed by Pres. Grant secretary of legation to Brazil. He resigned in 1875, and after a year's residence in France took charge of the Botanical Garden Railroad Co. in Rio de Janeiro, an American enterprise of which his friend Charles B. Greenough was founder and president. When the railroad was sold to a Brazilian syndicate of capitalists and bankers he returned to the United States. In 1883 he studied law at the Columbia Law School and received the degree of LL.B. in 1885. He was then admitted to the bar, and became a member of the firm of Purrington & Shannon, of New York. That partnership still exists. In 1891 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the United States to the republics of Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador, a position he held until May, 1893. He aided in negotiating several agreements with the Central American republics. In 1894 he was elected to congress from the 13th congressional district of New York as a Republican, and at the expiration of his term in 1899 he resumed the practice of his profession in New York. He was married Sept. 19, 1887, to Martha A., daughter of Charles B. Greenough.

STEVENS, John Harrington, pioneer, was born in Lower Canada, June 13, 1820, son of Gardner and Deborah (Harrington) Stevens, natives of Vermont, who traced their descent to the so-called French Huguenots of the Mayflower. At an early age he went to reside at the lead mines near Galena, Ill. He served throughout the Mexican war, and then went to the territory of Minnesota, which had recently been set apart from Iowa, and in the spring of 1849 obtained a permit from the military authorities of Fort Snelling to settle on the reservation. He made the first claim of 160 acres on the original town-site of Minneapolis, opposite the picturesque Falls of St. Anthony, built the first house, opened the first farm, and was father of the first white child born there. At first Mr. Stevens lived alone with only Indians as neighbors, but after a short time other settlers followed and also took up land near the river, forming the nucleus of the present magnificent city. About 1855 the name Minneapolis was given to the new colony, from the Indian word minni, "water," and the Greek word polis, "city," and a year later it was incorporated. It was given a city charter in 1866, and in 1872 it was consolidated with the neighboring city of St. Anthony, as the city of Minneapolis. None of the claim proprietors was more liberal in the distribution of his lots to attract settlers and build up the town than Stevens, so that to him belongs the credit of not only being the pioneer of Minneapolis, but also its actual founder. He literally grew up with the place and became closely associated with the leading events of its early history. He was the first register of deeds of Hennepin county, served several terms in the legislature, and occupied several other positions of trust, of both a civil and military character. He took especial interest in the agricultural and horticultural affairs of the community, was the first to import thoroughbred stock, and was the author of many addresses and papers bearing on these subjects. He was proprietor and editor of several newspapers, was connected with the establishment of most of the state and local agricultural and horticultural associations, and was president of most of them at one time or another. In 1890 he published "Personal Recollections of Minnesota and its People, and Early History of Minneapolis." He was married at Rockford, Ill., May 1, 1850, to Frances Helen Miller.

BROOKS, William Thomas Harbaugh, soldier, was born at New Lisbon, O., Jan. 28, 1821. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1841. After serving in the Florida war, 1841–42, as second lieutenant in the 3d infantry, he was engaged on frontier duty in Kansas till the beginning of the Mexican war, in which he took an active and distinguished part. During 1847–51 he was acting adjutant-general and aide-de-camp to Gen. Twiggs, and in November of the latter year he was promoted captain in the 3d infantry and ordered on frontier duty in New Mexico. In the civil war he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, Sept. 28, 1861, was assigned to the command of a brigade in the army of the Potomac, and took a prominent part in the peninsula and Maryland campaigns of 1862, being engaged at Yorktown, Lee's mills, Savage station, Glendale, South mountain and Antietam, while he was in command of a division on the march to Falmouth, Va. At the battle of Savage station he was severely wounded, and at Antietam also he received severe wounds. In the Rappahannock campaign he led a division, and commanded the department of the Monongahela till April, 1864, when he was assigned to the command of the 10th army corps in the operations before Richmond, taking part in the engagements at Swift's creek, Drury's bluff, Bermuda Hundred, Cold harbor and the siege of Petersburg. He was forced to resign his commission, July 14, 1864, because of continued illness resulting from wounds and exposure. In 1866 he retired to a farm at Huntsville, Ala., where he died July 19, 1870.

Geo J Stannard

STANNARD, George Jerrison, soldier, was born at Georgia, Franklin co., Vt., Oct. 20, 1820. He received an academic education, worked on his father's farm, taught in winter, and in 1845 took a position as clerk in a foundry, of which he became joint proprietor in 1860. When the civil war began he was a colonel of militia, and he was the first man in Vermont to offer his services when the president called for volunteers. He was mustered into service, June 21, 1861, as lieutenant-colonel of the 2d Vermont infantry and served in the Peninsular campaign, taking part in the first battle of Bull run, July 21, 1861. During the following autumn he was stationed near the chain bridge, and in May, 1862, was commissioned colonel of the 9th Vermont infantry, which he had been called to Vermont to organize. He commanded this regiment at Winchester and at Harper's Ferry, Va., where his troops, with others under the command of Col. Dixon S. Miles, were surrendered. On being paroled he went into camp at Chicago, Ill. For distinguished valor at Harper's Ferry he was commissioned brigadier-general, and assigned to the 2d Vermont brigade, then on duty at Fairfax court house, Va. At Gettysburg he commanded the 3d brigade, 3d division, 1st army corps, and on the second day held the left slope of Cemetery hill till late in the afternoon, when he was ordered farther left to oppose Gen. Longstreet's assault. His brigade closed the gap, saved two batteries, retook another and captured two Confederate guns. On the following day he distinguished himself and his brigade by an attack on Pickett's flank, opposing a solid front to the enemy's division, and by a steady fire throwing the assailants into confusion. Gen. Stannard was severely wounded, and could not return to the field until May, 1864, being assigned to command of New York harbor defences in the meantime. He took charge of a brigade in the 10th corps and later of the 1st brigade, 2d division, 18th army corps. At Cold harbor he was struck by a rifle-ball, but brought off the remnant of his command. On June 14th he led the advance at Petersburg, where he was ordered to the command of the 1st division, 18th corps, his line being within 100 yards of the enemy's fortifications. He was severely wounded and was compelled to leave the field, but was able to lead the advance of the 10th and 18th corps upon the defences of Richmond, north of James river. On Sept. 29, 1864, he captured Fort Harrison, which Gen. Lee assaulted on the following day without being able to dislodge Stannard's division. Near the close of the attack a bullet shattered Gen. Stannard's right arm, necessitating amputation. For his gallantry on this occasion he was breveted major-general. After his recovery he commanded the northern frontier of Vermont until June 27, 1866, when he was assigned to service in the Freedmen's bureau, Baltimore, Md. Later he became collector of customs for the district of Vermont and held this office until 1872. He died in Washington, D. C., May 31, 1886.

RICHARDS, William Trost, artist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 14, 1833, son of Benjamin and Anna (Trost) Richards. During the earlier years of his career he received some instruction from Paul Weber, and at the age of twenty-one painted a view of Mount Vernon for the Art Union of Philadelphia. In 1855 he went to Europe, and remained there for about a year, visiting Florence, Paris, Düsseldorf and the Tuscan Appenines. He began his proper studies three years later, and being in theory a pre-Raphaelite, devoted himself to a painstaking and protracted study of nature in order to carry out his views in practice. He painted in 1859 his "Tulip Trees," in 1861 a "Wood Scene" and "Midsummer," in 1864 "June Woods," and afterward "The Forest" and "The Wissahickon." The last two works are among his most important landscapes and represent at best his pre-Raphaelistic methods, showing a masterly treatment of detail. In later years he gave more attention to marine painting and created some remarkable and elaborate reproductions of surf, breaker, wave and sand. In 1866 he went to Europe again with the object of perfecting himself in the execution of coast scenes, and spent some time in Paris, studying canvases at the exhibition of 1867. The following year he returned home, and during 1870–78 devoted every summer to sketching by the sea. He then had for two years a studio in London and exhibited at the Royal Academy and the Grosvenor gallery. For many years he has been a regular contributor to the National Academy exhibition in New York and also to the American Water Color Society, of which he is an honorary member. In the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, there are forty-seven of his landscape and marine views in water colors. The best of his works of this kind are "Cedars on the Seashore" (1873), "Paradise, Newport" (1875), "Sand Hills, Coast, N. J." (1876), "King Arthur's Castle, Tintagel, Cornwall" (1879), "Mullion Gull Rock" (1882), "The Unresting Sea" (1884), "Cliffs of Mosher, Ireland" (1885), "A Summer Afternoon" (1886), "Cliffs of St. Colomb, Cornwall" and "A Break in the Storm" (1887). Richards was awarded a medal at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, and by the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts the Temple silver medal in 1885. He is an associate of the Pennsylvania Academy and an honorary member of the National Academy. His works in oil, except those already mentioned, include "Mid-Ocean" (1869), "Sea and Sky" (1875), "Land's End" (1880), "Old Ocean's Gray and Melancholy Waste" (1885), "February" and "Summer Sea" (1887). His "On the Coast of New Jersey" (1883) is in the Corcoran gallery, Washington, D. C., and "At Atlantic City" was exhibited in the Paris Salon in 1873. He was married June 30, 1856, to Anna, daughter of Dr. Charles and Sarah (Maule) Matlack, and has eight children, Archer, Charles Matlack, Eleanor F., Josephine A., Theodore William, Anna M., Herbert Maule and Mildred.

RICHARDS, Theodore William, chemist and educator, was born in the Germantown district of Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 31, 1868, son of William

Trost and Anna (Matlack) Richards. His childhood was partly spent in London, England, where his father had a studio, and until 1882 his educa-was entirely conducted by his mother. He entered Haverford (Pa.) College in 1882, and after receiving his degree of B.S. in 1885 he entered the senior class at Harvard University, where he was graduated A.B. in 1886 with highest honors in chemistry. He spent two more years at Harvard as Morgan fellow of the graduate school and worked under Prof. Josiah Parsons Cooke upon the atomic weight of oxygen. He received the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. from Harvard in 1888. He then went to Germany as Parker non-resident fellow of Harvard and studied in the winter of 1888–89 at Göttingen and Dresden under Profs. Victor Meyer and Walther Hempel. He returned to Cambridge, Mass., in 1889, having been appointed assistant in chemistry, and continued his studies at Harvard. In 1892 he was made a member of the Harvard faculty in the chemical department, and in 1894 he became assistant professor of chemistry. In the summer of 1895 he studied physical chemistry at Leipzig, Germany, under Prof. Wilhelm Ostwald, and at Göttingen under Prof. Walther Nernst. Prof. Richards published eighty-three scientific papers during 1886–1903, nearly one-half of which relate to the fundamental combining proportions of the elements; his values for the atomic weights of copper (1887–91), barium (1893), strontium (1894), zinc (1895), magnesium (1896), nickel (1897–99), cobalt (1897–99), iron (1898–99), uranium (1897–1901), and calcium (1901-03), being generally accepted. Part of this work was done by graduate students under his direction. The other papers pertain to physical chemistry. The majority of these papers appeared in the "Proceedings of the American Academy of Sciences," the "Chemical News" (London), and the "American Chemical Journal" (Baltimore). Several of his papers appeared originally in German scientific publications, and most of them have been translated into German. The titles of some of his papers are "On the Constancy in the Heat Produced by the Reaction of Argentic Nitrate on Solutions of Metallic Chlorides" (1886), "A Method of Vapour Density Determination" (1889), "On the Occlusion of Gases by the Oxides of Metals" (with Elliot F. Rogers, 1893), "The Composition of Athenian Pottery" (1895), "The Spectra of Argon" (with Prof. John Trowbridge, 1897), "The Temperature and Ohmic Resistance of Gases During the Oscillatory Electric Discharge" (with Prof. J. Trowbridge, 1897), "The Relation of the Taste of Acids to their Degree of Dissociation" (1898), "A Convenient Gas Generator and a Device for Dissolving Solids" (1898), "The Newly Discovered Gases" (1898), "A New Fixed Point in Thermometry" (1898), "Note on the Spectra of Hydrogen" (1899), "A Table of Atomic Weights" (1899), "An Electric Drying Oven" (1899), "The Electro-Chemical Equivalents of Copper and Silver" (with Messrs. E. Collins and G. W. Heimrod, 1899); "A Study of the Growth of Crystals by Instantaneous Photo-Micrography" (with E. H. Archibald, 1901), and "The Significance of Changing Atomic Volume; A New Atomic Hypothesis" (1901–03). Prof. Richards is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the International Committee on Atomic Weights. He was married May 28, 1896, to Miriam, daughter of Prof. Joseph Henry and Martha Caldwell (Davis) Thayer, of Cambridge, Mass., and has two children, Grace Thayer and William Theodore Richards.

Annie Wittenmyer

WITTENMYER, Annie (Turner), philanthropist, was born at Sandy Springs, Adams co., O., Aug. 26, 1827, daughter of John G. Turner. She received a good education and in 1847 was married to William Wittenmyer, a merchant of Jacksonville, O. In 1850 they removed to Keokuk, Ia., where she engaged in church and charitable work and opened a free school at her own expense. At the outbreak of the civil war she left home to nurse the sick and wounded soldiers, and in the spring of 1862, while at the front, she was appointed by the Iowa legislature, state sanitary agent. She soon received a pass from Sec. Stanton admitting her and her supplies through the army lines, while the officers were instructed to assist her in her undertakings. Over $150,000 in cash and supplies from Iowa alone passed through her hands. This position she resigned to enter the service of the Christian commission, having charge of the special diet kitchen system, which brought about a complete change in the hospital cooking of the army and raised it to a grade of hygienic excellence far above anything known previously in military life. The first kitchen was opened at Nashville, Tenn., where proper food was prepared for 1,800 sick and wounded soldiers. In this work she received the hearty support and encouragement of Pres. Lincoln, Sec. Stanton and Surg.-Gen. Barnes, and also of Gen. and Mrs. Grant, who were her warm personal friends. Until the winter of 1865 she constantly ministered to the sick and wounded in field and hospital. She was under fire at Pittsburgh landing, and during the siege of Vicksburg. In 1863 the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Davenport, Ia., the first of its kind in the United States, was established through her influence. Mrs. Wittenmyer next originated the plan of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist church, in which she was assisted by Bishop Simpson. When this organization became the General Conference Society in 1871 she was elected its corresponding secretary. About this time she removed to Philadelphia and established "The Christian Woman," of which she was editor for eleven years. When the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized in Cleveland, O., in 1874, she was made its first president. The object of this society was "to unify throughout the world the work of women in temperance (total abstinence from use of fermented or spirituous liquors) and social reform, and to circulate a petition addressed to all the governments of the world for the overthrow of the alcohol and opium trades," and the methods of the union are described as "preventive, educational, evangelistic, social and legal." She remained at its head until 1879. Subsequently she was associate editor of "Home and Country," a magazine published in New York, edited a column in the New York "Weekly Tribune," and was a frequent contributor to the "National Tribune" and other periodicals. She was the author of "History of the Woman's Temperance Crusade" (1882), "Women of the Reformation," and of numerous hymns published in collections. She was successively national chaplain, national president and national counselor of the relief corps, compiled the "Red Book," the association's code of laws, and was chairman of the board of directors of the National Relief Corps Home at Madison, O. The Kentucky Soldiers' Home was established largely through her efforts, while she secured the passage of a law by the 52d congress to pension army nurses. As an orator she was very popular, and lectured at hundreds of camp fires on her personal experience in the war, which she told with pathos and fire. She was the mother of five children, only one of whom survived infancy. She died at Sanatoga, Pa., Feb. 2, 1900.

EWING, Ephraim M., chief justice of Kentucky, was born in Davidson county, Tenn., in December, 1789, son of Gen. Robert E. Ewing, who distinguished himself as a soldier during the revolution. He received the best education his native state afforded, studied law at the Transylvania University, and began practicing at Russellville, Ky., where he quickly obtained a high place at the bar. For many years he was prosecuting attorney under Judge Broadnax, and for a number of terms he was elected to the Kentucky legislature, where he served with great credit. In 1835 he was appointed an associate justice of the court of appeals, and served as chief from April, 1843, until April, 1847, when he resigned and returned to private practice at Russellville. In 1850 Gov. Crittenden appointed him one of the commissioners to codify the statutes, and he served as a presidential elector in 1821 and 1833. As a lawyer he gained wide popularity and accumulated a large fortune. He was married to Jane McIntyre, and had two sons, Presley and Quincy Ewing. He died at Russellville, Ky., June 11, 1860, leaving generous bequests to Bethel College and Cumberland University. His noble sentiments and great liberality, combined with conscientious scruples regarding slavery, led him to free all his slaves and give many of them a good start in life. He was one of the most just of men, an able and learned lawyer, possessing a finely balanced mind, solid judgment and a faculty for persistent application in the midst of confusion.

McGILL, Alexander Taggart, clergyman, was born in Canonsburg, Pa., Feb. 24, 1807, son of John and Mary (Taggart) McGill. He was graduated at Jefferson College in 1826, and after acting as tutor there for a short time, removed to Georgia, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1830. Returning to Canonsburg, he studied for the ministry in the Associate Presbyterian Seminary, and was licensed to preach in 1834. The following year he was ordained and installed as pastor of three small churches at Carlisle, Pa. In 1838, he connected himself with the Old School Presbyterian Church, and became pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Carlisle. He was elected professor of church history in the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pa., in 1842, and ten years later accepted a call to the seminary at Columbia, S. C.; he was then transferred to the seminary at Princeton, N. J., where he held the chair of ecclesiastical, homiletic, and pastoral theology; and when he resigned that position in 1883, was made professor emeritus. He was moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in 1848, permanent clerk during 1850-62, and stated clerk during 1862-70. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Marshall College in 1842, and that of LL.D. by Princeton in 1868. He was a frequent contributor to reviews; was the author of "Church Government" (1888); and published many of his sermons and speeches. He was married, May 15, 1837, to Ellen Acheson, daughter of George McCulloch, and had four sons: George McCulloch, Alexander Taggart, John Dale, and Samuel Hepburn McGill; John Dale McGill is a prominent surgeon of Jersey City, born in Allegheny City, Pa., Dec. 23, 1846. He was graduated at Princeton University in 1867, and at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1870. He is medical director of St. Francis' Hospital, and surgeon to the Jersey City Hospital and various railroads and corporations. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and the New Jersey Medical Society. In 1901, he became president of the Hudson County National Bank. Dr. Alexander Taggart McGill died at Princeton, N. J., Jan. 13, 1889.

McGILL, Alexander Taggart, jurist, was born in Allegheny City, Pa., Oct. 20, 1843, son of Alexander Taggart and Ellen A. (McCulloch) McGill. After graduating at Princeton College in 1864, he studied law at Columbia University, and was graduated there in 1866. Continuing his legal studies in the office of Hon. Edward W. Scudder, of Trenton, N. J., he was admitted to the bar as attorney in 1867, and as counselor in 1870. After remaining in Trenton a few months, associated with his preceptor, he removed to Jersey City, and made it his permanent home. During 1870-76, he practiced in partnership with Atty.-Gen. Robert Gilchrist; in 1874 and again in 1875, he was elected as a Democrat member of assembly. He was appointed prosecutor of pleas for Hudson county in April, 1878, and in April, 1883, was made law judge in the same territory. In March, 1887, he was appointed chancellor of the state of New Jersey, by Gov. Green, and upon the expiration of his term in 1894, was re-appointed by Gov. Werts. During his term as chancellor, the famous coal combine bill brought him into much prominence. The measure was passed by the legislature, but did not receive the signature of Gov. Abbett. Nevertheless, the railroad companies in the combination proceeded to act as though protected by existing laws; and the attorney-general brought suit against the combination in the court of chancery. Chancellor McGill rendered a decision laying down the relation of corporations to the state, and dealing a powerful blow to all the monopoly combinations of the coal-trust class. The clearness and fairness of the decision rendered placed his ruling beyond attack. In September, 1895, he was nominated by the Democratic party as its candidate for governor. Chancellor McGill in the campaign that ensued refused to take part, remaining on the bench and attending strictly to his official duties. He was defeated in the Republican landslide that followed. As a citizen and lawyer, he was universally respected and esteemed; and as a judge, he was one of the most popular that ever presided over the courts of chancery or of errors and appeals. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by both Princeton and Rutgers Colleges. He was married at Princeton, N. J., on June 10, 1875, to Caroline S., daughter of George T. Olmsted. He died in Jersey City, Apr. 21, 1900.

McGILL, George McCulloch, surgeon, was born at Hannah Furnace, Centre co., Pa., Apr. 20, 1838, son of Rev. Alexander Taggart and Ellen (McCulloch) McGill. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1858, and in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1861. In the civil war he served on hospital duty at Washington, D. C., until 1863, when he was attached to the 1st United States cavalry, army of the Potomac. In June, 1863, he was promoted medical inspector of the cavalry corps, and became medical inspector of the army of the Potomac. He was executive officer in charge of the hospital at Baltimore, Md., from December, 1864, to July, 1866, when he went to Hart's island, New York, where cholera had broken out and for his efficient and distinguished services at that time he received the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was also at David's island, New York harbor, and at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He received the brevet rank of colonel in the United States army for faithful service during an outbreak of cholera near Fort Harker, Kansas, and died of that disease while en route to New Mexico, July 20, 1867.

ROBERTS, George Evan, financier, was born at Colesburg, Delaware co., Ia., Aug. 19, 1857, son of David and Mary (Harney) Roberts, and grandson of Evan Roberts, who emigrated from Wales to Utica, N. Y. He was educated in the common schools, entered the office of the Fort Dodge "Messenger" at the age of sixteen, was admitted to partnership at twenty-one, and a year later was sole proprietor of the paper. In 1881 he was elected state printer by the joint ballot of the Iowa general assembly, and held this office for three terms of two years each. Hon. Lyman J. Gage, secretary of the treasury, was attracted by his able financial writings and speeches and recommended him to Pres. McKinley for appointment as director of the mint. This office he has held since Jan. 24, 1898. He is the author of "Coin at School in Finance," written in reply to the free-silver document, "Coin's Financial School" (1894); 'Money, Wages and Prices" (1895), and "Iowa and the Silver Question" (1896). These pamphlets were circulated widely by the National Sound Money League, and they exercised a large influence on the campaign of 1896. Mr. Roberts delivered notable speeches on finance before a meeting of bankers at Rolfe, Ia., Jan. 20, 1898, and before the Grant Club, Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 2, 1897. He was married, Nov. 10, 1885, to Georgena Kirkup, of Fort Dodge, Ia.

SEYMOUR, Thomas Day, educator and editor, was born at Hudson, O., Apr. 1, 1848, son of Nathan Perkins and Elizabeth (Day) Seymour, and a descendant of Richard Seymour, of Berry Pomeroy, England, who settled at Hartford, Conn., in 1639. His father was a professor in the Western Reserve College for more than half a century; and the son was graduated there in 1870, and in the same year received from Yale University the degree of A.B., ad eundem. The next two years were spent in the study of classical philology at the Universities of Leipzig and Berlin, Germany, supplemented by travel and study in Italy and Greece. Upon his return he taught Greek in the Western Reserve College during 1872–80, when he was appointed professor of the Greek language and literature in Yale University. He has been Hillhouse professor of Greek since 1884. Associated with Prof. John Williams White of Harvard, he has edited the college series of Greek authors since 1884, and has himself prepared several editions of works of Greek authors, or auxiliaries for these editions, among them, "Select Odes of Pindar, with Notes" (1882); "Introduction to the Language and Verse of Homer" (1885); "Homer's Iliad," books I–VI (1887–90); "Introduction and Vocabulary to School Odyssey," eight books, (1897); "Homeric Vocabulary" (1889); and "School Iliad," books I–VI (1889, revised ed. 1901). His editions of the Iliad, the Odyssey, and the Odes of Pindar, are extensively used in schools and colleges throughout the country. He is an occasional contributor to magazines and reviews. During 1887–1901 he was chairman of the managing committee of the American School of Classical Studies, at Athens, Greece; and since 1889 he has been an associate editor of the "Classical Review." In 1889 he was president of the American Philological Association, was vice-president of the Archæological Institute of America, 1897–1903, and president in 1903. He is an honorary member of the Archæological Society of Athens, and an associate fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the Western Reserve University in 1894, and by the University of Glasgow (Scotland), in 1901. Dr. Seymour was married at Michigan City, Ind., July 2, 1874, to Sarah M., daughter of Henry L. Hitchcock, president of the Western Reserve College; and has one son and two daughters.

Sebastian Wimmer

WIMMER, Sebastian, civil engineer, was born at Thamassing, near Ratisbon, Bavaria, Jan. 5, 1831, son of George and Theresia (Hahn) Wimmer. His father was a hotel proprietor at Thalmassing, but removed to Munich in 1833, where the son was graduated at the Technical and Polytechnic schools, and pursued an engineering course at the latter in 1850–51. On June 2, 1851, he arrived in New York city with his uncle, and went to Pittsburg, Pa., where he was graduated in bookkeeping and business methods, at the Iron City College in 1860. He first began the practice of his profession in the United States, with the engineering firm of Hastings & Preisser, Pittsburg. He was assistant engineer on the Allegheny Valley railroad, in 1853–57, and in 1858–59 served in the same capacity on the Minneapolis and Cedar Valley railroad, Faribault division, after locating the line from Minneapolis to Mendota via Ft. Snelling. In 1861–63, under Thomas Seabrook, he made the survey from Garland to Oil City, and from Titusville northward; and in 1863–65 took charge of the building of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad from Lock Haven to Warren. In 1865 he was engaged in building the Cumbres de Maltrata division of the Imperial and Mexico City railroad, between Orizaba and Boca del Monte, for an English company, sent there by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. In 1868–74 he built the low grade division of the Allegheny Valley railroad, between Driftwood and Dubois, Pa. In 1874 he was elected to represent Elk county in the state legislature. There he served for two seasons, was chairman of the railroad committee, secretary of the committee on counties and townships, and a member of the centennial committee. In 1877–79 he was chief engineer of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad

Co.; in 1879–82 was located in New York city as the chief engineer of the New York and Northern Railroad Co., building the line from High Bridge to Brewsters, N. Y., and in August, 1882, he was sent to Mexico by a New York syndicate for the purpose of examining the Mexican Central railway. During 1882–84 he was the chief engineer on the construction of the Erie and Wyoming railroad from Pittston and Scranton to Hawley. He then returned to New York, and built the Yonkers Rapid Transit railway; reported on the line between Turners, on the Erie road, and Danbury, Ct., and located lines in Elk and Clearfield counties, Pa., for the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern Railroad Co. Mr. Wimmer is now the associate chief engineer of the Wabash railway, comprising the Pittsburg, Carnegie and Western railway, from Pittsburg to the Ohio river; the Pittsburg, Toledo and Western railway, from the Ohio to the connection of the Wheeling and Toledo railway in Harrison county, Ohio. This was one of the most difficult railroads to build in the United States, having seventeen tunnels; varying in length from 200 to 4,700 feet; and many iron bridges, including two exceptionally long ones over the Monongahela and Ohio rivers. Since Mar. 2, 1881, he has been a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He was married at Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 12, 1857, to Lavinia H., daughter of James Blakely, of that city.

George William Douglas

DOUGLAS, George William, clergyman, was born in New York city, July 8, 1850, son of William Bradley and Charlotte Cornelia Dickinson (Ferris) Douglas, and a descendant of Deacon William and Ann (Mattle) Douglas, who, with two children, emigrated from Ringstead, Northamptonshire, England, and landed at Cape Ann, removing to New London, Conn., in 1640. His father (1818–98) was first president of the Mercantile National Bank, New York. He was graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., as valedictorian of his class, in 1871, and at the General Theological Seminary, New York, in 1874, when he was ordered deacon by Bishop Potter. He continued his studies at Oxford, England, and at Bonn University, Germany, 1874–76. He was ordained priest in 1878, and in 1879 he became an assistant minister of Trinity parish, in parochial charge of Trinity Church, under the Rev. Morgan Dix. In 1886 he resigned on account of ill health, and after two years in Europe he was called to the rectorship of St. John's Church, Washington, D. C. While in Washington Dr. Douglas was one of the original trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation of St. Peter and St. Paul. In 1892 he again visited Europe, and two years later he became rector of Trinity Church, New Haven, Conn. In 1885 he received the degree of S.T.D. from Hobart College, and in 1896 that of D.D. from his alma mater and in 1898 from the University of the South. In this year he removed to New York city to be select preacher at Grace Church. He is also lecturer on apologetics in the University of the South, examining chaplain to the bishop of New York and an instructor in the New York Training School for Deaconesses. He is the author of "Sermons Preached in St. John's Church, Washington," published by request, and of various occasional sermons, addresses and magazine articles. He was married, Sept. 3, 1884, to Cornelia de Koven, daughter of Hon. Hugh T. Dickey, of New York city.

GAUL, William Gilbert, artist, was born in Jersey City, N. J., Mar. 31, 1855, son of George and Cornelia (Gilbert) Gaul, grandson of William and Almira (McKoun) Gaul, great-grandson of Richard and Rebecca (Young) Gaul, and great-great-grandson of Jacob Gaul, who was a resident of Ghent, N. Y., in 1756 and who served in the revolutionary war. He was educated in the local schools of Newark and at the Claverack Military Academy, and began the study of art in New York city with J. G. Brown. At night he studied at the academy school under Prof. L. E. Wilmarth, and upon the organization of the Art Students' League became a student there. In 1872 his first picture was exhibited at the Academy of Design. In 1877 he opened a studio in New York city, where he soon established a reputation for historical and genre pictures. While Mr. Gaul has treated other subjects with sympathy and charm, it is as a painter of battles and soldier life that he is most widely known. He has made a close study of all that pertains to a military career, and his feeling for dramatic composition, his sound academic training and his skill in depicting stirring scenes of action have each contributed to his success. Many of his paintings represent the picturesque features of army life on the plains of the far West. He has illustrated a number of books, and his work in black and white has appeared in all the leading magazines. The picture "Holding the Line at All Hazards" received a gold medal from the American Art Association in 1881, while for the spirited painting "Charging the Battery" he was elected a national academician in 1883 and was awarded a gold medal at the Paris exposition of 1889. At the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893 a medal was given him for his illustrations. Among the more important of his other works are the following: "Stories of Liberty to the Confined" (1879), "Indian Girl" (1880), "Coquette" (1880), "Old Beau" (1881), "Stragglers" (1882), "News from Home" (1882), "Silenced" (1883), "Cold Comfort on the Outpost" (1883), "On the Lookout" (1885), "Guerillas Returning from a Raid" (1885), "Those Dreary Days" (1887), "Battery H in Action" (1888), "A Heavy Road," "The Advancing Skirmishers," and "With Fate Against Them" (1887). Mr. Gaul is a member of the Society of American Artists, the Century Association and the Salmagundi Club. He was married: first, June 30, 1880, to Susie A., daughter of William T. Murray; second, in 1898, to Marion, daughter of Vice-Adm. Halsted of the English navy.

McCOLLUM, J. Brewster, jurist, was born at Bridgewater, Susquehanna co., Pa., Sept. 28, 1832, son of James and Polly (Brewster) McCollum. He attended a district school and worked on a farm until he was seventeen, when he became a student at Harford Academy. Subsequently he entered the state normal law school, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., read law with R. B. Little, and in 1853 was admitted to the bar. After a year spent in a law office in Illinois, he returned to Montrose in 1856, and in company with A. J. Gerritson purchased the Montrose "Democrat." He sold his share in the paper to Mr. Garritson in 1858, and for two years practiced law in partnership with Nahum Newton, and subsequently with Daniel W. Searle, with Albert Chamberlain, and with his brother, A. H. McCollum. In 1878 he was elected presiding judge of Susquehanna county. Although he was the Democratic nominee in a county strongly Republican, he received over 1,200 majority. In 1888 he was elected to the supreme court for a twenty-one years' term, and in 1900 succeeded Henry Green as chief justice of Pennsylvania, holding the priority rank. Judge McCollum knew the law and administered it without fear or favor, winning the approval of bench, bar and the people whom he served. He was married Dec. 9, 1862, to Mary Jane Searle, of Montrose, Pa., and of their two sons, one, Searle, survives. He died at Montrose, Pa., Oct. 3, 1903.

MILES, Richard Pius, first Roman Catholic bishop of Nashville, was born in Prince George county, Md., May 17, 1791. His parents removed to Kentucky when he was five years of age, and Richard, subsequently deciding to become a priest, entered the Dominican order, Oct. 10, 1806. He was ordained in September, 1816, and for the next twenty-two years he devoted himself to the missions in Ohio and Kentucky. He established for the Dominican nuns the convent of St. Magdeline, now known as St. Catherine of Sienna, near Springfield, Ky., and also an academy, and a day school which were conducted by the Sisters of Charity. In 1837, when the council which assembled at Baltimore erected the new see of Nashville for the state of Tennessee, Father Miles was nominated its first bishop. He was consecrated in the Bardstown cathedral by Bishop Rosati, Sept. 16, 1838, and at once assumed charge of his diocese which was probably the most destitute that had yet been created in this country. Without a priest to assist him, Bishop Miles began to organize his diocese, and unaided commenced his visitations in search of the few Catholics scattered through his territory. He traveled on horseback throughout the state, and preached in courthouses and such other places as were offered. In 1845, he went abroad, visiting Rome and different parts of Europe on business connected with the diocese. Bishop Miles took part in the councils that assembled at Baltimore in 1840, 1843, 1846, and 1849, and in the first national council assembled there in 1852. In 1847 he dedicated the Church of St. Peter at Memphis, and in 1848 the cathedral at Nashville. He also built an episcopal residence there, established a theological seminary, and founded several schools for the education of Catholic children, as well as various charitable institutions. The Catholic population increased under his administration to 12,000, and at his death he left 13 priests to minister to the wants of the diocese which then contained 14 churches, 6 chapels, and 13 mission stations. Bishop Miles died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 21, 1860.

WHELAN, James, second Roman Catholic bishop of Nashville, was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, Dec. 8, 1823. He came with his parents to New York, when ten or twelve years of age, and by his intellectual brightness and promise soon attracted the attention of Rev. Andrew Byrne, afterward bishop, who took him under his protection and cared for his education in classics and mathematics. In 1839 he entered the Dominican novitiate at Springfield, Ky., and after prosecuting his collegiate studies for three years, made his profession and took the usual vows. He was thereupon sent to St. Joseph's Dominican convent at Somerset, O., where he remained until 1846, studying philosophy and theology. He was ordained a priest, Aug. 2, 1846, and for the following eight years was engaged in missionary work in Somerset and vicinity. He was president of St. Joseph's College, Perry county, O., during 1852-54, when he was elected by the chapter of the Dominican Order the superior of the province, which included all the United States, except the Pacific slope. While holding this charge, he was chosen coadjutor bishop to the Rt. Rev. Dr. Miles, bishop of Nashville, and was consecrated by Archbishop Kenrick in the cathedral of St. Louis, May 8, 1859, under the title of bishop of Marcopolis *in partibus infidelium*. He became bishop of Nashville after the death of Bishop Miles and at once began to enlarge the cathedral, introduced the Sisters of St. Dominick into the diocese, and placed under their care the academy and boarding school of St. Cecilia and St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, which institutions he had founded. Unfortunately, the civil war with which his administration coincided, and the border position of his diocese between the opposing armies, made his position a very trying one. On one occasion he was permitted to pass through the lines of both armies to visit Bishop Spalding, at Louisville, and on his return was accused of making remarks in the National lines which the Southerners thought had influenced the movements of the Federal army. These allegations, made in spite of his avowed sympathy with the Confederate cause, together with the distressed state of affairs which he was powerless to remedy, affected his mind, and he resigned his see in May, 1863. He passed the remainder of his life in retirement at St. Thomas's Church and parochial residence at Zanesville, O., occupying his time in study and writing. In 1871 he published a memorial of the papal jubilee under the title of "Catena Aurea," which is an exhaustive treatise in support of the doctrine of papal infallibility, and is regarded by Catholic theologians as one of the most profound and learned works on the subject. Bishop Whelan died at Zanesville, O., Feb. 18, 1878.

FEEHAN, Patrick A., third Roman Catholic bishop of Nashville, and first archbishop of Chicago. (See vol. IX, p. 80.)

RADEMACHER, Joseph, fourth Roman Catholic bishop of Nashville, and third bishop of Fort Wayne, Ind., was born at Westphalia, Clinton co., Mich., Dec. 3, 1840. After completing a course of study at St. Vincent's College, Westmoreland co., Pa., he entered St. Michael's Seminary, Pittsburg, where he was graduated in 1863. Being ordained priest on Aug. 2d of that year, he was stationed at Attica, Ind., where he was engaged in missionary work until 1869. The following eight years he was pastor of the Church of St. Paul of the Cross in Columbia City, Ind., and in 1877 was placed in charge of the Church of St. Mary, Fort Wayne, being shortly afterward also appointed chancellor of the diocese. He was thence transferred to the rectorship of St. Mary's Church, Lafayette, Ind., where he remained until he was nominated to succeed P. A. Feehan as bishop of Nashville, Tenn. He was consecrated by his predecessor on June 24, 1883, and for ten years worked earnestly and successfully for the advancement of his diocese. Upon the death of Bishop Dwenger of Fort Wayne, he was transferred to the latter diocese by pontifical letters dated July 14, 1893, and administered the affairs of his see until his death, which occurred on Jan. 12, 1900.

BYRNE, Thomas Sebastian, fifth Roman Catholic bishop of Nashville, was born at Hamilton, O., July 19, 1841, son of Eugene and Mary Anne (Reynolds) Byrne. He obtained his preliminary education in the common schools of his native place, and at an early age resolved to consecrate himself to the service of the Catholic church, but his father having died when he was only nine months old, young Byrne was obliged to go to work at the age of eleven. He became an expert machinist, and in the course of several years saved money enough to enable him to put into execution his original design of studying for the priesthood. He accordingly entered the preparatory seminary of St. Thomas at Bardstown, Ky., in 1859, and several years later Mt. St. Mary's of the West, Cincinnati, where he was graduated in 1864. He was then sent by Archbishop Purcell to Rome to complete his studies in the American College, and after three years spent in that institution he returned to the United States. He was ordained priest in Cincinnati, May 22, 1869, and during the following eight years was engaged in teaching in Mt. St. Mary's Seminary of the West. He was then placed in charge of the parish of St. Vincent de Paul at Sedansville, and in 1879 was appointed resident chaplain of the Sisters of Charity at Mt. St. Joseph, Delhi, which position he retained until made pastor of St. Peter's Cathedral in Cincinnati, 1886. In 1887 Father Byrne was appointed rector of Mt. St. Mary's Seminary, discharging the duties of this office until May 10, 1894, when he was nominated for the see of Nashville. He was consecrated bishop of Nashville by Archbishop Elder on July 25th following, and has since administered the affairs of the bishopric with zeal and ability. His diocese in 1902 contained thirty-seven churches, forty-two priests, one college for boys and four academies for young ladies, eighteen parochial schools and a Catholic population aggregating 29,000. Bishop Byrne has translated from the German, jointly with Dr. F. J. Pabisch, J. Alzog's "Manual of Universal Church History" (3 vols., 1874–78), and is the author of "Man from a Catholic Point of View" (read at the Parliament of Religions) and several other papers.

+ Thomas S. Byrne.
Bishop of Nashville

SMITH, Charles Forster, philologist and educator, was born in Abbeville county, S. C., June 30, 1852, son of James Francis and Julianna (Forster) Smith. His great-grandfather, William Smith, removed from Culpeper county, Va., to Abbeville District, S. C., after 1786. His father was a Methodist minister, and a teacher, later a planter. The son was a student at Cokesbury (S. C.) Academy and at Wofford College, being graduated at the latter in 1872. He continued his studies at Harvard in 1874, and in 1874–75, and in 1879–81 attended the University of Leipzig, from which he received the degree of Ph.D., in the latter year. In 1875–79, he was professor of Greek and German at Wofford College; 1881–82, assistant professor of ancient languages at Williams College; 1882–83, professor of modern languages at Vanderbilt University, and professor of Greek at the same institution during 1883–94, when he became professor of Greek and classical philology and head of the Greek department in the University of Wisconsin. He was vice-president of the American Philological Association in 1900–02, and was elected its president in 1902; was vice-president of the American Dialect Society (1891); former member of the "Round Table," Nashville, Tenn.; and is a member of the Archæological Institute of America, and of the "Town and Gown," Madison, Wis. In 1892, he was a member of the "Greek Conference" appointed by the "Committee of Ten," and during 1895–1900, a member of the committee of twelve, appointed by the American Philological Association. The chief object of both of these committees was to secure more uniform and thorough preparation for college in public as well as private schools. Since 1895, he has been chairman of the committee on graduate studies and head of the graduate department of the University of Wisconsin. He was the editor of Thucydides VII (1886), and III (1894); an edition of Xenophon's "Anabasis," and is under contract to do Thucydides II and IV and Herodotus VII. He translated Hertzberg's "Geschichte Griechenlands". (1902); wrote "Plutarch's Artaxerxes" (his doctor's dissertation at Leipzig in 1881); and is also the author of various articles in the "Atlantic Monthly," "Century Magazine," "Sewanee Review," etc., and in the Transactions of the American Philological Association. As professor of Greek he devotes himself mainly to the subject of Greek literature, with advanced and graduate classes, his special author being Thucydides. Prof. Smith was married at Abingdon, Va., Aug. 21, 1879, to Anna Leland, daughter of Warren Du Pré of that place, and has five children: Warren Du Pré, Julia Forster, Anna Bell, Charles Forster, Jr., and Daniel Du Pré Smith.

CHADWICK, James Read, physician, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 2, 1844, son of Christopher Champlin and Louisa (Read) Chadwick. He was educated at E. S. Dixwell's School in Boston, and at Harvard College, was graduated A.B. in 1865, and during the two years following traveled in Europe. On his return home he entered the Harvard Medical School, and also became house surgeon at the Carney and Massachusetts General Hospital, receiving his degrees of A.M. and M.D. in 1871. Two years more were spent in Europe studying medicine and his specialty, gynecology. In 1873 he was appointed lecturer at the Harvard Medical School, and he began to practice medicine in Boston, opening a free dispensary for women, and becoming connected with the City Hospital. In 1875 he was one of the six founders of the Boston Medical Library Association, of which he became perpetual librarian. In 1876 he founded the American Gynecological Society; in 1876–82 was its secretary, and in 1897, its president. He was also founder of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association, and in 1891–94, its first president. Since 1894, he has been president of the Massachusetts Cremation Society; he has been a member of the committee on the condition of the public library; an official of the Society of Decorative Art; of the American Public Health Association; the Phi Beta Kappa, the American Statistical Association; the committee for the purchase of the Morse collection for the Fine Arts Museum, and of the Harvard Graduates' Magazine Association. Dr. Chadwick was married in 1871, to Catherine Maria, daughter of George H. Lyman, and great-granddaughter of Elbridge Gerry, once vice-president of the United States. She died in 1889. They had four children.

CARR, Henry James, librarian, was born in Pembroke, N. H., Aug. 16, 1849, son of James Webster and Jane D. (Goodhue) Carr. He was educated in the public schools of Manchester, and of Grand Rapids, Mich., and in connection with a varied business experience, studied law at the University of Michigan and was admitted to the bar in 1879, but did not enter into regular practice. In 1886, he became librarian of the Grand Rapids public library; in 1890 organized the free public library of St. Joseph, Mo., and in 1891 became librarian of the Scranton public library, Scranton, Pa., a position he still occupies. He is a member of the American Library Association, and has served in turn as its treasurer, recorder, vice-president, secretary, and president. He has been vice-president and president of the Pennsylvania Library Club, and has contributed papers on technical subjects to various library and other periodicals. He was married in 1886 to D. Edith Wallbridge, of Springfield, Ill.

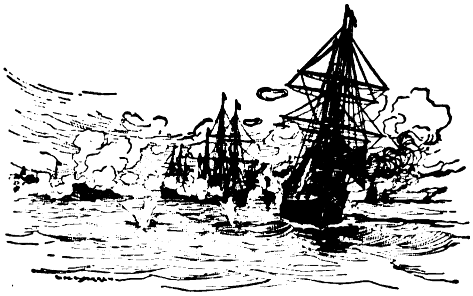
MOWBRAY, Henry Siddons, artist, was born in Alexandria, Egypt, Aug. 5, 1858, of English parents. His father was an expert on the subject of explosives. In 1869 he was taken to North Adams, Mass., where he was educated at the Drury Academy. He received, through a competition examination, an appointment to the United States Military Academy in 1875, but after remaining there less than a year, he entered his uncle's business, that of chemist. In 1879, following a preference for art, he went to Paris and entered the school of Leon Bonnat, where he remained for about three years, afterward occupying himself with genre subjects, of which the best known is perhaps "Aladdin." He settled in New York city in 1885. In the same year he was made a member of the Society of American Artists, and began a series of genre pictures, whose subjects were taken chiefly from the "Arabian Nights," and he also produced several important mural paintings for private residences. Since 1886 he has been an instructor in the Art Students' League, and he has given much attention to the teaching of art. In 1888 he was made an associate of the Academy of Design, and received the Clarke prize for his ideal figure composition, "The Evening Breeze;" he was made a full academician in 1891. In many of his works Mr. Mowbray gives pictorial form to the romantic days of Florentine chateau life during the renaissance; in others he has chosen oriental subjects, protraying lithe young women in the picturesque setting of dimly lighted eastern palaces. Other paintings are purely fanciful; of these an excellent example is found in "Floreal," with its graceful maidens treading a measure to the sound of pipe and tambourine. Mr. Mowbray paints cabinet portraits of women with sympathetic interpretation and exquisite technique. Of late years he has given much of his time to mural painting and among his more recent achievements in this branch of art is his beautiful frieze, "The Transmission of the Law," in the new appellate court building in Madison square, New York city; one in the board rooms of the Prudential Life Insurance Co., Newark, N. J., while others are in private houses in and about New York city. In all his compositions he brings to bear a profound knowledge of the human figure, fine technique, and a delicate sense of color. His paintings include "The Alchemist" (1884), "Lalla Rookh" (1885), "Rose Harvest" (1887), "Arcadia" (1888), and "Idle Hours" (1896). Mr. Mowbray received a gold medal at the Pan-American Exposition in 1901.

STEVENSON, Charles (or Christopher) C., fifth governor of Nevada, was born in Ontario county, N. Y., in 1826. In his fourth year his parents removed to Canada and after a few years to Michigan. In 1859 he joined a party bound for Pike's Peak, but on account of discouraging reports decided to go to Nevada. He located at Gold Hill, which at that time contained but one log house and two miners' cabins, and after mining there for a while with fair success, in 1861 purchased a half interest in the first quartz mill erected in Nevada. He identified himself with the Republican party, and speedily acquiring political influence, became one of its leaders in the the state. He was a member of the state senate in 1867 and again in 1869 and 1873, and in 1872 was elected a delegate to the national convention at Philadelphia. He served in the same capacity at the national convention in Chicago in 1884, being appointed chairman, and the following year was chairman of the Nevada silver convention, held at Carson City. In 1886 he was elected governor of the state. Having been a member of the board of regents of the state university since 1875, he now exerted his efforts as chief executive to place that institution on a solid foundation. Through his instrumentality an appropriation of $20,000 was secured for the proper representation of the state at the Centennial Exhibition, and as chairman of the board and superintendent of the department he gave his services free of charge, returning to the state treasury $1,000 of the appropriation. Gov. Stevenson held for several years the office of president of the State Agricultural Society, and devoted much of his time and means to the farming and stock-raising interests of Nevada, introducing at his own expense the best grades of blooded Jersey cattle. He died in Carson City, Nev., Sept. 21, 1890.

WILLIS, Albert S., congressman, was born in Shelby county, Ky., Jan. 22, 1843. He received a common school education and after teaching school for four years he studied law at the Louisville Law School, and was graduated in 1866. He entered upon the practice of his profession in Louisville, and was elected county attorney in 1870, serving by re-election until 1875, when he was elected representative from his state to congress. He served in the 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th and 49th congresses, and pursued the practice of his profession in Louisville until his death. In 1894 he was appointed United States minister to the Hawaiian Islands, and served for three years. He died in Honolulu, Jan. 6, 1897.

TUCK, Somerville Pinkney, lawyer, was born in Annapolis, Md., Sept. 24, 1848, son of William H. and Margaret S. (Bowie) Tuck. His father was a member and speaker of the lower branch of the Maryland legislature, state senator and judge of the court of appeals of the state. His mother was the daughter of Philemon Lloyd Chew and granddaughter of Maj. Benjamin Brookes of the 3d Maryland in the revolutionary army. He was educated at the home of his father until he was admitted as a pupil at St. John's College, Annapolis. He afterward entered the University of Virginia, and was graduated with honor in 1869. He then studied law in his father's office and was admitted to the bar in 1871 and in the New York supreme court in 1872. He established himself with the law firm of Gray & Davenport in New York city in 1873, remaining with them until 1879. At this time his relation as counsel for the receiver of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific railroad and managing director and counsel of the Franco-Texan Land Co. led him to reside for some years in Paris and for a time in Texas. He was one of the commissioners appointed to take testimony of claimants for damages inflicted by the Alabama (1882-85), and in 1885 Sec. Bayard made him a special agent to obtain evidence in England, France, Spain, Belgium and the West Indies in relation to the French spoliation claims. His reports printed by order of congress show that he had secured proofs of the capture and condemnation by the French of over 1,500 vessels. For these services St. John's College, Annapolis, gave him the honorary degree of A.M. In 1888 Mr. Cleveland appointed him assistant commissioner-general to the Paris Exposition, and he spent eighteen months in this work, as member of the international jury for social economy, vice-president of the jury on education, instruction and liberal arts, and member of the superior jury of eighty and of the sub-commission of twenty-five to revise the 30,000 awards of the exposition. At the close of the exposition he was made an officer of the Legion of Honor by the French government. At the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893 he was advisory counsel to the executive committee on awards. Mr. Tuck is a member of the Maryland branch of the Society of the Cincinnati, of the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C., and the University Club of New York city. In 1894 he was appointed by the khedive of Egypt a judge of the international court of Egypt, and he is now one of the presiding justices of that court. He received the degree of LL.D. from St. John's College in 1894, and in 1900 was made a commander of the Legion of Honor. He was married in 1885 to Emily R., daughter of Charles Marshall of Baltimore, Md., and has one daughter and three sons.

CRAVEN, Thomas Tingey, naval officer, was born in Washington, D. C., Dec. 30, 1808, the eldest son of Tunis and Hannah (Tingey) Craven. Both his father and maternal grandfather were distinguished naval officers. In May, 1822, he was appointed a midshipman from New Hampshire, and until 1828, was attached to the Pacific squadron. In 1828, he was promoted to be past midshipman, in May, 1830, became a lieutenant, and in December, 1852, was commissioned commander. He served in the Wilkes' Antarctic exploring expedition in 1840; was on duty at the naval academy during 1851–55, and commanded the Potomac flotilla after the death of James H. Ward. He was made captain on June 7, 1861, and assigned to the command of the "Brooklyn," with which he participated in the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip. Having come upon Admiral Farragut's flagship the "Hartford" hard aground, and exposed to a terrible fire from both Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip, he stopped the engines of the "Brooklyn" and deliberately kept her alongside of his commanding officer to divert the fire of the enemy until Farragut could be extricated from his perilous position. Had the Confederates not fired so high they would have blown the "Brooklyn" out of the water; as it was, a steady storm of shot, shell, and shrapnel passed over her bulwarks, cutting the rigging, hammock nettings, and the boats all to pieces. The following is his report of this engagement: "In consequence of the darkness of the night and the blinding smoke, I lost sight of your ship, and when following in the line of what I supposed to be your fire, I suddenly found the Brooklyn running over one of the hulks and rafts which sustained the chain barricade of the river. For a few moments I was entangled and fell athwart the stream, our bow grazing the shore on the left bank of the river. While in this situation I received a pretty severe fire from Fort St. Philip. Immediately after extricating my ship from the rafts, her head was turned up stream, and a few minutes thereafter she was feebly butted by the celebrated ram Manassas, which first fired from her trap-door, when within about ten feet of the ship, directly toward our smoke-stack, her shot entering about five feet above the water-line and lodging in the sand-bags which protected our steam-drum. A few moments thereafter, being all the time under a raking fire from Fort Jackson, I was attacked by a large rebel steamer. Our port broadside, at the short distance of only fifty or sixty yards, completely finished it, setting it on fire almost instantaneously. Still groping my way in the dark, or under the black cloud of smoke from the fire raft, I suddenly found myself abreast of St. Philip, and so close that the leadsman in the starboard chains gave the soundings 'thirteen feet, sir.' As we could bring all our guns to bear for a few brief moments, we poured in grape and canister, and I had the satisfaction of completely silencing that work before I left it. After passing the forts we engaged several of the enemy's gunboats; and being at short range—generally from 60 to 100 yards—the effect of our broadsides must have been terrific. This ship was under fire about one hour and a half. We lost 8 men killed, and had 26 wounded, and our damages from the enemy's shot and shell are severe." Com. Craven participated in the subsequent operations along the Mississippi, including those around Vicksburg. He was commissioned as commodore, July 10, 1862, and until 1865 commanded the steamer Niagara on special service in European waters. On Oct. 10, 1866, he was created rear-admiral; was commandant of the Mare island navy yard in 1867–68, and in 1869, commanded the North Pacific squadron. His final service was performed as port admiral at San Francisco. In 1870, he was placed on the retired list and spent his last years at Kittery Point, Me. He died in Boston, Mass., Aug. 23, 1887.



CRAVEN, Charles Henderson, naval officer, was born at Portland, Me., Nov. 30, 1843, son of Thomas Tingey Craven. He was appointed to Annapolis, Sept. 20, 1860, and was graduated in 1863, being promoted ensign on May 28th. He was commissioned lieutenant, Nov. 10, 1866, and lieutenant-commander, Mar. 12, 1868. During the civil war he served with the South Atlantic blockading squadron, 1863–65, took part in the occupation of Morris island in July, 1863, commanded a division at the assault on Fort Sumter by Com. Thomas H. Stevens, and was in various attacks on Confederate batteries in Stone river in 1864. He participated in the joint expedition of naval and military forces to cut the Charleston & Savannah railroad in 1864; and while commanding a launch from the Housatonic stationed inside Morris island to prevent Confederate communication, captured Maj. Walley, a surgeon, and a boat crew. He served in the attack on Forts Gregg and Wagner, and at the evacuation of Morris island captured three boats with eighty men and officers. He was attached to the Housatonic until she was blown up, Feb. 17, 1864. After the war he served on board the steam frigate Colorado in European waters during 1865–67. He was lieutenant-commander of the steam sloop Wampanoag in 1868, of the Powhatan, Pacific squadron, in 1868–69, of the store ship, Onward, South Pacific squadron, in 1869, of the Nyack, Pacific fleet, in 1870–71, of the Independence in 1872, and of the Kearsarge, Asiatic station, 1872–75. During 1876–78, he was stationed at the Mare island navy yard, and in 1881, he was placed upon the retired list on account of failing health.

CRAVEN, Henry Smith, civil engineer, was born in Bound Brook, N. J., Oct. 14, 1845, son of Rear-Adm. Thomas Tingey Craven. He completed his education at Hobart College, served in the Union army during the civil war, and during 1866–69, acted as secretary to his father. During 1872–79, he was a civil engineer in San Francisco. In the year last named he was appointed a civil engineer in the navy, and prior to 1883, was on duty successively at Chester, Pa., League island, Portsmouth, and the Coaster's island training station. During 1883–86, on leave of absence, he superintended the construction of the new Croton aqueduct in New York. He was then assigned to duty at the Boston navy yard, and later at the Brooklyn navy yard. He invented in 1876, an automatic trip for mining buckets, and in 1883, a tunneling machine. Hobart College gave him the degree of B.Sc. in 1878. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1889.

CRAVEN, Tunis Augustus McDonough, naval officer, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., Jan. 11, 1813, son of Tunis and Hannah (Tingey) Craven. He entered the navy as midshipman in February, 1829; cruised with different squadrons until 1837, and subsequently until 1841, when he was commissioned as lieutenant, and was attached to the coast survey. During 1846–49, as an officer of the Dale, he took part in the conquest of California. After another period of service with the coast survey, he commanded the Atrato surveying expedition which left New York for Columbia in 1857, for the purpose of surveying the Isthmus of Darien for a canal route. As commander of the Mohawk, he was engaged in the suppression of the slave trade on the Cuban coast. In April, 1861, he was promoted to be commander and assigned to the command of the Tuscarora, which, with the Ino and Kearsarge, blockaded the Confederate cruiser Sumter at Gibraltar until she was deserted by her commander Raphael Semmes and crew. Returning home, Craven was transferred to the monitor Tecumseh; served with her in the James river flotilla, and in August, 1864, with Farragut's squadron before Mobile. In the battle of Mobile bay, the Tecumseh held the post of honor, and opened the firing. Desiring to engage with the formidable Tennessee (Adm. Buchanan), the Tecumseh's guns were loaded with the heaviest charge and steel shot, and Craven took his place beside the pilot in the pilot-house. Buchanan was also anxious to try conclusions with the Tecumseh, and after admonishing his men "to whip and sink the Yankees or fight until you sink yourselves, but do not surrender," steamed slowly out to meet his antagonist. Craven had been warned to look out for torpedoes the day before, and replied "I don't care a pinch of snuff for them." The vessels slowly approached each other and when less than 100 yards apart, a torpedo exploded under the Tecumseh, and she sank bow-foremost to the bottom, carrying down with her 93 men out of a crew of 114. Both Craven and his pilot rushed instinctively for the opening to the pilot-house at the same instant, but only one man could pass at a time. A delay of a few seconds meant death to both; with the self-sacrificing courage of a true and noble hero he stepped aside saying, "You first, sir," and while the pilot escaped Craven went down with his vessel, Aug. 5, 1864. A buoy now marks the spot of Com. Craven's bravery, and of his death. He was a man of chivalrous character and varied accomplishments, and has often been styled the "Sidney of the American navy."

BAILEY, Mark, educator, was born at Petaluma, Sonoma co., Cal., Aug. 19, 1867, son of Mark and Lizzette (Perkins) Bailey, and grandson of Benjamin Bailey, who served in the revolutionary war. His father was professor of Latin at Granville College (1849–52); president of Franklin College (1853–60); professor in Chicago University (1863–66); professor of mathematics in the State University of Oregon (1876–95); and has been professor emeritus since 1895. His uncle, Dr. Silas Bailey, was one of the founders and the first principal of Worcester Academy, at Worcester, Mass., and one of the first presidents of Granville College, now Denison University. Mark Bailey's parents removed to Oregon in his seventh year. He was graduated at the University of Oregon as valedictorian in 1888, and at Harvard University, with the degree of A.B., in 1890, after which he remained for one year engaged in postgraduate work. The degree of A.M. was received in 1891. His special line of study was Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Sanskrit; and in August, 1891, he was elected to the chair of ancient languages in the State University of Washington, Seattle, which position he retained for seven years. He then spent a year in linguistic research among the Indians on the Pacific coast and in Alaska, and upon his return in 1899 was elected to the chair of ancient languages, in Whitworth College, Tacoma, Wash., which he still occupies. Prof. Bailey has attained considerable honor among educators. In 1891, owing to the work he accomplished at Harvard in Sanskrit, he was elected to membership in the American Oriental Society, upon the recommendation of his professor; in 1893 he was instrumental in organizing the Northwest Philological Association; and in 1897 was elected to membership in the American Philological Society. He has written various magazine articles upon "Ancient Languages," "Education," etc.; is the author of a book called "The Latin Verb (on the Synthetic System) and Its Uses" (1895); another entitled "The Latin Prepositions—the Principles of Their Usage" (1903); and now has in preparation a text-book on "The Tragedies of Seneca" as well as a "Greek Beginner's Book." Prof. Bailey was married at Seattle, Wash., Nov. 26, 1891, to Edith, daughter of William Howe, of Medford, Mass., and has one daughter, Edith Bailey, born in 1893.

SHIPLEY, William, colonist, was born in Leicestershire, Eng., in 1693. He was well educated, and early became a member of the

Society of Friends. In 1725 he emigrated to America with his wife and three children, landing in Philadelphia, and soon after purchased a tract of land in Ridley township, a short distance southwest of that city. In 1727 he lost his wife, and two years later was married to Elizabeth Lewis, a distinguished preacher of his own sect, and in many respects a remarkable woman. It is related that she saw in a vision a goodly land lying at the foot of a hill and traversed by two rivers, one wild and dashing, the other sluggish and serpentine, and when she visited the region of the Swedish settlement on the Christiana some years later, she recognized the scene of her dream, and became convinced that the spot was destined for their settlement. At her suggestion her husband visited the place in 1735, and being favorably impressed by its situation and beauty, purchased large tracts of land to which he moved in the fall of the same year. It was called Willingtown at that time, having been laid out by Thomas Willing in or about 1731. Being a man of wealth, enterprise, and wide influence over the members of his religious persuasion, Shipley's presence so powerfully stimulated emigration to the new settlement, that within four years after his arrival the inhabitants numbered 600. In 1740 it received a borough charter from Penn, and soon afterward its name was changed to Wilmington, in honor of Lord Wilmington. William Shipley was the leading spirit in the young Quaker community. He erected the first brick building and a market-house, and laid out the town a second time on a more liberal plan. In 1740 he was elected the first chief burgher of the town, and he subsequently filled other responsible positions. He died there.

PENNYPACKER, Galusha, soldier, was born in Chester county, Pa., June 1, 1844, son of Joseph J. and Tamson Amelia (Workizer) Pennypacker. He was educated at the Classical Institute, Phœnixville, Pa., and in April, 1861, entered the Federal army as a non-commissioned staff officer of the 9th Pennsylvania volunteers for three months' service. He served in the Shenandoah valley, Va., and on Aug. 22d, he enlisted for the war, being commissioned captain of the 97th Pennsylvania infantry. He was promoted to major Oct. 7, 1861, and during 1862–63 served in the 10th corps, department of the South, participating in the engagements at Forts Wagner and Gregg, at James' island, the siege of Charleston, capture of Fort Pulaski and taking of Fernandina and Jacksonville, Fla. In April, 1864, he joined the army of the James in Virginia, and on Apr. 3d was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. On May 9th he was in command at Swift creek; on May 16th participated in the attack on Drury's Bluff, being thrice wounded, and was engaged at Chester's station May 18th, and at Green plains May 20th. He was promoted to colonel June 23, 1864. In September he was assigned to the command of the 2d brigade, 2d division, 10th corps, and commanded a brigade in the assault and capture of Fort Harrison, where he was wounded, and at the action of Darbytown road. In the final and successful attack upon Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865, he led his brigade with great gallantry, receiving severe wounds which confined him to the hospital until April, 1866, when he resigned, being meanwhile (Feb. 18, 1865) appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. He was awarded a congressional medal of honor for bravery in battle and was four times breveted: brigadier-general of United States volunteers, Jan. 15, 1865; major-general of volunteers, Mar. 13, 1865; brigadier-general, United States army, Mar. 2, 1867, and major-general, United States army, Mar. 2, 1867, for gallant and meritorious services during the war. Gen. Pennypacker was the youngest general officer in the civil war, being only twenty-one at its close. In July, 1866, he was appointed colonel of the 34th Infantry, U. S. A., and in 1869 was transferred to the 16th regiment. He commanded his regiment on garrison and frontier duty until 1883, when he was retired for disability resulting from wounds received in the line of duty. He is unmarried and resides in Philadelphia, Pa.

G. Pennypacker

WALSH, Blanche, actress, was born in New York city, Jan. 4, 1873, daughter of Thomas Power Walsh, a native of Ireland. She made her first public appearance in the part of Desdemona at a benefit performance in the Windsor Theatre in June 1887. Her first professional engagement was with Thomas McDonough in a minor part in the drama "Siberia," but her debut strictly speaking was in Marie Wainwright's company as Olivia in "Twelfth Night." She remained with Miss Wainwright for three seasons, playing Zamora in "The Honeymoon," Madeleine in "Frederic Lemaitre," Grace Harkaway in "London Assurance" and Queen Elizabeth in "Amy Robsart." She next joined a company under Charles Frohman's management and acted the part of Diana Stockton in Bronson Howard's "Aristocracy," produced at Palmer's theatre, New York, in September, 1892. She remained with this company for two seasons playing the same part as far West as San Francisco. She next appeared as Kate Kennion in "The Girl I Left Behind Me." On Jan. 1, 1895, Miss Walsh joined Nat Goodwin's company, playing Margaret in "A Gilded Fool," Ada Ingot in "David Garrick," Kate in "In Mizzoura," Annie Harrington in "The Nominee," the Hon. Mrs. Meredith in "The Gold Mine" and Mrs. Major Phobbs in "Lend Me Five Shillings." During a summer engagement in Washington she had the leading parts in "Pink Dominoes," "My Awful Dad," "My Wife's Mother" and "American Assurance," and also took the part of the hero in E. A. Lancaster's one-act play "Romeo's First Love." While under A. M. Palmer's management she acted the part of the adventuress, Mrs. Bulford, in the "Great Diamond Robbery" at the American theatre, New York, in September, 1895. In November of that year and at a few moments notice she took the part of Trilby at the Garden theatre and made such a hit that she continued in the part for the remainder of the season. She rejoined Goodwin's company in a tour of Australia when she added to her previous repertoire Louise in "Gringoire" and Lydia Languish in "The Rivals." On her return to the United States in October, 1896 she opened the Great Northern theatre, Chicago, as Margaret Neville in "Heartsease" and she appeared at the Academy of Music, New York city, in the dual role of brother and sister, Harold and Clara Nugent in "Straight from the Heart." Later in the winter of 1896–97 she was summoned to Boston to take the part of Edith Varney in Gillette's "Secret Service" which was being produced at the Boston Museum. After acting in the same play at the Empire theatre, New York city, Miss Walsh joined Sol Smith Russell in "A Bachelor's Romance" at the Garden theatre. In January, 1898, she played Jeanne Marie in "The Conquerors" at the Empire theatre; in the late spring of the same year she became a member of the Herald Square Theatre and played Countess Zicka in Sardou's "Diplomacy" and Felicia in "The Ragged Regiment," a Cuban drama. Joining the Melbourne Mac Dowell company in September, 1898, she played throughout the season the roles of Cleopatra, La Tosca and Fedora. "There are very few young women," observed the Brooklyn "Daily Eagle," "who could have stepped into Fanny Davenport's shoes with even tolerable efficiency. Miss Walsh does more than that. She rises to the opportunity like a veteran of training and power." During the season of 1899-1900 she added the role of Gismonda to her repertoire. At Montreal after a performance of Fedora, a part first played by her in that city, she was presented with a silver wreath as a memento and her carriage was drawn from the theatre to her hotel by a throng of her admirers. In 1900 she produced "Marcelle" and "More than Queen," besides some of her earlier successes. Miss Walsh is the leader of the National liberal theatre movement, the object of which is a theatre where plays shall be rendered by the best English speaking artists at prices within the means of the poor.

ROBINSON, Gifford Simeon, jurist, was born in Tremont, Tazewell co., Ill., May 28, 1843, son of Israel W. and Cornelia (Leonard) Robinson, and a descendant of William Robinson, who is supposed to have arrived in Boston in 1635 in the company led by Rev. Richard Mather. He was brought up on a farm near Delavan, Ill., and in 1862 he enlisted in company H, 115th Illinois volunteer infantry, and served with his regiment in Kentucky and later in the army of the Cumberland until Sept. 20, 1863. He was wounded in the battle of Chickamauga and was incapacitated for further service. He entered the Illinois State Normal University at Normal, and during 1867-69 he taught in the preparatory department of Washington University, St. Louis, at the same time studying law. He was graduated in 1869 and was admitted to the bar. In 1870 he located in the new town of Storm Lake, Ia., and practiced for eighteen years. He represented his district in the sixteenth general assembly (1876-77), was a member of the first board of directors of the State Normal School at Cedar Falls (1876-82), and was active in organizing and promoting that institution. In 1882 he became a member of the state senate, and was reelected in 1885. In 1887 he was elected judge of the supreme court of his state, and was reelected in 1893, serving as chief justice until 1899. Since 1890 he has lectured in the law department of the Iowa State University. He was married Apr. 10, 1872, to Mrs. Janette E. Gorham, formerly preceptress of the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia, who died in November, 1893. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1895 by the State University.

SEYMOUR, John Sammis, lawyer, was born at Whitney's Point, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1848, son of George W. and Mary (Freeman) Seymour. He was educated at the Whitney's Point Academy and at Yale University, where he was graduated in 1875. He was admitted to the bar in 1876, and entered upon the practice of his profession in New York city as senior member of the firm of Seymour, Seymour & Harmon, making a specialty of corporation and patent laws. He was appointed commissioner of patents in 1893, and served four years, since which he has been engaged in the practice of law in New York city. He was married to Clara E., daughter of Charles Olmstead of Norwalk, Conn.

LADD, Scott M., jurist, was born at Sharon, Wis., June 22, 1855, son of John and Sarah M. (Wilmarth) Ladd, of English descent. He was educated at Beloit College, Wisconsin, and at Carthage College, Illinois. He was graduated at the latter in 1879, receiving subsequently the degrees of M.S. and LL.D. He studied law at the State University of Iowa, and after graduating there in 1881 began the practice of his profession at Sheldon, Ia. He was elected district judge of the fourth judicial district of Iowa, and served ten years, 1887-97. He became a justice of the supreme court of Iowa, Jan. 1, 1897, and chief justice in 1902, when he was re-elected for a term of six years. He was married in 1881 to Emma J. Cromer.

S W Downs

DOWNS, Solomon W., senator, was born in Tennessee in 1801. He emigrated to Louisiana when a boy, but returned to his native state to complete his studies, and then entered the University of Transylvania, at Lexington, Ky., and was graduated at that institution with high honors. He adopted law as a profession and was admitted to the bar in 1825. Returning to Louisiana during the political canvass of 1828, he became prominent as an advocate of Jeffersonian principles. His popularity and influence increasing, he was chosen a presidential elector in 1844, and in 1845 was appointed U. S. district attorney and held the office for three years. He was then appointed collector of the port of New Orleans, and in 1846 was unanimously nominated by the democracy and was sent to the U. S. senate, where he served his full term, from Mar. 4, 1847, to Mar. 3, 1853. He defended the war policy with Mexico, advocated the annexation of Texas, as he had at an earlier period in his life, and the annexation of California, and in 1850 was a member of the celebrated compromise committee of thirteen, of which Henry Clay was chairman. Mr. Downs is described as tall in stature, clear and argumentative when speaking in public, and vehement and impressive in his manner. He died at Orchard Springs, Ky., Aug. 14, 1854.

LARNED, Josephus Nelson, editor, librarian, and author, was born at Chatham, Ont., May 11, 1836, son of Henry Sherwood and Mary Ann (Nelson) Larned, and ninth in descent from William Larned, who emigrated from Bermondsey, Surrey, England, to America about 1632. His parents removed from Canada to Buffalo, N. Y., in 1848, and there he was educated in the common schools. During 1854-57 he was employed in the office of a lake transportation company in Buffalo, and in 1858 he became a member of the staff of the Buffalo "Republic." He was associate editor of the Buffalo "Express" during 1859-68, and became a part owner of that paper in 1866. In 1868-72 Mr. Larned was the editor of the Buffalo "Express." He disposed of his interest in the paper in 1872, and in the same year he was elected superintendent of education for the city. He held this office for two years, and in 1877 he was appointed superintendent of the Buffalo library, which position he held until 1897. Mr. Larned is a member of the American Library Association, of which he was president in 1894, and of the American Historical Association. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Dartmouth College in 1895. Mr. Larned is the author of "Talks about Labor" (1876), "History for Ready Reference" (1894–95), a cyclopædic work in six volumes; "History of England" for schools (1900), "A Primer of Right and Wrong" (1902), and "History of the United States," for secondary schools (1903). Mr. Larned was married at Chatham, Ont., Can., Apr. 29, 1861, to Frances Anne Kemble, daughter of Walter and Anne Murray McCrea. They have one son and two daughters, Sherwood J., Mary, and Anne M. Larned.

BROPHY, Truman W., physician, was born in Will county, Ill., Apr. 12, 1848. He was educated in the common schools of his native town and at the academy in Elgin, Ill., and in 1866 entered upon the study of dentistry. Later he took the course at the Philadelphia College of Surgery, being graduated in 1872, and thereafter spent several years in study and observation in eastern hospitals. He began practice in Chicago and from the start achieved remarkable success, his eminent skill and thorough training causing many difficult cases to be placed under his care. This fact caused him to feel the need of a more extended knowledge of medicine and surgery, and in 1878 he began a regular course of study at Rush Medical College, where he was graduated M.D. in 1880. On receiving his degree, he was immediately elected to the chair of dental pathology and surgery. He has also been clinical lecturer at the Central Free Dispensary, and in 1883 was largely instrumental in the organization of the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, of which he was dean. He has been a constant writer for medical and dental periodicals, and is recognized as one of the leaders of his profession in Chicago. He is an honorary member of many state dental associations, and has been president of the Odontological Society of Chicago, and the Chicago Dental Society. He enjoys a wide social popularity, and is a member of the Union League Club. In 1883, he was married to Emma J., daughter of Carlisle Mason, of Chicago, Ill.

Truman W. Brophy

STEVENSON, John, pioneer and merchant. Scarcely anything is known about his early life, except that he was a native of Ireland, where he followed the medical profession. In 1754 he arrived in Baltimore, Md., intending to settle there in his professional capacity, but perceiving the peculiar advantages of the place with respect to trade, conceived the project of rendering this port the grand emporium of Maryland's commerce, an undertaking in which he succeeded to a wonderful degree. The town had been laid out as early as 1730, by an act of the legislature, and was incorporated as Baltimore fifteen years later, being named in honor of the proprietary's family. But it remained a poor, insignificant hamlet until the advent of Dr. John Stevenson, who is regarded as the actual founder of the Monumental City. He powerfully stimulated the growth of the settlement by opening a traffic in grain with the adjacent states and by contracting for large quantities of wheat, which he shipped to Scotland so profitably that general attention was attracted to the development of a more extended traffic, and Baltimore speedily became the wealthiest and most populous town of the province. When, many years afterward Sir William Draper visited Maryland, he contemplated the origin of Baltimore and its rapid progress with astonishment, and when introduced by Gov. Eden to John Stevenson, as the founder, Sir William called him the "American Romulus," a name by which he was ever after known. His brother, Dr. Henry Stevenson, who accompanied him to the new settlement, became a notable figure in the early history of Baltimore, of which he was one of the pioneer physicians. He built a house, which was called "Stevenson's Folly," because of the contrast between its elegance and the simplicity of the surrounding dwellings. This, however, did not prevent him from transforming it into a hospital for inoculation against the smallpox during an epidemic, and maintaining it practically at his own expense. At the close of tne eighteenth century he became one of the founders of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland.

TREAT, Samuel Hubbel, jurist, was born at Plainfield, N. Y., June 21, 1811. He was brought up on his father's farm, studied law in Richfield, and after being admitted to the bar, removed to Springfield, Ill., in 1834, where he practiced his profession. In 1839 he was appointed judge of the state circuit court, and in 1841 was transferred to the supreme bench. He was chief justice of the state in 1848, succeeding William Wilson. In 1855 he was appointed by Pres. Pierce U. S. judge for the southern district of Illinois, and held that office until his death. With Hon. Walter B. Scates and Robert S. Blackwell he compiled the "Illinois Law Statutes" in 1857. He died in Springfield, Ill., Mar. 27, 1887.

LINDSAY, Samuel McCune, educator, was born at Pittsburg, Pa., May 10, 1869, son of Daniel Slater and Ella Elizabeth (England) Lindsay. He was educated at the Wharton School of Economy and Finance, University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated with the degree of Ph.B. in 1889. During 1889–94 he took post-graduate courses at the universities of Pennsylvania, Halle (Ph.D., 1892), Berlin, Vienna, Rome and Paris. He began teaching in George F. Martin's school for boys, Philadelphia, in 1890–91, and in 1894 he was appointed instructor of sociology at the University of Pennsylvania, where he has occupied the chair of sociology since 1895. In 1892 he was special agent of the U. S. senate finance committee to report on the history of wholesale prices in Europe, and in 1898–99 was expert agent of the U. S. industrial commission to report on railroad labor. He has written frequently upon industrial and business subjects, having devoted himself to economic research here and abroad. Prof. Lindsay was chairman of the college branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in 1891 and a delegate to the Association's international conference at the Hague in 1891, and in London in 1894. He is a member of the Philomathean Society, and acted as chairman of its seventy-fifth anniversary committee, a member of the American and British Economic Associations, of the American Social Science Association, the National Conference of Charities and Correction and the American Academy of Political and Social Science, of which he was vice-president, acting president and president. He has successfully organized its work, greatly increasing its output of published material, doubling its effective membership and its invested funds, and securing a long list of life members. He is the author of "The Silver Question" and "The Eleventh Census," in Conrad's Jahrbücher (1892); "Social Work at the Krupp Founderies," Annals (1893); "Die Preisbewegung der Edelmetalle," Jena (1893); "Social Aspects of Philadelphia Relief Work" (1896); articles in Palgrave's "Dictionary of Political Economy" (1896–97); "Vacant Lot Cultivation," Charities Review (1898); "Study and Teaching of Sociology," Annals (1898); "Statistics of Pauperism and Benevolence," publications of American Economic Association (1899); "The Unit of Investigation in Sociology," Annals (November, 1899, and January, 1900), and "Sociological Notes," Annals (1896–1900). Prof. Lindsay was managing editor of "The Pennsylvanian," University of Pennsylvania; editor of department of sociological notes, Annals of the Academy of Political and Social Science (1895–1901), and associate editor of "Annals." He was married in Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 9, 1896, to Anna Robertson, daughter of Rev. William Y. Brown, D.D. They have two children, Flora Robertson and Daniel England Lindsay.

LLOYD, Henry Demarest, journalist and author, was born in New York city, May 1, 1847, son of Aaron and Maria Christie (Demarest) Lloyd, grandson of John C. and Anna (Stanclift) Lloyd, g. grandson of Aaron and Margaret (Leinsey) Lloyd, and g. g. grandson of John and Rebecca (Ball) Lloyd, his first American ancestors. His grandfather, John C. Lloyd, was a soldier in the war of 1812, postmaster at Belleville, N. J., justice of the peace, county coroner and judge of the Essex county, (N. J.) court. His father was a clergyman in the Reformed church in America (Dutch). He was educated in the Columbia Grammar School and Columbia College, New York city, receiving the degree of A.B. in 1867. He then studied in the Columbia Law School, where he was graduated in 1869 and was licensed as an attorney. Mr. Lloyd received the degree of A.M. from Columbia University. After leaving college he was assistant secretary of the American Free Trade League, and he delivered a course of lectures on political economy in one of the public schools of New York city. He removed to Chicago, Ill., in 1872, and became a member of the editorial staff of the Chicago "Tribune," which position he held until 1885, when he retired partly on account of ill-health and partly on account of his radical views and devoted his time to writing. He was an active promoter of social reforms and a helper of the unfortunate and the oppressed. He was the author of "A Strike of Millionaires against Miners" (1890); "Wealth against Commonwealth" (1894); "The New Conscience and the Lords of Industry;" "Labor Copartnership" (1898); "A Country Without Strikes" (1900); "Newest England and Notes of a Democratic Traveler in New Zealand" (1900). His views are perhaps nearer to those of Mazzini than any other reformer, though he holds rather to the religious spirit than the formal religious belief of that leader. His thought is intensely moral and he wielded a wide influence with those of wealth as well as with those oppressed. He was married Dec. 25, 1873, to Jessie B., daughter of Lieut.-Gov. William Bross, of Chicago, Ill. He died in Chicago, Sept. 28, 1903.

EWELL, Marshall Davis, lawyer, physician, educator, was born at Oxford, Oakland co., Mich., Aug. 18, 1844, son of Edmund Cole and Frances E. (Davis) Ewell. He was graduated at the State Normal School in 1864, and at the law department of the University of Michigan in 1868, with the degree of LL.B. He practiced law at Romeo, Mich., Memphis, Tenn., Ludington, Mich., and Chicago, Ill., and was elected probate judge for Mason county, Mich., in 1874. In 1877 he became professor of common law in Union College of Law, Chicago. He resigned in 1892 and organized the Kent College of Law, of which he was president for eight years. In 1900 the two institutions were consolidated as the Chicago-Kent College of Law, and became the law department of Lake Forest University, where Dr. Ewell holds the chair of elementary common law and medical jurisprudence. In 1881 he began the study of medicine, and received his degree of M.D. at the Chicago Medical College in 1884. For one year he lectured on medical jurisprudence at Cornell University, and for five years at the University of Michigan. He has always been a deep student of microscopy, and for many years has been regarded as one of the foremost experts in the country, being called to testify as such in the famous cases of Dr. Cronin in Chicago and of Roland B. Molineux in New York, and from material collected in the former case he prepared a valuable contribution to microscopical knowledge: "Metric Study of 4,000 Red Blood Corpuscles in Health and Disease" (1894). In 1891, when the American Society of Microscopists was incorporated as the American Microscopical Society, Dr. Ewell was elected president of the organization, and served during 1892. Since 1886 he has been a fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society, London, and he is an honorary fellow of the Chicago Academy of Medicine and the New York Medico-Legal Society. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, and other learned organizations. Over 150 articles have been published by him, and many important separate works, among the latter: "Treatise on the Law of Fixtures" (1876); "Leading Cases on Infancy, Coverture, and Other Disabilities" (1876); "Essentials of the Law" (1882), and "Manual of Medical Jurisprudence" (1887). He has edited "Blackwell on Tax Titles;" "Evans on Agency," and "Lindley on Partnership," and has published in three volumes "Elements of Pleading, Contracts, and Equity" and "Essentials of the Law," which is a practical review of Blackstone. He received the degrees of A.M. from the Northwestern University in 1879, Pd.M. from the Michigan State Normal School in 1893, and LL.D. from the University of Michigan in 1879. Dr. Ewell was married in 1870, to Abbie Louise, daughter of Richard Walker, and has two daughters: Rose, wife of John E. Lawson, of Colorado, and Marion, wife of Ernest L. Pratt, of Chicago.

BARNEY, Nathan, inventor, was born at Careytown (now Wilkesbarre), Pa., Dec. 25, 1819, son of Nathan and Hannah (Carey) Barney and a descendant of William Barney, a native of England, who settled in Baltimore, Md. His son William married Frances Holland Watts, and their son was the famous Com. Joshua Barney, of the United States navy. He married Ann, daughter of Judge Gunning Bedford, of Philadelphia, and was the grandfather of Nathan Barney. On the maternal side he is descended from John Carey, an Englishman who emigrated to Plymouth colony about 1634. Another ancestor removed from Connecticut to Luzerne county, Pa., about 1769, and founded Careytown. In 1772 he was followed by his sons, John, Nathan, Samuel, Benjamin and Comfort; and from these pioneers are descended all the Careys of Pennsylvania. He was educated at a select school in Bloomington, Ill. Returning to Wilkesbarre, he went into the coal mining and transportation business. He was the New York agent for the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. for 15 years. For 13 years he resided at Bayonne City, N. J., where he perfected his principal invention, an automatic dumping boat, capable of discharging 700 tons in 60 seconds, which he patented in 1880. It is manufactured by the Barney Dumping Boat Co., of which Mr. Barney was the first president; and it is used by the city of New York for carrying garbage to sea. He also invented the "fish-tail" for holding the ends of car rails together (1849, not patented), and a coal car door (1895) under the floor of the car. These are manufactured by the Automatic Coal Car Door Co., of New York, of which Mr. Barney was president until his death. He was married in 1856 to Elizabeth, daughter of James Wotherspoon, of New York, who bore him one son, James W. Barney, cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, Kansas City, Mo. His wife died in 1857, and he was married in 1864 to Mary, daughter of George Deverell, of Jamaica, West Indies, who has three sons and one daughter living, George D., Nathan C., Walter S. and Mary Weed Barney. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Mar. 31, 1902.

BARNEY, George Deverell, physician and surgeon, was born at Darien, Conn., Oct. 19, 1865, son of Nathan and Mary A. (Deverell) Barney. He was educated at the Jefferson Academy, Elizabeth, N. J., and was graduated at the Long Island College Hospital in 1889, president of his class. He began a general practice in Brooklyn, was appointed surgeon to the outdoor department of St. John's Hospital, 1889–94, and was also ambulance surgeon for the eastern district of Brooklyn. In 1893 he was appointed on the visiting staff of Kings County Hospital and in 1895 he became surgeon of the 1st battalion of New York naval reserve. Becoming deeply interested in the subject of tuberculosis, he went to Asheville, N. C., in 1894, to study the disease, and devoted a year to research, working in the laboratory of Prof. Edwin Klebs, an eminent bacteriologist. His investigations and experiments resulted in the discovery of a new treatment for consumption, by which he is able to cure 98 per cent. of the cases in the first stage of the disease. This treatment consists of the inhalation of an antiseptic vapor that is four times as strong as carbolic acid, and that destroys the consumption germs without the slightest injury to the lung tissue or to the physical condition of the patient. He returned to Brooklyn in 1895 and resumed his practice, making a specialty of tuberculosis. At the London medical congress of 1901 the celebrated Prof. Robert Koch advanced a theory that bovine tuberculosis was not communicable to human beings. Dr. Barney combated this theory and proved its falsity. He inoculated a cow with tuberculosis germs, and after the animal had contracted the disease inoculated a human patient with germs from the cow. Being assured of the presence of tuberculosis, he proceeded to cure the disease by his own discovery, and within two months his patient was pronounced entirely cured by Dr. Austin Flint. Medical and health authorities all over the world are now accepting the truth of his demonstration. Dr. Barney has been a liberal contributor to the leading medical journals of the United States and his articles have been widely quoted and copied throughout the world. He has been a member of the Kings County Medical Association and of the Kings County Medical Society, was president of the Lincoln Literary Society in 1894 and has attained prominence in the Masonic order, being a 32d degree Mason and a member of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

George D. Barney MD

GILL, Theodore Nicholas, naturalist, was born in New York city, Mar. 21, 1837, son of James Darrell and Elizabeth (Vosburgh) Gill. His grandfather, Nicholas, was a grandson of Nicholas Gill, proprietor of the manor of Yetson, Devonshire, England, who went to Newfoundland in 1722, having received the appointment of admiralty judge. He was educated in private schools and under special tutors in his native city, and in Brooklyn and Greenville, N.Y. He early developed a taste for natural science, especially conchology and ichthyology, and made a trip to the West Indies for collecting in 1858. At the age of twenty-three he finally settled in Washington, D. C., where he attached himself to the Smithsonian Institution. Studying and classifying the material collected under the auspices of this institution, he gave special attention to fishes and later to mammals, in which department he attained high eminence and became a recognized authority. In the Smithsonian Institution he was librarian, 1863–67. When the library of the institution was transferred to the library of congress he became a junior and finally senior assistant to the librarian of congress, resigning the latter office in 1875. He was adjunct professor of physics and natural history at the Columbian University, 1860–61 and lecturer on natural history during 1873–84. Since that time he has been head of the department of zoology. The university conferred on him the degrees of A.M. in 1865, M.D. in 1866, Ph.D. in 1870 and LL.D. in 1895. He was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1873, became a vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1896 and president in 1897. He is also a member of over fifty other American and foreign learned societies, to whose publications he has contributed several hundred separate papers on scientific subjects. He prepared the "Reports on Zoology" for the annual volumes of the Smithsonian Institution during 1879–86, wrote most of the ichthyology of the "Standard (or Riverside) Natural History" (1885), and has contributed articles on natural history to "Johnson's New Universal Cyclopedia," "Century Dictionary" and "Standard Dictionary," of which publications he was an associate editor. Dr. Gill is the author of "Synopsis of Fresh Water Fishes" (1861), "Arrangement of the Families of Mollusks" (1871), "Arrangement of the Families of Mammals" (1872), "Arrangement of the Families of Fishes" (1872), "Catalogue of Fishes of the East Coast of North America" (1875), "Bibliography of the Fishes of the Pacific of the United States to the End of 1879" (1882), "Principles of Zoography" (1884), "A Comparison of Antipodal Faunas" (1894) including a comparison of the fish-fauna of New Zealand with that of Great Britain and "Families and Sub-families of Fishes" (1894). He has also edited and republished (1898) in a small edition an extremely rare tract by Samuel L. Mitchill entitled "Report in Part on the Fishes of New York (1814)," and has revised a second edition of Goode's "American Fishes" (1903), to which he added elaborate introductory matter and four new chapters.

BLODGETT, Isaac N., jurist, was born at Canaan, N. H., Mar. 6, 1838, son of Caleb and Charlotte (Piper) Blodgett, and a descendant of Thomas and Susan Blodgett, who sailed from England for America in 1635 and settled in Cambridge, Mass. He received an academic education, and afterward read law and was admitted to the bar in 1860. The following seven years he practiced in his native town and removing then to Franklin, N. H., thereafter made that his residence. He was a representative in the legislature in 1871, 1873, 1874 and 1878 and was a member of the state senate in 1879–80. In the latter year he was made associate justice of the supreme court of New Hampshire, remaining in this position for eighteen years, and in 1898 he was elevated to the chief justiceship which office he held for four years. Judge Blodgett was a member of the state constitutional conventions of 1876 and 1889, and in 1903 was elected mayor of Franklin, N. H. He was married, May 24, 1861, to Sarah A., daughter of Rev. Moses and Cynthia (Locke) Gerould of Canaan, N. H.

SMYTH, Frederick, jurist, was appointed chief justice of New Jersey in 1764 and continued in office until 1776, being the last chief justice of the colony before the revolution. At the beginning of his term of office the Stamp Act was passed and it was charged that he had been a candidate for the position of stamp distributor, but he exonerated himself. He was a decided loyalist and never refrained from fairly and openly defining his position, but he was honest in his opposition to what he deemed treasonable attempts against the regularly constituted authorities. When in 1772 the British schooner Gaspee was burned by the Rhode Island Whigs he was appointed one of a committee to examine into the affair. The examination was fruitless of any result, but the appointment of this commission gave authority to the first continental congress to issue an address to the people in which it was charged that "a court had been established at Rhode Island for the purpose of taking colonists to England to be tried." Two years later a cargo of tea was burned by citizens of Cumberland county, N. J., and Chief Justice Smyth made an attempt to punish the perpetrators of the "New Jersey tea party," but the grand jury refused to listen to his charges and ignored the bills of indictment. After the war of the revolution was actually begun he removed to Philadelphia where the last years of his life were spent.

HUNT, Sandford, clergyman, was born at Water Valley near Buffalo, N. Y., Apr. 1, 1825. He was graduated at Allegheny College in 1847. In August of that year he entered the Genesee conference and from the beginning was successful in his work, especially at Rushford on the Wyoming district, a fine presence and oratorical gifts being of great assistance. In 1857 he was appointed presiding elder of the Niagara district and thereafter with the exception of six years in a Buffalo pastorate he served in the presiding eldership on the Niagara and Buffalo districts until 1879 when he was transferred to his final post in the Methodist Book Concern, New York city, succeeding Dr. Reuben Nelson as its publishing agent. He early saw the feasibility of paying off the indebtedness of the old building used by the concern and had a conspicuous part in the erection of the new building at 150 Fifth avenue. Dr. Hunt had a judicial as well as a financial cast of mind and was known as the lawyer of his conference. His "Handbook for Trustees of Religious Corporations in the State of New York" and "Laws Relating to Religious Corporations" have had a wide circulation. Another work from his pen of great historical value is "Methodism in Buffalo from its Origin to the Close of 1892." In 1868 he was first sent to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church; in 1872 he was a reserve delegate and from that time until his death he sat in every succeeding conference, being three times returned as the head of the delegation. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Allegheny College in 1871. Before the removal of Genesee College to Syracuse he was one of its trustees and from that time was continuously a trustee of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary. He was married to a daughter of Rev. Hiram May. He died while on a journey, at Cincinnati, O., Feb. 10, 1896.

WEIR, Robert Fulton, surgeon, was born in New York city, Feb. 16, 1838, son of James and Mary Anne (Shapter) Weir. His father was for many years an apothecary of New York city. His earliest American ancestor, Robert Walter Weir, emigrated from Scotland in 1778, settling in New York city. He was educated in the public schools and the College of the City of New York, where he was graduated in 1854. He obtained the degree of A.M from his *alma mater* in 1857. After pursuing a course of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, he was graduated M.D. there, taking the first prize for his inaugural thesis, in 1859. He served in the civil war as assistant surgeon, having charge of the United States general hospital at Frederick, Md., during 1862–65. After the war he was appointed surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital, and to the Roosevelt Hospital, New York city, and served until his appointment to the same position in the New York Hospital, in 1876. He resigned from the latter post in 1900, in order to accept again the office of surgeon in the Roosevelt Hospital to be contiguous to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in these two institutions he is rendering distinguished service at the present time (1904). Dr. Weir was also surgeon of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary during 1868–80; and of Bellevue Hospital during 1880–83, and has been professor of surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, medical department of Columbia University, since 1892. He was president of the American Surgical Association, 1898–1900; and of the New York Academy of Medicine, 1901–03; member of the Société de Chirurgie, Paris, in 1895, and an honorary fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, in 1900. He was married at Frederick, Md., in 1863, to Maria Washington,

daughter of Robert G. McPherson. She died Oct. 2, 1890, and he was married again in 1895 to Mrs. Mary (Badgley) Alden, daughter of Joseph D. Badgley, of Albany, N. Y. He has one daughter, Alice Washington, wife of E. La Montagne, Jr.

BISHOP, Charles Alvord, jurist, was born in Waukesha county, Wis., May 22, 1854, son of Matthew P. and Roxanna (Alvord) Bishop. He was educated in the common schools of his home county and studied law in the office of Bingham & Read, at Palmyra, Wis., and under J. H. Page, of Whitewater, Wis. He was admitted to the bar in 1875, and began the practice of law at Laporte City, Ia., where he stayed eight years, serving as mayor for two years. He resided in Minneapolis for a short period and then settled in Des Moines, Ia., his present home. He entered the law firm of Baker & Cavanaugh, and became assistant attorney general to Baker, who was then attorney-general of the state. He was a member of the Iowa legislature in 1881 and in 1889 he was elected to the district court of Polk county, serving four years, when he again resumed private practice. He was elected to the district bench again, and in 1902 he was appointed to the supreme court, to succeed Judge Charles M. Waterman, resigned. He served his first term as chief justice in 1903. Judge Bishop had active charge of the legal department of the state in putting into enforcement the laws relating to railroad taxation and is best known for that work.

IVINS, William Mills, lawyer, was born at Upper Freehold, Monmouth co., N. J., April 22, 1851, son of Augustus and Sarah (Mills) Ivins, and a descendant of Isaac Ivins, an Englishman, who settled at Mansfield, Burlington co., N. J., in 1711. The family removed to Kings county, N. Y., when the son was a few months old and he has ever since been a resident of either Brooklyn or Manhattan. He was graduated at Adelphi Academy (now Adelphi College) of Brooklyn and took the degree of LL.B. at Columbia in the class of 1873. He was admitted to the bar and at once became a member of the firm of Bergen & Ivins, subsequently Bergen, Ivins & Bergen, practicing in Brooklyn, where they were principally employed as counsel for the surface railroads. In 1876 he was one of the organizers of the movement against the "Brooklyn ring" and he was one of the original executive committee of the State Bar Association. He was major and judge-advocate of the 5th brigade 1876–79 and subsequently lieutenant-colonel and judge-advocate of the 2d division of the N. G. S. N. Y. On Jan. 1. 1885, he was appointed judge-advocate-general of the state. In 1883 he was appointed one of the school commissioners of the city of New York and in 1885 chamberlain of the city, which office he held until 1889. During this time he made a special study of the conditions of municipal governments throughout the United States and in Europe. He was one of the organizers of the Reform Club and also of the Commonwealth Club, and through the latter began the agitation in this country for the adoption of the Australian ballot, and in advocacy thereof published a volume entitled "Money in Politics" (1887). He subsequently made the original drafts of a number of the present ballot reform laws of the several states. During his term as chamberlain Mr. Ivins took an active part in assisting a number of legislative committees in municipal investigations and conducted the trial of the police commissioners before the mayor in 1881 for malfeasance and neglect in cleaning the streets. In 1889 he resigned from the chamberlainship to resume the practice of law. Subsequently he conducted the investigation by the senate committee of 1891 which had been appointed for the purpose of investigating the government of cities in the state of New York but more particularly that of New York city. He prepared the most elaborate report of its kind upon the subject of municipal government in the United States, and particularly of the state of New York, for the "Fassett committee," as it was popularly called. During this time he was retained by the government of Brazil in the matter of the Missiones case, which was finally decided by Mr. Cleveland as arbitrator, and by the government of Pres. Balmaceda, against which the Chilean navy had at that time revolted. Since 1892 he has devoted himself to his profession. He was married in February, 1879, to Emma L., daughter of James S. and A. C. (Swift) Yard of Freehold, N. J. They have two sons and two daughters.

COOPER, Henry, senator, was born at Columbia, Maury co., Tenn., Aug. 22, 1827, son of Matthew D. and Mary (Frierson) Cooper, and brother of Judge William F. Cooper, of Nashville, Tenn. He was graduated at Jackson College, Columbia, Tenn., in 1847, studied law at Shelbyville and being admitted to the bar in 1850, commenced to practice in partnership with an elder brother, Hon. Edmund Cooper. In 1853 he was elected to the state legislature and again in 1857. Upon the election of Lincoln to the presidency, he was one of the few men in Tennessee who refused to join the Confederate party, but during the strife that followed the secession of his state, he was in no sense a partisan. In April, 1862, he was appointed judge of the 7th judicial circuit of Tennessee, and held this office until 1866, when he accepted a professorship in the law school at Lebanon, Tenn. He continued there until 1867; not long after he moved to Nashville and resumed the practice of law, taking his brother, William F. Cooper, as partner. In 1869–70 he represented Davidson county in the state legislature, and in 1870 was chosen as a Democrat to the U. S. senate, serving from Mar. 4, 1871, till Mar. 3, 1877. In 1878 he settled at Columbia, where he again practiced law. He had three daughters and two sons. While returning from a silver mine in the mountains of Mexico, he was killed by robbers, near Culicau, Feb. 4, 1884.

EMERSON, Justin Edwards, physician, was born at Waialua, Hawaiian Islands, Aug. 11, 1841, son of Rev. John S. and Ursula Sophia (Newell) Emerson, and a descendant of Michael Emerson who came from England and settled in Haverhill, Mass., in 1655. His father (1800–67) was a Congregational clergyman and missionary, and the son was educated at the Oahu College, Honolulu, and at Williams College, Mass., being graduated at the latter in 1865. He studied medicine at Ware, Mass., under Dr. David W. Miner, and then attended two courses of lectures at the medical school of Harvard University, Boston, Mass., and one course at Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. He was graduated M.D. at the former in 1868, receiving in the same year the degree of

A.M. from Williams. Dr. Emerson practiced his profession, first, at West Warren, Mass., removing to Kalamazoo, Mich., in 1880, where he was assistant physician to the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, from March, 1870, to December, 1877. The following year he spent in study abroad, and during the winter of 1879–80, took special courses in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. In October, 1880, he removed to Detroit, Mich., where he has since resided. He has been neurologist to Harper Hospital, Detroit, since 1885; attending physician to St. Joseph's Retreat, Dearborn, Mich., since 1888; neurologist to the Children's Free Hospital since 1892, and clinical professor of nervous diseases in the Detroit College of Medicine since 1894. He is a member of many medical and other scientific organizations, was president of the American Academy of Medicine in 1892–93, vice-president of the Detroit Association of Charities in 1894, and is connected with the American Archeological Association. He is an alienist of renown, and is the author of treatises on the "Imperative Impulses in Mental Diseases" (in "Transactions of the Michigan State Medical Society," 1887), and "The Supreme Court of Michigan on the Evidences of Insanity" (in "American Lancet," 1892). Dr. Emerson was married, Dec. 26, 1877, to Wilimena H., daughter of William H. Eliot, Jr., of New Haven, and has three sons.

FITZ GERALD, James Newbury, Methodist Episcopal bishop, was born at Newark, N. J., July 27, 1837, son of John Driscoll and Osee Malinda (Boylan) Fitz Gerald; grandson of John and Mary (Newbury) Fitz Gerald, and g.-grandson of William Fitz Gerald, of Kills-the-Four-Castles, Ireland, who came to America in 1760, settled in Orange county, N. Y., and married Hannah Driscoll. The maternal grandfather, Aaron Boylan, a New Jersey lawyer, served as captain of a "light horse" troop in the war of 1812, and the maternal great-grandfather, James Boylan, was a surgeon in the revolutionary war. His father (1813–92) was a manufacturer of varnishes who invented various improved processes in connection with his art. Bishop Fitz Gerald obtained his early education in the public schools of Newark, and in 1856 he became a student in the law office of the Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen. He finished his law studies in the Princeton Law School, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1858. In 1861 he became associated with Chancellor Theodore Runyon, an eminent lawyer of that time; but a year later he gave up his practice in order to enter the active ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. Until 1888 his entire ministry was confined within the bounds of the Newark conference. His first appointment was in East Newark, where he served one year. He then preached a year in the Mecham Street Church, Elizabeth, and for five years labored at Hudson City. During the next three years he was at Newton, and for three years more he served at Paterson, Elizabeth and Jersey City. In 1880 he was appointed recording secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society, and held that office eight years, or until consecrated bishop of his church in 1888. Several minor offices have also been held by him, such as the presiding eldership of the Newton and Newark districts, and the assistant secretaryship of the general conferences of 1876 and 1880. He was also a member of the Methodist general conferences in 1884 and 1888, and for eleven years was secretary of the Newark conference. His thorough study of the law in early life has undoubtedly affected favorably the depth and comprehensiveness of his mental processes. Grave in manner, and somewhat reticent, he has withal a fine flow of wit, and when aroused is a most effective and convincing speaker. A certain deliberateness of style, not unaccompanied by vivacity, is characteristic of all his discourses, and a general air of sound practical sense pervades all his speeches. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Wesleyan University in 1880, and that of LL.D. was received from Hamlin University in 1889. Bishop Fitz Gerald was married Jan. 14, 1864, to Mary Eliza, daughter of Jonathan Dickinson Annin, M.D., of Newark, N. J. He has five children, the eldest of whom, Paul, is a practicing physician of Newark.

CRANE, Benjamin E., merchant, was born in Athens, Ga., Dec. 12, 1835, son of Ross Crane, a leading citizen of Georgia. He was graduated at the University of Georgia in 1854 and then studied civil engineering at Troy, N. Y. He entered the war as a private in the Troup artillery; in 1862 became quartermaster of Cobbs' legion; in 1863 brigade quartermaster with rank of major, and was assigned to duty in Georgia the last year of the war. In 1867 he was married to Sarah, daughter of Judge W. W. Clayton, of Atlanta. He went into business in Lexington, Ga., in copartnership with a Mr. Langston before the war, and reopened business after its close in Atlanta under the firm name of Hammock, Langston & Crane, which upon the withdrawal of Mr. Hammock, became Williams, Langston & Crane. This firm was one of the strongest business houses of the entire south, and was the synonym for strength and integrity. He was one of the organizers of the chamber of commerce, and its president from its organization to his death. In 1872 he was president of the national commercial convention in St. Louis; in 1877 was member of the Georgia state constitutional convention; was appointed a member of the capitol commission of Georgia, and at the time of his death was a member of the board of Atlanta police commissioners. He died in Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 15, 1885.

Benj. E. Crane

FLETCHER, William Isaac, librarian, was born at Burlington, Vt., Apr. 28, 1844, son of Stillman and Elizabeth (Severance) Fletcher. He received a common-school education at Winchester, Mass., and at the age of seventeen entered upon library work in the Boston Athenæum, under the charge of Dr. W. F. Poole. After faithful service for five years in that institution he was librarian successively at Waterbury, Conn., Lawrence, Mass., Hartford, Conn., and in 1883 was called to his present position as librarian at Amherst College. Mr. Fletcher has been a constant contributor to the "Library Journal," and has written frequently for other periodicals and newspapers. His chief literary work, however, has been as an indexer. He collaborated with Dr. Poole in the enlarged edition of the latter's "Index to Periodical Literature" (1882), and supplemental volumes. He also edited the "A. L. A. Index to General Literature" (1893), which serves for other classes of books, as Poole's serves for periodicals, the material having been produced by the collaboration of some seventy librarians. Since 1892 he has edited the "Annual Literary Index," supplementing both "Poole" and the "A. L. A.

Index." In the civil war Mr. Fletcher served with the 6th Massachusetts regiment during its term of 100 days. He is the author of "Public Libraries in America" (1894). He is a member and councilor of the American Library Association, and was its president in 1891. He was married in 1865, to Anne Le Baron Richmond, of Hartford, Conn.

WATTLES, Gurdon Wallace, bank president, was born in Tioga co., N. Y., May 12, 1855, son of James and Betsey Ann (Whiting) Wattles. In 1865 the family removed to Carroll county, Ia., and settled upon a farm. Through love for study and a desire for self improvement he acquired a knowledge of the common English branches, and during 1872–76 taught school. After a course at the Iowa State College, he resumed teaching as principal of the schools at Glidden, Ia., and also served as county superintendent of schools for two years. Meanwhile he studied law, and in 1880 was admitted to the bar. In 1881 he organized the Farmers' Bank of Carroll, Ia., accepting the office of cashier, which he filled until 1885, and in 1886 he reorganized the institution as the First National Bank of Carroll, of which he was president until 1891. He then removed to Omaha, Neb., and became vice-president of the Union National Bank of that city, and in 1901 was made president. In 1896 Mr. Wattles accepted the presidency of the Trans-Mississippi & International Exposition held in Omaha during June–Oct., 1898, which, under his energetic management was brought to a successful issue. The plan originated at the meeting of the Trans-Mississippi congress, held in Omaha in November, 1895, when a resolution advocating an "exposition of all the products, industries and civilization of the states west of the Mississippi river" was presented by W. J. Bryan and unanimously adopted. At a meeting held at the Commercial Club at Omaha, Jan. 18, 1896, the exposition was organized. It contained 4,642 separate exhibits and 245 concessions and privilege contracts were made, which yielded a revenue of $306,365.45. The total attendance aggregated 2,613,508, and the total gate receipts amounted to $801,575.47. The latter sum, together with the receipts from concessions—$306,365.45—made the total receipts of the exposition from all sources $1,924,077.69, a financial result which is unparalleled in the history of expositions. He is also identified with the Rochester Loan Banking Co., of Rochester, N. H., which was organized by him in 1885 with a capital of $100,000. It now has (1904) a surplus of $150,000 and deposits aggregating over one million. He is connected with the Omaha Street Railway Co. He is a stockholder and director in several street railway companies. In July, 1900, he was elected president of the Omaha, Council Bluffs & Suburban Street Railway Co. He is a member of All Saints Church and is a vestryman of that body. Mr. Wattles was married Oct. 20, 1881, to Jennie, daughter of A. N. Leete, of Clarksville, Ia.

Gurdon W Wattles

DANNAT, William T., artist, was born at Hempstead, L. I., July 9, 1853, son of William H. Dannat. At the age of twelve he accompanied his mother to Europe for the purpose of learning French and German, and, with the exception of several short visits to America, has lived abroad ever since. At first intended for an architect, he studied for some time at the Polytechnic of Hanover, Germany, but finding mathematical sciences uncongenial, he soon turned his attention to the more attractive pursuit of painting, and in 1874 he entered the Royal Academy of Bavaria at Munich. He remained there about three years and a half, making occasional visits to Italy and Spain, and afterward continued his studies in Paris, which he made his home. He received instruction from Munkacsy, Duran, and other celebrities, and in 1882 exhibited at the Salon his first picture, entitled "Après la Messe." The next year he exhibited "Contrebandier Aragonais," which was purchased by the French government. "A Quartette," exhibited at the Universal Exposition of 1889, was given the place of honor in the American section, and procured its author the rank of knight of the Legion of Honor. It is now in the Metropolitan Museum, New York. He was also elected a member of the international jury of awards at this exposition, and was named secretary of that body. Among his best known paintings and portraits are: "Une Sacristie en Aragon" (1885); "Portrait of Eva Haviland" (1886); "Woman in Red" (1889), which was at the exposition of 1889 and is now in the Luxembourg Museum at Paris; "Femmes Espagnoles et Contrebandier" (1891); "Femmes Espagnoles" (1892), which attracted much attention and was shown in all the great European capitals and at the Chicago World's Fair; "Danseuses Espagnoles" (1893), and a "Portrait of the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin" (1900). In the latter year Mr. Dannat was promoted to be commander of the Legion of Honor, being the only American artist who, up to the present time, has attained this grade of the order. He is the recipient of numerous medals and diplomas, is a member of artistic societies of Paris, and holds the office of president of the Society of American Painters in Paris.

EINHORN, David, rabbi and scholar, was born at Dispeck, Bavaria, Nov. 10, 1809. A son of wealthy parents, he received a careful elementary education from private tutors, and at the age of nine became a pupil of the famous Talmudic scholar, Wolf Hamburger, at the rabbinical school of Fuerth, Germany. Here he displayed such brilliant abilities that the title of rabbi was conferred on him in his sixteenth year. Subsequently he attended the universities of Erlangen, Würzburg and Munich, where he pursued studies in philosophy, mathematics and classical literature, graduating after a four years' course with the degree of Ph.D. He early disclosed his sympathy for radical religious reform in Judaism, and occupied several rabbinical offices, among them that of chief rabbi of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. In 1851 he was called to Pesth, but there his advanced views and the vigorous language in which he was advocating them met with so much opposition that the Austrian government closed his temple, regarding it as a nursery of revolutionary doctrines. In 1855 he responded to an invitation from the Har Sinai congregation of Baltimore, and emigrated to this country. During his incumbency as pastor there he published his prayer-book, "Olath Tamid," which was received with much favor by reform congregations and also issued a monthly magazine, "Sinai," in the interests of radical reform. In 1861 his boldness in the advocacy of abolition and his emphatic denunciation of the slave-holders rendered his stay in Baltimore dangerous, and he sought refuge in Philadelphia, where he soon became Rabbi of the congregation Keneseth-Israel. In 1866 he removed to New York, and held a rabbinical position in the congregation Beth-El to within a short period of his death. He was the author of "Principles of Mosaism," "Ner Tamid," a reform catechism, and of a collection of addresses issued in German. He was a polished writer and a vigorous pulpit orator, whose sermons exerted a wide influence in shaping the liberal religious tenets of American Hebrews. He died in New York city, Nov. 2, 1879.

HEILPRIN, Angelo, naturalist, was born in Sátoralja-Ujhely, Hungary, Mar. 31, 1853, son of Michael Heilprin. He was brought to the United States when he was three years old, and received his early education in Brooklyn and Yonkers, N. Y. Having worked for some time in a business house, he became assistant to his father in the revision of Appleton's "New American Cyclopedia," to which publication he contributed several articles, among them biographies of Prof. John Tyndall and Sir Roderick Murchison. In 1876 he went to London, England, there to study biology under Prof. Huxley, geology under Prof. Judd, and paleontology under Prof. Etheridge at the Royal School of Mines. Within a year he made such advancement that he received the Forbes medal. He then proceeded to Paris, and thence to the University of Geneva, where he studied mineralogy and geology and attended lectures on paleontology by Prof. Karl Vogt in 1878. After further study in the museums of Florence and at the Imperial Geological Institute of Vienna, he returned to the United States in 1879. He was appointed, in the following year, professor of invertebrate paleontology and geology at the Academy of Natural Sciences, in Philadelphia. Three years later he was made executive curator of the academy, which office he held continuously until his resignation in April, 1892. He became professor of geology in the Wagner Free Institute of Science, Philadelphia, in 1885, and in 1888 curator of its museum. These positions he filled until 1890. In 1886 he conducted the explorations of a scientific expedition in southern Florida: in 1888 was leader of another to the Bermuda islands; and in 1890 to Yucatan and Mexico. In June, 1891, he led an expedition of scientists north, and in 1892 commanded the Peary relief expedition to Greenland, where one of the largest glaciers in the world was named by Lieut. Peary "Heilprin glacier." Subsequently he undertook scientific explorations in the Atlas mountain (1896) and the Klondike (1898-99). His contributions to journals and magazines are many. His published works are "Contributions to the Tertiary Geology and Paleontology of the United States" (1884); "Town Geology: The Lesson of the Philadelphia Rocks" (1885); "The Geographical and Geological Distribution of Animals" (1887); "Explorations on the West Coast of Florida and in the Okeechobee Wilderness" (1887); "The Bermuda Islands: A Contribution to the Physical History and Zoology of the Somers Archipelago" (1889); "The Geological Evidences of Evolution" (1887); "The Animal Life of Our Seashore" (1888); "The Principles of Geology," being volume VII of the "Iconographic Encyclopedia;" "The Arctic Problem and Narrative of the Peary Relief Expedition" (1893); "Alaska and the Klondike" (1899), and "The Earth and its Story." Prof. Heilprin is also an artist and has exhibited "Autumn's First Whisper" (1880), at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and "Forest Exiles" (1883), at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, beside several other paintings, chiefly landscapes. For a time he was the editor of "Around the World," a monthly magazine of "tours, travels and explorations." During 1892-97 he was president of the Philadelphia Geographical Society; he is a member of the American Philosophical Society and the Society of the American Naturalists, and is a fellow of the American Geological Society and the Society for the Advancement of Science.

JUDSON, William Pierson, civil engineer, was born at Oswego, N. Y., May 20, 1849, son of Col. John Work and Emily (Pierson) Judson. His father was born at Ashford, Conn., in 1810, seventh in descent from Gov. Thomas Welles, governor of Connecticut, 1655-58; was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, in 1836; was chief engineer of the Penobscot railway in Maine, and in 1838 took charge as U. S. civil engineer of government works at Oswego, N. Y., where he resided until his death in 1878. The son was educated in the public schools of Oswego, and in 1865 he entered as draughtsman the services of the U. S. engineer department in the work of rebuilding Fort Ontario, formerly under the charge of his father, but then directed by Capt. Jared A. Smith, both of whom instructed him in civil engineering. In 1869 he made the original surveys and maps of the lake front of Oswego for the outer harbor and the outer breakwater, and during 1871-97 superintended their construction. During this period he acted as assistant to the engineer corps stationed at Oswego. Among the officers was Gen. John M. Wilson, to whom Mr. Judson was civil assistant during 1871-76. The works which he thus directed included those on four forts and twenty or more rivers and harbors on Lake Ontario, Lake Champlain, Lake Erie, and the St. Lawrence and Niagara rivers, the sums expended upon them aggregating many millions of dollars. In 1874 and again in 1889, he was employed upon examinations and reports relative to a ship canal to connect the great lakes with tide-water, and in 1890-93 his unofficial discussions for the ship-canal problem were published in pamphlet form and have been widely quoted and copied. In 1896 the U. S. deep waterways commission published his report, maps and sectional profile of the most direct ship-canal line from Oswego to Troy, describing them as being "the first map and profile adequate for the consideration of this ship canal." In 1897 he was specially detailed by the secretary of war "to assist in making accurate examinations and estimates of the cost of a ship-canal on the most practicable route, wholly within the United States." Since 1899 he has also been the deputy state engineer of New York, and has given special attention to specifications which, the "Engineering News" says, "mark a distinct advance in engineering practice;" to the editing and publication of the reports; to supervision of the testing of all cement used by the state; to the design and construction of the state wharves in New York harbor; and particularly to a general supervision of state road work. His "City Roads and Pave-

Wm. Pierson Judson

ments" (1902), is accepted as a standard authority and is used as a college text-book. Since 1876 Mr. Judson has been commissioner to regulate the water power of the Varick canal at Oswego. During 1884–90 he was actively connected with a leading electric company. In 1897 his attention was drawn to peculiar natural conditions existing near Jordan, Ontario, about twenty miles west of the Niagara river, making it possible to lead the waters of the upper Niagara westward to Jordan, and create a great water-power equal in effect and value to that produced at Niagara Falls. As chief consulting engineer of the company chartered by Canada for this purpose, he has made the plans and computations for this enterprise, in which he has also interested capital. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, English Institution of Civil Engineers, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Massachusetts Highway Association, and of the American Society of Municipal Improvements, to the published transactions of which bodies he has made various contributions; while he is president of the Oswego Historical Society, and a member of the Fortnightly Club of Oswego (of which he was president 1898–99), besides various other social clubs. In October, 1888, he was married to Mrs. Anna Littlejohn McWhorter, daughter of Richard H. Thompson, M.D., of Albany, N. Y.

DAVIS, Augustus Plummer, soldier, was born in Gardiner, Kennebec co., Me., May 10, 1835, son of Anthony G. Davis. His ancestor, Capt. Isaac Davis, fell at the battle of Concord bridge, Apr. 19, 1775; and his grandfather, Capt. Jacob Davis, Jr., served with distinction throughout the war of 1812, was afterward a representative from Maine to the general court of Massachusetts, and a delegate to the convention which prepared the way for Maine's admission to statehood. The grandson attended the local schools; but in the spring of 1849, shipped before the mast for California. After about a year in San Francisco, he served for a while in the United States navy, whence he was honorably discharged at Philadelphia in 1855. Meanwhile, upon the outbreak of the Crimean war he made his way across the ocean; enlisted in the French navy; and served as a subordinate officer until the war closed. In 1860, he engaged in business with his father. He was among the first to enlist on the call for troops in 1861, and received a captain's commission in the 13th Maine volunteers, being later transferred to the 11th. During part of the winter of 1861–62, he was detached for general court martial duty, but in March embarked with his regiment at Alexandria, Va., for the peninsula. From this time he acted continuously as division provost-marshal. In April, 1863, Davis was appointed by Pres. Lincoln captain of cavalry, and assigned to duty at Augusta. In March, 1865, he was breveted major, and in the following August was honorably discharged. He was engaged in business at Gardiner, Me., until 1872, when he settled in Pittsburg, Pa., where he has since resided. On Nov. 12, 1881, eight lads, sons of Federal soldiers, gathered at his request and organized Davis's Camp No. 1, of the Order of Sons of Veterans. On Nov. 26th the original ritual was adopted, and on Dec. 28th, a charter was granted by the state of Pennsylvania. It is a beneficial and fraternal society, with a 33d degree ritual, after the manner of the Masons, but has as its foremost principle the inculcation of the spirit of patriotism, and maintains a military order and discipline. All descendants of honorably discharged soldiers, or of those killed in service, are eligible to membership. There are now 2,000 posts in twenty-seven states and territories, with a membership of 100,000. Major Davis is a member of the Sons of the Revolution; Society of the War of 1812; Military Order of the Loyal Legion; G. A. R.; Union Veteran Legion; Naval Veterans, and the societies of the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the James. He is also a Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias, and is connected with other social and beneficent organizations; is a Republican in politics, and in religious faith an Episcopalian.

EVANS, Nathan George, soldier, was born at Marion, S. C., Feb. 6, 1824. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1848, being assigned to the 1st dragoons. He was promoted 2nd lieutenant, Sept. 30, 1849; 1st lieutenant, Mar. 3, 1855, and captain in the 2nd cavalry, May 1, 1856. From 1848 till 1861, he served mainly on frontier and scouting duty in Kansas, New Mexico and Texas and was engaged in numerous skirmishes with the Apache and Comanche Indians. He distinguished himself in a combat with the Comanches near Washita village, I. T., Oct. 1, 1858, where in a hand-to-hand fight he killed two Indians. He resigned from the army Feb. 27, 1861, and espoused the Confederate cause. He was appointed colonel in the Confederate army, and in the battle of Bull run, July 21, 1861, he commanded the 7th brigade of the 1st corps, Army of the Potomac. In the battle of Ball's bluff, on the Potomac, Oct. 21, 1861, he was in command of the Confederates, who attacked a reconnoitering party of 2,100 Federals, and served with great distinction. The enemy lost 223 killed, including the commander, Col. Baker; 226 wounded, and 445 missing, and his loss was 36 killed and 266 wounded and missing. He was promoted brigadier-general for his services, and the legislature of South Carolina awarded him a gold medal for his gallantry. Subsequently he was in command of the battles at James island, S. C., and Kingston, N. C. He served with the Army of Northern Virginia till the close of the war, taking part in many engagements, and at one time was in command of a division of that army. After the war he was engaged in teaching a school at Midway, Bullock co., Ala., where he died Nov. 30, 1868.

LOWRIE, John Cameron, clergyman, author and missionary secretary, was born at Butler, Pa., Dec. 16, 1808, son of Walter and Amelia (McPherrin) Lowrie and grandson of John Lawrie, as the name was then spelled, who came to America in 1792 and settled with his family in western Pennsylvania. Walter Lowrie was a lawyer and U. S. senator. The son attended Butler Academy and entered Jefferson College in 1825, being graduated in 1829, when he entered Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pa., taking a three years' course. The winter of 1833 he spent in Princeton Theological Seminary. He was licensed to preach in 1832, before going to Princeton, and was ordained to the ministry in 1833, by the presbytery of Newcastle. Deciding to become a missionary, the Presbyterian board appointed him, with another young minister, William Reed, to be the first missionaries to India. They sailed with their wives, May 30, 1833, and arrived in Calcutta in October. His wife died soon after, and Mr. Reed's health became so impaired that he was obliged to return to America, and he died on the return voyage, leaving Mr. Lowrie the only representative of the Presbyterian Society in India. He found it best to go into the northern country to establish the board's work, and after a long trip up the Ganges, arrived at Lodiana, which he decided upon as the best starting point for the new mission. He had a severe illness and after recuperating in the Himalayas was advised to return to America, which he did with the full intention of again taking up his work in the far East. But medical opinion forbade this, and he reluctantly abandoned his cherished plan. Mr. Lowrie arrived in the United States in the fall of 1836 and in 1838, was appointed assistant secretary to the Presbyterian board of foreign missions, settling in New York. He took charge of a mission church in West Forty-second street, resigning this charge in 1850. In the same year he was appointed one of the secretaries of the missionary board, an office he held for more than forty years. In addition to his office work, he spent much time visiting the presbyteries and synods on behalf of the board, while he frequently represented its interests in the general assembly, and was in 1865 elected moderator of the general assembly that met at Pittsburg. He wrote frequently for religious papers and reviews, his articles being collected and published under the title "Missionary Papers" in 1882. He also published "Two Years in Northern India," 1850, "Manual of Missions of the Presbyterian Church," 1855, besides many sermons, reports and articles in the "Princeton Review." After his resignation as secretary of the board in 1891 he revised and annotated Dr. Green's "History of Presbyterian Missions," and prepared a memoir of his father. He received the degree of D.D. from Princeton in 1853. He was married twice: first, in 1833, to Louisa A. Wilson of Morgantown, Va., who died in Calcutta in 1833; second, in 1838, to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Boyd of New York, by whom he had four children. Dr. Lowrie died at his home in East Orange, N. J., May 31, 1900.

LEE, William Little, jurist, was born at Sandy Hill, Washington co., N. Y., Feb. 25, 1821. He received his education at Norwich University, Vt., and upon being graduated went to Portsmouth, Va., where he became superintendent of the military academy founded there by Capt. Alden Partridge. After a course of study at Harvard Law School he was admitted to the bar and settled at Troy, N. Y., to practice his profession. Shattered health induced him to leave that place for a milder climate, and in 1846 he started for Oregon. At Honolulu the vessel on which he had sailed was detained for several months for repairs, and in the meantime he undertook some important suits for the Hawaiian government. The latter thereupon offered him the offices of chancellor and chief justice, which he accepted and held both posts until his death. In this capacity he framed the revised constitution of the Hawaiian islands and drew up new civil and criminal codes. When the king and the chiefs at his instigation gave up a third of their lands for the common people, Chief Justice Lee was placed at the head of the commission appointed to carry out the provision of the law to that effect, and did not accept any compensation for the rendered services. In 1853 an epidemic of smallpox having visited the Hawaiian nation, Lee gave himself with such zeal to the attendance of the sick that a return of his early malady, pulmonary phthisis, was brought on, and two years later he returned to the United States hoping to improve his condition. While in this country he negotiated a reciprocity treaty with the U. S. secretary of state, William L. Marcy, Judge Lee representing the Hawaiian government. He did not find permanent relief and died at the early age of thirty-six, in Honolulu, June 28, 1857.

HEMINWAY, Buell, manufacturer, was born at Watertown, Litchfield co., Conn., Apr. 20, 1838, son of Gen. Merritt and Mary Ann (Buell) Heminway, and descendant of Samuel Heminway, who settled in New Haven, Conn., before 1669. His father removed to Watertown in 1821 and engaged in mercantile business until 1849, when he began the manufacture of silk, which became an important industry in a few years' time. After taking courses of study at the academy and high school at Watertown, Buell Heminway joined his father in the business. Beginning at the lowest grade he worked his way up until he was master of every detail, and in 1859 he entered into partnership with his father, under the name of M. Heminway & Sons. On the death of the latter in 1886 Mr. Heminway and his son B. Havens, together with Henry H. Bartlett, their superintendent, organized a stock company under the name of the Heminway & Bartlett Silk Co., whose goods are shipped to all parts of the world. He was married in 1866 to Julia Martha, daughter of George F. Havens, of New York city, and has three children, Buell Havens, Mary Julia and Helen Louise Heminway.

Buell Heminway

WALKER, Ivan N., soldier, was born in Rush county, Indiana, Feb. 3, 1839, son of James and Jane Walker, and grandson of John Walker, who removed from Virginia to Indiana prior to 1816. At the breaking out of the civil war he resigned an important position to raise a company for the 73d Indiana volunteers, and was chosen captain. He participated in the engagements at Richmond, Perryville and Stone river, and for gallant conduct was raised to the rank of major. Soon afterward he was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and on the death of his colonel, in May, 1863, became commander of the regiment. For more than a year he was confined in Libby prison, having been captured in a daring raid into the enemy's country; but he escaped through the historic tunnel, in February, 1864. Returning to his regiment, he rendered important service in the army of the Cumberland, protecting supplies between Stevenson and Decatur during the advance on Atlanta, and during the battle of Nashville acted as aide, receiving the personal thanks of Gen. Thomas. In 1867 he became a member of the G. A. R., and upon the reorganization of the department of Indiana was made commander of the George H. Thomas Post. He was appointed assistant adjutant-general of the department in 1887, and in 1891, after declining a fifth term, was chosen department commander. At the 29th national encampment at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 12, 1895, he was unanimously elected commander in chief. He was tax commissioner of Indiana during 1891-99.

WATERBURY, Nelson Jarvis, jurist, was born in New York city, July 9, 1819, son of Col.

Jonathan and Elizabeth (Jarvis) Waterbury. He received his academic education in the city schools, studied law with Wells & Van Wagenen, and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court. In 1845, his name being accidentally included in the list for justices of the marine court, Gov. Wright having observed his ability, approved his appointment. He presided in that court until 1849, when he returned to practice, and drifted into politics, becoming a Democratic leader of the day. In 1851 he was elected a member of the board of education. In 1853 he became assistant postmaster of New York city, and instituted a series of reforms in the delivery and collecting systems. He was elected district attorney of New York in 1858, and by his quickness of perception, firmness, conscientiousness and remarkable memory achieved unusual success. When Fort Sumter was fired upon in April, 1861, Judge Waterbury was selected by the New York Democratic committee to draft an expression of its sentiments, and his clear, strong, patriotic resolutions inspired the upholders of the Union with courage and hope. In 1862 he was nominated for congress, but, though his election seemed certain, he withdrew in favor of Hon. James Brooks. Later he was appointed judge-advocate-general on the staff of Gov. Horatio Seymour, and in May, 1862, was elected grand sachem, or presiding officer, of the Tammany Society. At the end of one year he withdrew from Tammany and afterward opposed its domination over the New York Democracy. In 1871 Gov. Hoffman appointed Judge Waterbury one of three commissioners to revise the statutes of the state, but he resigned the office after a futile attempt to reconcile conflicting elements in the commission.

Nelson J. Waterbury

WILBUR (or WILDBORE), Samuel, colonist of unknown origin and parentage, first appeared in Boston, Mass., in 1633. With his wife, Ann, he was admitted into the first church at Boston, Dec. 1, 1633. In 1634 he became a freeman of Boston and assessor of taxes. Soon after he bought lands in Taunton, Mass., and while living there he embraced "the doctrines of Cotton and Wheelwright and Mrs. Ann Hutchinson." On Nov. 20, 1637, he and fifty-six others were disarmed in Boston and given license to depart from the colony of Massachusetts Bay. With eighteen others, their wives and children, including Mrs. Hutchinson, he fled to Providence and by the advice of Roger Williams purchased from the Indians the island of Aquidneck or Rhode Island. They soon after established on the upper end of the island the town of Portsmouth after having signed what is known as the Portsmouth covenant, as follows: "The seventh day of the first month (March) 1638, we, whose names are underwritten, do here solemnly in the presence of Jehovah, incorporate ourselves into a bodie Politic, and as He shall help ——— will submit our persons, lives and estates unto our Lord Jesus Christ, the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, and to all those perfect and most absolute laws of his given us in his holy word of truth, to be guided and judged thereby. Exod. 24, 3–4; 2 Chron. 11, 3; 2 Kings, 11, 17. William Coddington, John Clarke, William Hutchinson, John Coggeshall, William Aspinwall, Samuel Wilbore, John Porter, Edward Hutchinson, Jun., John Sanford, Thomas Savage, William Dyre, William Freeborne, Philip Shearman, John Walker, Richard Carder, William Baulstone, Edward Hutchinson, Sen., Henry Bull, his mark, Randall Holden." Wilbur was one of those excluded from the Massachusetts colony by act of the assembly passed May 12, 1638. After establishing his sons, Samuel and William, upon Rhode Island he returned to Boston toward the close of his life but made his home in both Boston and Taunton, where he had houses, being a man of wealth for that time. He, with Ralph Russell and others, built the third iron furnace on the continent in Taunton, now Raynham, Mass., known as the Taunton forge and put in operation in 1656. Its site is on the main road from Titicut to Taunton and it was in operation during the nineteenth century. This iron business was cared for by his sons, Joseph and Shadrack. In the Boston records we find for 1655 that Samuel Wilbore, Sen., and his son, Samuel, are retained as freemen of Boston. On Jan. 20, 1657, Quassaquanch, Kachanaquant and Quequaquenuet, chief sachems of the Narragansetts, sold to Samuel Wilbor, John Hull of Boston, goldsmith, John Porter, Samuel Wilson and Thomas Mumford, a large tract of land on the west side of Narragansett bay, including a considerable part of what is now Washington county, which was known as the Pettaquamscot purchase. Samuel Wilbur's son Samuel, whose wife was Hannah, a daughter of John Porter, succeeded to his father's interests in this purchase. This company afterward bought other tracts in association with William Brenton and Benedict Arnold, both of whom became governors of Rhode Island. Samuel Wilbur was also a signer of the petition presented to Charles II by the Rhode Island colonists and his name occurs in the list of those mentioned in the charter of 1663 secured by John Clark. Samuel Wilbur was a man of enterprise and good standing. His son, Samuel, who inherited the property in Portsmouth was also frequently called to important offices. Many of his descendants became Quakers, among them Gov. Wilbur of Rhode Island and John Wilbur who was the founder of the Wilburites. He was married: first, to Ann, daughter of Thomas Bradford of Doncaster, England, and a cousin of Gov. William Bradford; second, to Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Lechford. He died in Boston, Mass., Sept. (or Nov.) 29, 1656.

CUSHING, Josiah Nelson, clergyman and missionary, was born at North Attleboro, Mass., May 4, 1840, son of Alpheus Nelson and Charlotte Everett (Foster) Cushing, and a descendant of Mathew Cushing, who came from Boston, Lincolnshire, England, and landed at Hull, Mass., in 1642. He was educated at Pierce Academy, Middleboro, Mass., under Dr. J. W. P. Jenks, and at Brown University, where he was graduated A.B. in 1862, and A.M. in 1869. Entering the Newton Theological Institution, he was graduated in 1865, was ordained the same year, and became tutor in Hebrew, and in 1865 he was appointed by the American Baptist Missionary Union a missionary to the Burmese Shans. Reaching India in 1867, he immediately entered upon a work of the greatest literary and executive activity which has made him one of the leaders in religious and educational movements among the Shans. The dry seasons of the first ten or eleven years of his residence in Burmah were spent in long and often perilous journeys into upper Burmah, and especially the Shan states tributary to the king of Burmah, for the purpose of becoming familiar with the country with reference to future occupation by missionary workers. For many years he was the only white man who had visited these regions and the knowledge thus gained was subsequently of great value to the British government. In 1876 he founded the Baptist mission at Bahmo. He thus became very proficient in the Shan languages and as a consequence since 1876 he has been translator of all documents for the local government into the Shan language, and has been the examiner of all candidates for passing on that language. He has also translated into Shan for the local government a volume on "Diseases of Domestic Animals," and one on "Veterinary Materia Medica." In 1887 he was made a member of the Burmese government text-book committee. In 1888, by government appointment, he was made a member of the educational syndicate of Burmah and in February, 1897, its vice-president. In 1892 he was made president of the Rangoon Baptist College. In 1881 Brown University gave him the degree of D.D., and in 1898, Ph.D. Besides numerous magazine and newspaper articles Dr. Cushing has published, in 1871, "A Grammar of the Shan Language;" in 1880, "A Handbook of the Shan Language, with English and Shan Vocabulary;" in 1891 a Shan hymn book of 360 hymns; several religious tracts in the Shan language, and an English sermon, "The Vision of the Redeemer." He has also reduced the Kachin language to writing, collected a vocabulary of nearly 2,000 words, and prepared an outline of Kachin grammar. These works in manuscript proved of great value to the first Kachin missionary. Dr. Cushing has been an extensive traveler, having visited all the countries of Europe except Turkey—Japan and several other countries of Asia, northern Africa and Australia. He has been a member of the Royal Asiatic Society of London, England, since 1891. He is also a member of the historic "First Baptist Church" of Providence, R. I. Dr. Cushing married at Kingston, Mass., Aug. 29, 1866, Mrs. Ellen Howard (Winsor) Fairfield, daughter of Peter Winsor, of Boston, Mass. They have one son, Dr. Herbert Howard Cushing, lecturer on histology in the Woman's Medical College and Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, Pa.

GUILFORD, Nathan, educator, was born in the state of Ohio in 1786. He was educated at Yale College and after graduating there in 1812, became head of a classical school in Worcester, Mass. Later he read law, was admitted to the bar, and in 1816 opened an office in Cincinnati, O. He was a zealous advocate of a liberal system of common schools and he is credited with having been the founder of the school system of Ohio, for which he started an agitation by corresponding with prominent men throughout the state. For seven years he issued "Solomon's Thrifty Almanac" with something on every page about free education. In 1824 he was elected to the Ohio state senate, where he succeeded in securing the passage without amendment of a bill he had prepared for a school tax. The next year he entered upon the publishing and bookselling business, in which he continued till 1843, and in 1848 he started a newspaper. He was city superintendent of schools in Cincinnati from 1849 to 1852, when he became a local magistrate. Nathan Guilford was the author of an arithmetic and of a revised edition of Webster's Speller. He died in Cincinnati, O., in 1854.

TURNER, George, senator, was born at Edina, Knox co., Mo., Feb. 25, 1850, son of Granville D., and Maria (Taylor) Turner. He attended the common schools of Missouri, and, studying telegraphy, became a military operator, in which capacity he served throughout the civil war at Lebanon, Springfield, and Roland, Mo. He studied law in the office of his brother at Mobile, Ala., and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He practiced at Mobile and Montgomery, Ala., until 1876, when Pres. Grant appointed him U. S. marshal for the southern and middle districts of Alabama. He occupied this office until 1880, and in 1884 was appointed an associate justice of the supreme court for Washington territory, from which position he resigned in February, 1888, to resume his legal practice. He then settled at Spokane, Wash., and served several years as president and manager of the Le Roi mine, of which he was one of the developers. In 1889 he was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the state of Washington. Although he had previously been a regular Republican in politics, during the campaign of 1896 he supported W. J. Bryan for the presidency, and assisted as a silver Republican, in organizing the Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans for the purpose of opposing the Republican party. These elements, thus united, carried the state of Washington for Bryan, elected a majority of the legislature and placed Mr. Turner in the U. S. senate. In that body he took his seat on Mar. 4, 1897, and served until Mar. 3, 1903. He was a member of the committees on judiciary, commerce, pensions, immigration, and inter-oceanic canals. Sen. Turner was married June 4, 1878, to Bertha, daughter of George Dreher, of Montgomery, Ala.

Geo. Turner

LOCHREN, William, jurist, was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, Apr. 3, 1832. His father died the following year, and in 1834 his mother emigrated to Franklin county, Vt. Here the son lived until 1850, attending the common schools and being engaged in farm labor. He studied law, and after being admitted to the bar in 1856 went west and began the practice of law at the Falls of St. Anthony, in what is now the city of Minneapolis. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as a private in Company E of the 1st regiment, Minnesota volunteers, into which he was mustered at its formation, Apr. 29, 1861, and with it participated in all the battles of the army of the Potomac during the first three years of the war. He became sergeant May 1, 1861, second lieutenant Sept. 22, 1862, following the battle of Antietam, and first lieutenant July 3, 1863, at the battle of Gettysburg. In the last named engagement he participated in the memorable charge made by eight companies of his regiment, numbering 262 men, whereby they broke through the center of two Confederate brigades and saved an important position, though losing in killed and wounded 215 men. On Dec. 30, 1863, on account of acute bronchitis, contracted in the service, he resigned, and returning to Minneapolis, resumed the practice of law. In 1865 he was the Democratic candidate for attorney-general, and was a member of the state senate, 1869–70. In 1874 he was Democratic candidate for judge of the supreme court, and in 1875 was the caucus nominee of the same party for U. S. senator. In

1877–78 he was city attorney of Minneapolis, and during 1872–80 the member from his state of the national Democratic committee. On Nov. 21, 1881, he was appointed judge of the fourth judicial district of Minnesota by Gov. Pillsbury, and was thereafter twice elected for terms of six years, without opposition, and held that office until April, 1893, when he was appointed commissioner of pensions by Pres. Cleveland, and held that office three years. He was appointed judge of the United States district court of Minnesota May 20, 1896, a position he still holds (1904). He was married in 1871 to Martha A. Demmon, who died in 1879, and he was again married in 1882 to Mary E. Abbott.

BASCOM, Henry Clay, author, was born at Crown Point Center, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1844, son of Judge Daniel W. Bascom. He attended the district school, and for a time studied in his father's law office. His education was completed at the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, and after tutoring for a year he was employed as accountant and correspondent in the Vedder Pattern Works, Troy, N. Y., becoming partner in 1879, and sole proprietor in 1884. He was widely known as a vigorous newspaper writer and as a speaker at temperance and reform meetings. In 1884 and in 1888 he was a delegate to the national Prohibition party conventions, and for several years represented New York on the national Prohibition committee. He was the Prohibition candidate for governor of New York in 1885. He was the author of "Requited, or a Knight in Livery," an epic poem, of which Francis E. Willard said: "It is unique; sonorous in rhythm, musical in rhyme, lofty in purpose and teaching." He was married in 1874 to a daughter of Judge R. J. Saxe, of Vermont, and again in 1886, to Ellen L. Forbes. He died at Ocola, Fla., Dec. 22, 1896.

H. Clay Bascom

JONES, Alfred, artist, was born in Liverpool, Eng., Apr. 7, 1819, son of Samuel and Mary (Britten) Jones. In 1834 he came to the United States and was apprenticed to a bank-note engraver; but found time to study at the National Academy of Design, and in 1839, received the first prize awarded by that institution for a drawing from a cast, the subject being Thorwaldsen's "Mercury." He first became prominent by an engraving after Durand's "The Proposal," published in "Graham's Magazine" and did other work for that periodical and for "Godey's Magazine." Later he engraved the following plates for the American Art Union, the Philadelphia Art Union and the Western Art Union: "The Image Breaker" after Leutze; "Farmers' Nooning" after Mount; "Capture of Maj. Andre" after Asher B. Durand; "Patrick Henry Delivering His Celebrated Speech to the House of Burgesses, Virginia" after Rothermel; "Poor Relations" after James H. Beard; "Mexican News" after R. C. Woodville; "Life's Happy Hours" after Lily M. Spencer; "The New Scholar" and "Courting" after F. W. Edmonds; and portraits of William Cullen Bryant, Asher B. Durand, and Adoniram Judson. In 1846 Mr. Jones went to Europe for purposes of study and spent a year in Paris. From 1848–95, when he retired from business, he was engaged almost exclusively in bank-note engraving and most of his work was executed during this period. Noteworthy are the 2-cent, 30-cent, $4.00 and $5.00 postage stamps in the Columbian series for the American Bank Note Co. After his retirement he engraved two heads of Carlyle for the Grolier Club, and a large head of Washington, the latter a labor of love, undertaken to execute his ideal after a careful study of all the accessible portraits and busts. Mr. Jones was a skillful painter in oil and water colors; was elected an associate of the National Academy in 1841, and an academician in 1851, and for many years was its secretary and treasurer. He was a member of the Artists' Fund Society, and the American Water Color Society, and was vice-president of the former for several years; and was one of the earliest members of the Century Association, being elected in 1847. He was a very modest man with regard to his attainments; a most genial companion, especially in rambles in the country. He was married to Louisa, daughter of Richard Major, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and had three daughters. He died in New York city in consequence of an accident, Apr. 28, 1900.

BURT, Charles, engraver, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, Nov. 8, 1823, son of Charles and Jessie (Kennedy) Burt. He was a natural artist. He selected his calling at the early age of twelve, and was then sent to a night school, where he studied drawing after poring over the ordinary branches of learning during the day. When he was about seventeen his class was required to draw from a verbal description the Eddystone lighthouse, and his work not only won the prize but was so highly regarded as to retain a place on the walls of the Edinburgh high school for some years. In 1842 he came to America and entered the employ of A. L. Dick, proprietor of an engraving establishment in New York city, and subsequently he was engaged with Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, which became afterward the American Bank Note Co.; here he served sixteen years. To the work of Charles Burt and Alfred Jones is due the fame of this house. He was chief engraver for the United States treasury department for twenty years, and he also engraved postage stamp plates for Italy, Russia, Brazil, Chili, Canada and other foreign countries. Beside engraving nineteen presidents of the United States, he made portraits of Queen Victoria and her consort, Prince Albert; the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII; Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy; Frederick the Great, and the czar of Russia. His best known pictures are "The Last Supper" (his most important engraving), "Sir Walter Raleigh Parting with his Wife" (1846), "Queen Mary Signing the Death Warrant of Lady Jane Grey" (1848), "Anne Page, Slender and Shallow" for the American Art Union (1850), "The Card Players" (1850), "Marion and His Men Crossing the Pedee" (1850), "Duck Shooting," "Bargaining for a Horse" (1851), "Ever Let Love and Truth Prevail" (1885), "An Appreciate Audience" (1888). He was married at Rockaway, N. J., June 3, 1844, to Margaret, daughter of Thomas Sargeant of Parsippany, N. J., and had one son and seven daughters. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., which had been his home for many years, Mar. 25, 1892.

RANSOM, Rastus Seneca, lawyer, was born at Mt. Hawley, Ill., Mar. 31, 1839, son of Reuben Harris and Nancy C. (Virgil) Ransom, and grandson of Robert and Lucy (Stacy) Ransom, of New England descent, although both parents were natives of New York state. Thrown upon his own resources at eleven years of age, he obtained an education through his personal efforts in the district schools and at Elmira Free Academy, and at seventeen began teaching school. In 1860 he began the study of law with Judge Theodore North of Elmira, but enlisted in May, 1861, as lieutenant in the 50th New York volunteers, and served with the army of the Potomac throughout the peninsular campaign. Having contracted fever he was sent home and resumed his law studies, being admitted to the bar in 1863. Almost from the first he held a high place at the bar, and in 1867 was made city attorney of Elmira. He served for two terms, and in 1870 removed to New York city, where he became managing clerk for Chester A. Arthur. When Mr. Arthur became collector of the port of New York city, the firm of Arthur, Phelps & Knevals was formed with Mr. Ransom as junior partner, but upon Arthur's accession to the presidency the style became Knevals & Ransom. In 1885 he was nominated for judge of the superior court on the Democratic ticket, and, although failing of an election then, was in 1887 nominated and elected surrogate by a plurality of over 50,000. He served until Jan. 31, 1893, and proved himself one of the ablest men who ever occupied the surrogate's bench. Surrogate Ransom was at one time adjutant of the 110th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Loyal Legion, Masonic fraternity, New England Society and Manhattan Club, and is president of the Society of American Authors. He has been twice married: first, Jan. 1, 1862, to Sarah Elizabeth Morgan of Elmira, N. Y.; second, Jan. 14, 1885, to Caroline Bowne, daughter of Charles H. Edwards of Brooklyn, N. Y., one of the founders of the New York Life Insurance Co. He has five children.

FLAGLER, Henry Morrison, capitalist, was born near Canandaigua, Ontario co., N. Y., Jan. 2, 1830, son of a Presbyterian clergyman. In 1847 he went to Bellevue, O., and subsequently to Cleveland, O., where he began his business career as a grain and produce commission merchant. He joined in the formation of the firm of Rockefeller, Andrews & Flagler, Feb. 28, 1867, which was incorporated as the Standard Oil Company in 1870. Mr. Flagler became interested in the development of Florida in the winter of 1885–86. In 1888 he purchased the Jacksonville & St. Augustine railroad, and in the following year entered upon the construction of the great Ponce de Leon hotel at St. Augustine, which was the first step in a series of lavish expenditures for the development of tourist travel on the east coast of the peninsula. He purchased a number of railroad properties in the state and by the building of magnificent hotels and the construction of other improvements costing several millions of dollars, he created almost the entire passenger traffic on the southern extension of the Florida East Coast railroad, and greatly increased it on the northern portion. Among Mr. Flagler's elaborate hotels are the Ponce de Leon, the Alcazar, and the Cordova, at St. Augustine, famous throughout the world as pioneers in their class; the Ormond, on the Halifax river; the Royal Ponciana and the Breakers at Palm Beach; the Royal Palm at Miami, and the Royal Victoria and Colonial at Nassau, Bahamas. These are equipped for winter tourists alone; but in 1901 he opened on Atlantic Beach twenty-five miles from Jacksonville a similar hotel for summer guests, called the Continental. In all ten hotels, served by six hundred miles of railroad, are the realization of his efforts to develop that state. Though not a politician, Mr. Flagler is more powerful in the politics and legislation of Florida than any other one man. He is a director of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway, the Minnesota Iron Co., the Duluth & Iron Range railroad, the Western Union Telegraph Co., the International Bank Note Co., the Standard Oil Co., and many other corporations. He is a man of vigorous mental processes, grasping the most abstruse problems and reducing them to a basis of simplicity. Many of the most discouraging difficulties have been surmounted by his determination, self-reliance, and indefatigible energy. He was married in 1847 to a daughter of Dr. Lamon G. Harkness of Bellevue, O., who bore him two daughters, both deceased; second, June 5, 1883, to Ida A. Shourds, daughter of an Episcopalian clergyman, from whom he was divorced Aug. 14, 1901, under a newly passed Florida law which made insanity a legal cause for separation and on Aug. 24, 1901, he was married to Mary Lily, daughter of William R. Kenan, of Wilmington, N. C.

SULLIVAN, William Van Amberg, senator, was born near Winona, Carroll co., Miss., Dec. 18, 1857. He was educated at the University of Mississippi, and was graduated at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., in 1875. Having completed a two years' course in law, while pursuing his regular university studies, he began practice upon graduation, though only eighteen years of age. He established himself at Austin, Tunica co., Miss., where he continued his profession until in March, 1877, he removed to Oxford, and in the latter place he has pursued his law practice up to the present time (1904). He was a trustee of the Oxford schools, and a member of the board of aldermen. In 1892 he became a member of the national Democratic convention, and in 1896 was elected to represent Mississippi on the national Democratic executive committee, serving several years. Although not a candidate, he was nominated for the 55th congress, on account of a long deadlock among the aspirants, and he was successfully elected, serving as a representative until his appointment as senator. Upon the death of Sen. Edward C. Walthall, Mr. Sullivan was selected by the governor to fill the vacancy thus formed, and he took his seat in the senate May 31, 1898, serving by regular election until Mar. 3, 1901. Sen. Sullivan was married in Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, 1900, to Marie Newman Atkins.

CHACE, Jonathan, senator, was born at Fall River, Mass., July 22, 1829, son of Harvey and Hannah (Wood) Chace, and a descendant of William Chase, who emigrated from England in 1630, settling at Roxbury, Mass., and in 1637 going to Yarmouth, Mass. The line runs through his son William, who was the first to join the Society of Friends; his son Joseph, who removed to a part of Swansey which is now Somerset, Mass.; his son Job, his son Jonathan, his son Oliver (1769–1852), who built a cotton factory at Swansey in 1806, successfully operating it at that place until 1813, when he removed to Fall River, and with others erected the Troy mill, the first cotton manufactory on that river. He was prominently connected with the growth and prosperity of the town, which at the time was called Troy. He was a man of remarkable directness of purpose and integrity of conduct, and possessed great strength of intellect as well as body. Oliver was the first to spell the name Chace, instead of Chase. In 1796 he was married to Susannah Buffington, and their first child was the father of Sen. Chace. The father, Harvey Chace (1797–1882), was a prominent Rhode Island manufacturer, a promoter and incorporator of the Fall River Reservoir Co., one of the founders of the Fall River Savings Bank, a pioneer director in the Worcester railroad, and president of the Massachusetts & Rhode Island Railroad Co. In 1843 he removed to Valley Falls, R. I., and the son Jonathan, after serving an apprenticeship in his factory, was taken into partnership and was made treasurer of the company. He became one of the founders of the Republican party in Rhode Island, and in 1876 was elected a member of the state senate, serving two terms. He was elected to represent the 2nd district of Rhode Island in the 47th congress (1881–83), and was re-elected to the 48th congress (1883–85). In 1885 he was elected a U. S. senator, filling the vacancy caused by the death of Henry B. Anthony, temporarily filled by W. P. Sheffield. Taking an active part in the proceedings of the senate until 1889, he was then regularly elected to a full term, but resigned on April 9th of that year, and returned to private life.

WELLINGTON, George L., senator, was born at Cumberland, Allegany co., Md., Jan. 28, 1852. At the age of twelve he began work in a canal store at Cumberland, and at eighteen was appointed to a clerkship in the Second National Bank of that city, where he afterward served as teller. He was treasurer of Allegany county in 1882–88, and again in 1890. He was sent as a delegate to the national Republican conventions of 1884 and 1888, and in 1889 was the Republican nominee for comptroller of Maryland, losing the canvass only after polling the largest vote ever cast for a Republican in Maryland. In July, 1890, he was appointed by Pres. Harrison, assistant treasurer of the United States, at Baltimore. He was elected to congress in 1892, and was re-elected in 1894. On Mar. 4, 1897, he took his seat in the U. S. senate, having been elected for the term ending Mar. 3, 1903. His election to the senate was one of the hardest fought contests in the history of the party, on account of an old state law of 1809, which limited to the eastern shore, all nominations for the senate. He was compelled to override this statute and fight a strong factional sentiment as well.

Geo. L. Wellington

WILLIAMS, John Stuart, senator, was born in Montgomery county, Ky., in 1820. His education was obtained in the Miami University, at Oxford, O., where he was graduated in 1838, and after studying law, he was admitted to the bar and practiced at Paris, Ky. He fought in the Mexican war, serving first as captain and afterward as colonel. He took an active interest in politics as a Whig; was frequently elected as a delegate to national conventions, was chosen as a presidential elector, and several times served in the Kentucky legislature. He opposed the secession of the state, but after the act had been passed he raised a brigade for the Confederate army, receiving a commission as brigadier-general in 1862, and in that capacity he served throughout the war, being on duty under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston at the time of the surrender. In 1879 he was elected as a Democrat to the U. S. senate, serving from Mar. 4th of that year until Mar. 3, 1885. He had for many years been interested in agriculture and the breeding of fine stock, and after his retirement from the senate engaged extensively in this occupation, spending much effort in the improvement of lands in southern Florida. The promotion of railways in the mineral regions of Kentucky also occupied his attention.

SPINNER, Francis Elias, financier, was born at German Flats, Herkimer co., N. Y., now Mohawk, Jan. 21, 1802, son of John Peter and Mary Magdalena Fidelia (Breument) Spinner. He received most of his instruction from his father, a highly educated German clergyman, who was born in Werbach, Baden, and came to the United States in 1801. He was apprenticed first to a confectioner in Albany, and later to a saddler in Amsterdam, N. Y. In 1884 he engaged in trade at Herkimer, N. Y., and in 1829 was made deputy sheriff of the county. For twenty years he was the executive officer of the Mohawk Valley Bank. He held all the commissions, from a lieutenant to a major-general, in the state artillery, which rank he reached in 1834. He was county sheriff in 1835–37, and commissioner for building the state lunatic asylum in 1838–39. In 1845–49 he was auditor in the naval office at New York and in 1854 was elected a representative from New York to the 34th congress as an anti-slavery Democrat. He served on the committee on privileges and elections, and on the special committee to investigate the assault made by Preston Brooks on Charles Sumner, and on the conference committee of both houses on the army appropriation bill, which the senate had rejected on account of a clause that forbade the use of the military against Kansas settlers; was re-elected to the 35th congress, and served as a member of the committee on accounts. He was re-elected to the 36th congress, serving as chairman of the committee on accounts. In 1861 he was appointed, by Pres. Lincoln, U. S. treasurer, and continued in the position until 1875, when he resigned. It was through Gen. Spinner's suggestion to Sec. Chase that women were first employed in government offices, to supply the places made vacant by clerks who enlisted in the army during the war. His signature on the different series of paper money was equally difficult to decipher or counterfeit. He was married in 1827, to Caroline, daughter of William Caswell, of Herkimer, N. Y., and had three daughters. His death occurred at Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 31, 1890.

COHN, Adolphe, educator, was born in Paris, France, May 29, 1851, son of Albert and Mathilde (Lowengard) Cohn. His father through his efforts on behalf of the Jewish race, especially in eastern Europe, Asia and northern Africa, was one of the best known men of his religion in Europe. The son was educated in the Lycée Bonaparte (now the Lycée Condorcet), Paris, where he was graduated in 1868. He then entered the School of Laws and the École Nationale des Chartes, studying at the same time history and philology in the École Pratique des Hautes Etudes. His studies were interrupted for a time by the part he took in the Franco-German war, 1870–71. In France he was a member of the Republican organizations during the reign of Napoleon III., assisting in the revolution of Sept. 4, 1870, which established the republic. He came to the United States in 1875, and was for a time a member of the editorial staff of the New York "Messenger Franco-Américain." He also served as the regular New York correspondent of the "République Francaise," Paris, and later of the Paris "Temps." His original intention, however, was to follow the profession of teaching, and having taught in private families and private schools in New York city for a number of years, in 1882 he was called to a tutorship in French at Columbia College, becoming an instructor a few months later. In 1884 he entered Harvard University in the same capacity, and was made assistant professor in 1885. In 1891 he was called to Columbia University as professor of romance languages and literatures, a position he still holds. Prof. Cohn has taken great interest in the French colony in New York, delivering before its members many speeches and lectures. In association with Prof. Lutz, of Albion College, he served two years as principal of the Oswego Summer School of Languages. He is a member of the Modern Language Association of America, the American Historical Association, honorary president of the Alliance Française, of New York, and a Knight of the Crown of Italy; he was decorated chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1900. Prof. Cohn has written many articles on the subject of literature in "The Bookman," "Atlantic Monthly," "The Outlook," and has published with Dr. B. D. Woodward "Voltaire's Prose" (1897), and with R. Sanderson Le Sage's "Gil Blas" (1899). He was married in April, 1887, to Marian L. Wright, a promising artist of Cambridge, Mass. She died in 1888, leaving one son.

SCOTT, John, senator, was born at Alexandria, Huntingdon co., Pa., July 14, 1824, son of John Scott, a manufacturer and land-owner of Huntingdon county, which he represented in congress during 1829–31. The son was educated in the common schools, and under private tutors, after which he studied law at Chambersburg. Upon his admission to the bar in 1846, he began practicing in his native county, and served as prosecuting attorney from 1846 to 1849. In 1851 he was appointed on the board of revenue commissioners, in 1862 was elected to the state legislature, and in 1867 presided at the state convention held at Williamsport. In the U. S. senate he represented Pennsylvania from Mar. 4, 1869, to Mar. 3, 1875, acting on the committees on naval affairs and the Pacific railroad, besides serving as chairman of the committee on claims. On May 17, 1872, he made a speech moving the adoption of the "enforcement bill," which authorized the president to suspend the habeas corpus act in any state where "Klu-klux" outrages should occur. At the end of his term he removed to Pittsburg, where he became general counsel for the Pennsylvania Company, and subsequently was made general solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in Philadelphia, a position he occupied ten years.

PEASE, Henry Roberts, senator, was born in Connecticut, Feb. 19, 1835. He received a thorough education and followed the profession of teaching for eleven years. He studied law, however, and was admitted to the bar in 1859, but in 1861 he enlisted in the Union army, advancing from private to captain, and serving much of the time on staff duty. In 1865 he was appointed superintendent of education for the state of Louisiana, which was still under military rule, and in 1867 he became superintendent of the education of freedmen in Mississippi, taking an effective part in the reconstruction of that state. He published and edited the "Mississippi Educational Journal," the first of its kind in the south, and in 1869 was appointed state superintendent of education. When Adelbert Ames resigned from the U. S. senate in 1874, Mr. Pease was elected as a Republican, to fill the vacancy thus formed, and he represented Mississippi in the upper house from Jan. 23rd of that year, until Mar. 3, 1875, acting on the committee on enrolled bills, as well as that on education and labor. Soon after the end of his term in the senate, he was appointed postmaster at Vicksburg, but was removed by politics, in November, 1875.

BARNUM, William Henry, U. S. senator, was born at Boston Corners, Columbia co., N. Y., Sept. 17, 1818, son of Milo and Laura (Tibbetts) Barnum. After receiving a common school education, at the age of eighteen he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and for many years he conducted an iron foundry, at Lime Rock, Conn., smelting the ore and manufacturing car-wheels. He served in the state legislature (1852), and as a delegate to the Union national convention of Philadelphia (1866). He was then elected to the 40th congress (1867–69) as a Democratic representative, where he acted on the committee on roads and canals, and that on manufactures. Being re-elected to the 41st, 42nd, 43rd, and 44th congresses, he served on many important committees until May, 1876, when he was elected to the U. S. senate, filling the vacancy created by the death of Orris S. Ferry, the term ending in March, 1879. Mr. Barnum died at Lime Rock, Conn., Apr. 30, 1889.

W H Barnum

CONOVER, Simon Barclay, senator, was born at Cranbury, Middlesex co., N. J., Sept. 23, 1840. He was graduated M.D. at the University of Nashville, (Tenn.) in 1864. He was then appointed an assistant surgeon in the Army of the Cumberland, and was stationed at Nashville; but in 1866 he was ordered to Lake City, Fla., shortly after which he was appointed state treasurer by Gov. Reed, and resigned his commission. In 1868 he served in the state constitutional convention, as well as in the national Republican convention at Chicago, and was made a member of the national committee of the Republican party. He held the latter connection four years, and also served on the state executive Republican committee. His term as treasurer expired in 1873, and he was then elected to represent the county of Leon in the state legislature, where he was chosen speaker of the lower house. Becoming a member of the U. S. senate, he represented Florida in that body from Mar. 4, 1873, to Mar. 3, 1879, acting on the committees on naval affairs, revolutionary claims, and transportation. Though retiring to the private practice of medicine, he was made a candidate for governor of Florida in 1880.

MITCHELL, John Inscho, senator, was born in Tioga county, Pa., July 28, 1838. After completing a common-school education, he studied from 1857 to 1859 in the University of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, after which he took up teaching. Later he enlisted in the Union army as a member of the 136th Pennsylvania regiment, and rose to the rank of captain. He was admitted to the bar in 1864, and served as district attorney of Tioga county during 1868–71, and in 1870 he edited "The Tioga County Agitator." In 1872 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, serving until 1876, and acting as chairman of the committees on judiciary and ways and means. As a Republican he represented Pennsylvania in the 45th and 46th congresses (1877–81), and was then elected to the U. S. senate, serving from Mar. 4, 1881, to Mar. 3, 1887. He was the presiding judge of the court of common pleas of Pennsylvania, 1888–99, and in 1900 was elected to the supreme bench of the state for a term of ten years.

COYLE, Robert F., clergyman, was born at Roseneath, Northumberland co., Ontario, Canada, July 28, 1850, son of James and Ann Coyle, who emigrated to Canada in 1833. In 1863 they crossed the border into Michigan, where the son continued his education. He was graduated at Wabash College in 1877, and after teaching for a year entered Auburn Theological Seminary, Auburn, N. Y. In 1879 he assumed charge of the First Presbyterian Church, Ft. Dodge, Ia.; in 1885 was called to the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church, Chicago, and in 1891 went to Oakland, Cal., as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. From there he was called to his present charge, the Central Presbyterian Church, Denver, Col., in 1900. He was moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States, 1903–04, and chairman of the commission to raise $12,000,000 for education. In 1887 he published "Foundation Stones," a volume on the evidences of Christianity; in 1892, "The Christianity of Christ," and in 1896, "Workingmen and the Church," which was re-issued in 1903. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him in 1890, by Wabash College, and of LL.D. by Westminster College, Missouri, in 1903. Dr. Coyle was married at Ft. Dodge, Ia., June 4, 1885, to Joanna Adella, daughter of David A. Haviland, and has two sons and three daughters. He is a man of sociability, affability, loyalty, and staunch Christian friendship; a man who makes himself popular in any gathering, and one who has those gifts that gather together in harmony the warring factions of a disrupted congregation. He is a popular preacher, an able writer, and a sympathetic friend.

Robert F. Coyle

SHEFFIELD, William Paine, lawyer and legislator, was born on Block Island, R. I., Aug. 30, 1819, son of George G. and Eliza (Paine) Sheffield. After studying at various educational institutions of Rhode Island, he entered public life at an early age by attending as a delegate the convention which framed the constitution for the state, known as the Landholder's Constitution in 1841. In the following year he was returned to the state legislature, and was also a member of the convention which framed the state constitution. He studied law at Harvard University in 1843–44, and at the same time represented New Shoreham in the Rhode Island general assembly. In 1844 he was admitted to the bar and entered at once upon the practice of his profession at Newport, which was his permanent residence. He served for more than thirty years in the Rhode Island legislature, and during a considerable portion of that period was chairman of its leading committee. In 1872 he was chairman of the commissioners who revised and reported alterations in and amendments of the statutes of the state. He is said to have done more to shape the statutes of Rhode Island than any other person. He also served Rhode Island as its representative in the 37th congress, and upon the decease of Henry B. Anthony, in 1884, was appointed by the governor a member of the U. S. senate, serving from Nov. 10, 1884, to Jan. 20, 1885. He was actively interested in many public movements for the benefit of the state. He was connected for many years with the management of the Newport Hospital and the Children's Home of Newport. He was the author of an "Historical Sketch of Rhode Island" (1876); monograph on the "History of Block Island" (1876); "The Rhode Island Privateers;" an "Address on the Inauguration of the Statue of Oliver H. Perry;" "The Trials of Ann Hutchinson and Mary Dyer," and "Random Notes on the Government of Rhode Island," and other addresses, speeches and pamphlets. He was married in 1847 to Lillias White, daughter of Samuel Sanford, of Boston, Mass.

KERR, Joseph, senator, was born of Irish parentage, about 1770, and settled at Chillicothe, O., in early life. He took a prominent part in local politics, and was a laborious and painstaking member of the state legislature. He was a pioneer of Adams county, and was prominently identified with its early political history until his removal to Chillicothe, Ross county, about 1800. In 1802 he was appointed surveyor. He entered the state legislature in 1804, serving in the senate during the 3rd and 4th general assemblies, and in the house during the 7th and 8th. At the session of 1804–05, he acted as speaker pro tempore. In 1814 he was elected to the U. S. senate from Ohio as a Democrat, taking the place made vacant by the resignation of Thomas Worthington, who had been elected governor of Ohio, and he remained a member of the upper house from Dec. 10, 1814, until the end of the term, Mar. 3, 1815. He was a strong advocate of the early organization of Ohio state government. Sen. Kerr was one of the leading and most valuable citizens in building up and developing Ross county and the lower Scioto Valley. He died at a little more than seventy years of age, respected alike by associates and antagonists.

FOSTER, Addison Gardner, senator, was born at Belchertown, Mass., Jan. 28, 1837. When he was still a child his parents removed to Oswego, Ill., and there the son attended the public schools. Subsequently he removed to Minnesota, where he was at one time auditor and surveyor of Wabasha county, and where he taught school until 1859, when he established a business for the sale of grain and real estate, in which he continued until 1875. Becoming interested in the lumber trade, he removed to St. Paul. There he invested largely in timber land; but in 1899 removed to Tacoma, Wash., where, beside carrying on the lumber business, he took an active interest in developing coal mines and in building railways. He was vice-president of the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Co. Although he had never been active in politics, and had held but one public office, he was elected on the Republican ticket to the U. S. senate. His term began Mar. 4, 1899, and will expire Mar. 3, 1905.

KEAN, John, senator, was born at Ursino, Union co., N. J., Dec. 4, 1852, son of John and Lucy Kean. His early education was received in a private school, and at Yale University, where he was a member of the class of 1876, but was not graduated. Leaving his college course to study law, he entered the Columbia Law School, and was graduated there in 1875. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1877, but never engaged in practice. During the 48th and 50th congresses he served as a representative from New Jersey, and in 1891–92 officiated as chairman of the Republican state committee. In 1892 he was the Republican candidate for governor of New Jersey; later he served on the committee to revise the state judiciary. After nomination by acclamation at the Republican caucus, he was elected to the U. S. senate, Jan. 25, 1899, succeeding James Smith, Jr., Democrat, and took his seat on Mar. 4th, for the term ending Mar. 3, 1905. Sen. Kean is president of the National State Bank, of Elizabeth; of the Elizabethtown Water Co., and of the Elizabethtown Gas Co.; vice-president of the Manhattan Trust Co., and is interested in many other corporations.

SMITH, James, Jr., senator, was born in Newark, N. J., June 12, 1851. He was educated in the public schools and early in life was thrown on his own resources. Choosing a business career, he mastered the details of manufacturing patent and enameled leathers and he now conducts the largest manufactory of such goods in the United States. His enterprise and public spirit, together with his generous treatment of his employees, have made him very popular and some years ago, although a Democrat, he was elected by a large majority to the city council in a strong Republican district. Later he was nominated for mayor, but declined the honor. Despite his unwillingness to accept office, however, he has been for years a Democratic leader in Essex county, which he has frequently represented in state conventions. He has also been a delegate to a number of national conventions. He was chosen a U. S. senator, serving from Mar. 4, 1893, to Mar. 3, 1899. During the long struggle for the repeal of the silver purchase clause of the Sherman law, he stood unflinchingly by the administration, while in the tariff fight he strongly opposed the income tax and delivered a forcible speech against that measure. He served as chairman of the committee on the organization of the executive departments and as a member of those on coast defenses, Indian affairs, District of Columbia and manufactures.

TURLEY, Thomas Battle, senator, was born in Memphis, Tenn., Apr. 5, 1845, only child of Thomas J. and Ora (Battle) Turley. His father, whose parents went from Virginia to western Kentucky, thence to the neighborhood of Nashville, was a brother of Judge William B. Turley, of the supreme bench of Tennessee, and at the time of his death was a law partner of Judge Archibald Wright. In the latter part of 1861 the son entered the Confederate army and became a member of the Maynard rifles of Memphis, commanded by Capt. E. A. Cole. This company joined the 154th senior Tennessee regiment, and served with it in the Army of Tennessee until the termination of the war. He was wounded at Shiloh. When the three years time of enlistment expired his company was about the first to enlist for the rest of the war, young Turley taking active part in the movement. He was again wounded at Peach Tree creek, near Atlanta, Ga., July 20, 1864; was captured in the battle of Nashville, in December, 1864, and carried to Camp Chase, Ohio, where he remained until exchanged in March, 1865. He then returned South. After the war he attended the University of Virginia, and was graduated B.L. in 1867. He began the practice of his profession with Col. L. D. McKissick, in Memphis, and by the association of Sen. Isham G. Harris in 1876, the firm became Harris, McKissick & Turley, and when Col. McKissick removed to California in 1879, it became Harris & Turley, and remained unchanged for many years. In 1886 Mr. Turley and Gen. Luke E. Wright formed a partnership, which still continues, their two sons being now members of the firm. He was appointed U. S. senator July 20, 1897, to succeed his former partner, I. G. Harris, deceased, and served by subsequent election until Mar. 3, 1901. Sen. Turley is a quiet, unostentatious man of very youthful appearance and genial manners. He is noted for firmness and integrity of character, and great ability and learning as a lawyer. He has always been a Democrat and in the presidential campaign of 1896 he ably supported Mr. Bryan, the nominee of the Chicago convention, making one most notable speech in reply to Mr. Bourke Cochran, of New York. He was married in 1870 to Irene, daughter of Eli Rayner, of North Carolina, and has five children.

DAVIS, Byron Bennett, surgeon, was born at Fayette, Lafayette co., Wis., June 14, 1859, son of William Bennett and Martha Electa (Haywood) Davis, and grandson of Silas A. and Phœbe (Eaton) Davis. He was graduated at the Nebraska State University in 1882 and at the Minnesota College Hospital in 1884. He began his practice in June, 1885, at McCook, Neb., where he remained until 1893. He then spent a year and a half at the University of Berlin, Germany, and in the fall of 1894 located at Omaha, Neb., where he now resides. He has been chief surgeon to Immanuel Hospital since 1894; surgeon to Wise Memorial Hospital since 1901, and professor of the principles of surgery and clinical surgery at the College of Medicine, University of Nebraska. Dr. Davis is the author of about sixty important papers on abdominal surgery. He is a member of the Douglas County Medical Society, the Nebraska State Medical Association, the Medical Society of the Missouri Valley, the Western Surgical and Gynecological Society, the Omaha Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Knight Templars, the Omaha Club, and the Omaha Field Club, and he was a regent of the state university, 1887–93. He was married at Beatrice, Neb., June 7, 1887, to Sophia, daughter of Philip J. Myers, and has one son, Herbert Haywood.

B. B. Davis.

PATTON, John, lawyer and senator, was born at Curwensville, Pa., Oct. 30, 1850, son of John and Catherine (Ennis) Patton, and a descendant of Col. John Patton, who emigrated from Sligo, Ireland, about 1765, and settled in Philadelphia, Pa. His father was a banker by occupation, was twice a member of congress, and was distinguished for his philanthropy. The son received his early education at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and at Yale University, where he was graduated in 1875. He then took a course in the Columbia Law School, was graduated there in 1877 and established his practice at Grand Rapids, Mich., where he has continued it with marked success up to the present time (1904). Upon the death of Sen. Stockbridge, he was appointed to fill the vacancy thus made; and he served as a member of the U. S. senate from May 5, 1894, to Jan. 15, 1895, when a successor was regularly elected. He was married at Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 1, 1885, to Frances Stevens, daughter of Hon. W. D. Foster, and has four sons.

JOHNSON, Waldo Porter, senator, was born in Harrison county, Va., Sept. 16, 1817, son of William and Olive (Waldo) Johnson, and a nephew of Joseph Johnson, governor of Virginia. After graduating at Rector College he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1842, and in the following year established his practice at Osceola, St. Clair co., Mo. In 1846 he enlisted for the Mexican war, as a private soldier, and while serving on the plains was honorably discharged, because he had been elected a member of the Missouri legislature. He was successively made prosecuting attorney, and a judge of the circuit court. He was elected to the U. S. senate and occupied his seat during the special session that convened July 4, 1861. He sent in his resignation, but it was not considered and he was expelled from the senate Jan. 10, 1862. He recruited the 4th Missouri regiment for the Confederate army, and participated in the battle of Pea Ridge, in which he was twice wounded. While in charge of recruiting service, he was appointed by Gov. Reynolds to fill a vacancy in the Confederate senate and served until the close of the war. After the surrender of Lee, he left the country, and made his home at Hamilton, Canada, until 1866, when he was given a military parole and returned to Osceola. In 1875 he was made president of the Missouri constitutional convention. He died at Osceola, Mo., Aug. 14, 1885.

DOLLIVER, Jonathan Prentiss, lawyer and senator, was born near Kingwood, Preston co., Va. (now West Virginia), Feb. 6, 1858, son of Rev. James J. and Eliza Jane (Brown) Dolliver. His mother was a Virginian; his father was a native of New York, and for over fifty years a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, holding pastorates in West Virginia. Jonathan P. Dolliver received his early education in the public schools and was graduated at the West Virginia University in 1875. He studied law at Morgantown, W. Va., was admitted to the bar in 1878, and began the practice of his profession at Fort Dodge, Ia. In 1888 he was elected to congress by the Republicans from the tenth district of Iowa, and was re-elected to the 52nd, 53rd, 54th and 55th congresses. On Aug. 22, 1900, the governor of Iowa appointed him U. S. senator, in place of John H. Gear, deceased, and he was subsequently elected to the position for the term ending Mar. 3, 1907. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Bethany College in 1900. He was married at Ft. Dodge, Ia., Nov. 20, 1895, to Mary Louise, daughter of George Reed and Wealthea (Parker) Pearsons, of that place, both descendants of old Vermont families. He has two daughters, Margaret Eliza and Frances Pearsons Dolliver.

GAMBLE, Robert Jackson, lawyer and congressman, was born near Akron, Genesee co., N. Y., Feb. 7, 1851, son of Robert and Jennie (Abernethy) Gamble, of Scotch-Irish ancestry; his mother was a second cousin of Andrew Jackson. In 1862 he removed with his parents to Dodge county, Wis. His early life was spent on a farm, and in attendance at the common schools; and with these opportunities supplemented by self-instruction, he fitted himself to be a teacher. With the money earned in teaching he was enabled to enter Lawrence University, at Appleton, Wis. He taught during a part of his course and was graduated with honors in 1874. He studied law at Milwaukee, and was admitted to the bar of Wisconsin in 1875. Locating at Yankton, S. Dak., he formed a partnership with his brother, John R. Gamble, in January, 1876, which continued until the death of the latter, in August, 1891. John R. Gamble was elected a member of the 52nd congress, but died before taking his seat in that body. Robert J. Gamble has continued to practice law when he has not held official positions. Since 1889 has been a member of the board of trustees of Yankton College. He was district attorney for the second judicial district of the territory in 1880, city attorney of Yankton for two terms, and state senator in 1885, under the constitution adopted in that year, before the passage by congress of the enabling act under which the state sought admission into the Union. He represented his state as congressman-at-large in the 54th and 55th congresses, and was the unanimous nominee of his party for election to the 55th congress in 1896, but was defeated by a plurality of 182 votes out of a total vote of 83,000. Mr. Gamble has been an active member of the Republican organization of his state for a number of years. He was elected to the U. S. senate for the term beginning Mar. 4, 1901, and ending Mar. 3, 1907. In 1884 he was married to Carrie S. Osborne, daughter of George Osborne, of Portage, Wis., and has one child.

PIERCE, Heman Winthrop, artist, was born at Boston, Mass., Nov. 25, 1850, of New England ancestry. He was educated in the common schools, and always having had a passion for drawing, at sixteen he entered a lithograph shop to learn to draw on stone. After studying at the Museum of Fine Arts under Otto Grundmann and Dr. William Rimmer, he went to Europe in 1881 and remained for more than two years, spent partly in Paris under Bougereau and Robert Tony-Fleury, and partly in the country, painting with Charles H. Davis and Roger Donoho. He exhibited in the Salons of 1882 and 1883. Upon his return to America he established himself in Boston as a painter of landscape and figure subjects in oil and water color. He soon became deeply interested in illustration, however, and from May to November, 1886, was in the English country for the purpose of studying English types of character, landscape and architecture. Since that time, Mr. Pierce has devoted himself more especially to painting, but a deal of literature having been enriched by designs from his pencil. In 1891 he built a studio at Revere, one of Boston's suburbs, where he now resides, although mingling much with the literary and artistic society of Boston.

H. Winthrop Pierce

FELTON, Charles N., senator, was born in Erie county, N. Y., in 1832. He obtained his education in the common schools, and at the age of seventeen went to California to seek his fortune. He worked in the various camps as a miner, then studied law and secured admission to the bar, but never practiced. In 1853 he was elected sheriff of Yuba county, in which office he was successful in numerous encounters with the lawless and turbulent element of that period. Subsequently he was tax collector. At the expiration of his term he removed to San Francisco, and became a successful operator in stocks and one of the founders of the Spring Valley Water Co., which supplies water to the city. Having acquired a fortune of several million dollars, he retired from active business. He was assistant treasurer of the United States and treasurer of the mint at San Francisco for six years, and served three terms in the legislature of California. He was chosen to represent the fifth district in congress in 1884, and was re-elected in 1886, but in 1888 declined a renomination. While in congress he served on the committee on merchant marine and fisheries and mileage. After a protracted and bitter contest in the legislature he was elected U. S. senator from California in 1891, to fill out the unexpired term of George Hearst, deceased. Mr. Felton's principal competitor was Morris M. Estee, and it was charged that the Southern Pacific Railroad Co., of which Mr. Felton is president, made unlawful use of money in the contest, but he was acquitted and served from Mar. 1, 1891, to Mar. 3, 1893.

ADAMS, Austin, jurist, was born at Andover, Vt., May 24, 1826, a descendant of Henry Adams, who came to America from Essex, England, in 1632, settling at Braintree, Mass., and was the ancestor of the Adamses of Massachusetts. The line runs through his son Joseph, his son Samuel, and through three intervening generations to Jonas Adams, the grandfather of Austin Adams. The latter was educated at Ludlow Academy, an academy at Townsend, Vt., and Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in 1848. He accepted a position as principal of an academy at West Randolph, and after studying law at the Hartford Law School, he commenced the practice of law in Woodstock, Vt., in 1854. In the same year he removed to Dubuque, Ia., and the following year he entered the law firm of Cooley, Blatchley & Adams. He campaigned vigorously for John C. Fremont in 1856 and took an active part in the political affairs of his new home. He was elected to the Iowa supreme court from Dubuque county in 1875; was re-elected in 1881 and retired in 1887, having served as chief justice in 1880, 1881, 1886 and 1887. After retiring from the bench he formed a law partnership with County Attorney Alphons Matthews. Dartmouth College conferred the degree of LL.D. upon him in 1883. He died at Dubuque, Ia., Oct. 17, 1890.

SEARCH, Theodore Corson, manufacturer, was born at Southampton, Bucks co., Pa., Mar. 20, 1841, son of Jacob Miles and Nancy Marple (Corson) Search. He was educated at the Pennsylvania State Normal School and the Chester Normal and High School (now Crozier Theological Seminary), after which he taught for seven years. In 1868 he entered the employ of Davis, Fiss & Banes, Philadelphia wool merchants, and in 1872 was admitted to the firm, which became Fiss, Banes, Erben & Co., and in 1883, Erben, Search & Co. In January, 1892, he became treasurer and managing director of the John B. Stetson Co., continuing his connection with Erben, Search & Co., until June, 1894, and in 1900 he also retired from the former. For over twenty years he has been a director of the Bank of North America. He is also president of the Cold Spring Bleaching and Finishing Works. He was vice-president of the National Association of Manufacturers, and its president, 1896–1902. For many years he was a vice-president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. He is a member of the Home Market Club, of Boston, and National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. In 1883 he founded a school for textile education, Thomas Dolan and William Arrott afterward sharing the expenses, and this school is still in existence as the Philadelphia Textile School, being a part of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, Philadelphia, the greatest institution in the United States for practical instruction in textile processes and the applied fine arts. Mr. Search was a president and is chairman of the instruction committee. For his services in behalf of education Brown University conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1895. He is a trustee of the American Baptist Publication Society. He was married Dec. 25, 1862, to Anna L., daughter of Ephraim A. White, of Southampton, Pa., and has one daughter, Ida May, wife of George H. Cliff.

CLARKE, Sidney, soldier, was born at Southbridge, Mass., Oct. 16, 1831. After receiving a common school education, in 1854 he became editor and publisher of the Southbridge "Press." He was attracted to Kansas by the political excitement of the times and settled in Lawrence in 1859, where he at once took a prominent stand in the political discussions, and was elected to the state legislature in 1861. He enlisted in the volunteer service in the civil war, and in 1863 was appointed assistant adjutant-general by Pres. Lincoln. He was assistant provost-marshal-general for Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Dakota until 1864, when he was elected as a representative from Kansas to the 39th congress. He served on the committee on the Pacific railroad, and on Indian affairs, and on the death of Pres. Lincoln, he was one of the national committee appointed to accompany the remains of Mr. Lincoln to Illinois. In 1866 he was a delegate to the Philadelphia "Loyalist" convention. He was re-elected to the 40th and 41st congresses. In 1878 he was again elected to the Kansas legislature and was made speaker of the house of representatives. He was a prominent advocate of the opening of Oklahoma to white settlement, and after that result was accomplished by act of congress in 1889, he removed to Oklahoma City. At the statehood convention in 1891 he was made chairman of the statehood executive committee, and he was elected to the territorial legislature in 1898 and re-elected in 1900.

Sidney Clarke

HAMILTON, Morgan Calvin, senator, was born near Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 25, 1809, a brother of Andrew Jackson Hamilton, provisional governor of Texas. He received his early education in the country schools, and was brought up to mercantile pursuits. In 1837 he emigrated to the Republic of Texas, where he served as a clerk in the war department during 1838-45, acting also as secretary of war for a portion of that time. After the admission of Texas as a state, he was still prominent in local affairs, receiving an appointment as comptroller of the state treasury in September, 1867, and serving as a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1868. Later he was elected as a Republican to the U. S. senate, of which he remained a member by re-election, from Mar. 30, 1870, to Mar. 3, 1877, acting on the committees on pensions and railroads.

OSBORN, Thomas W., senator, was born at Scotch Plains, Union co., N. J., Mar. 9, 1836. In 1842 his father removed to Wilna, Jefferson co., N. Y., where the son secured a common school education while working on a farm. After being graduated at Madison University in 1860 he studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1861, but at once enlisted as lieutenant of artillery in the Union army. As captain he took part in the battles of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks, and as chief of artillery was engaged in nearly all the subsequent battles of the peninsula. During a portion of the struggle he was connected with the army of Tennessee, and saw service in some capacity through the entire war. With the rank of colonel he acted as assistant commissioner of the bureau of refugees and freedmen for Florida (1865-66). He was three times wounded in battle, and in a railway accident received a fracture to both arm and shoulder. He practiced law in Tallahassee, and later removed to Pensacola. In 1867 he was appointed a registrar in bankruptcy, and to the state constitutional convention he was sent as a delegate, drafting the revised document and voting for its adoption. He served in the upper branch of the state legislature, and was elected by that body to the U. S. senate. The latter office he held from June 25, 1868, to Mar. 3, 1873, acting on the patent and public lands committees. He was the leader of that faction of the Republican party which endeavored to impeach Gov. Reed of Florida in 1868. He died in New York city, Dec. 18, 1898.

T. W. Osborn

CRAGIN, Aaron H., senator, was born at Weston, Windsor co., Vt., Feb. 3, 1821. Adverse circumstances prevented him from obtaining more than a common school education, but he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Albany, N. Y., in 1847. In the same year he removed to Lebanon, N. H., and began to practice his profession. He was a member of the New Hampshire legislature in 1852-55. In the latter year he was elected a representative from that state to the 35th congress, serving on the committees on revolutionary claims and printing; was re-elected to the 36th congress, serving on the same committees and in 1859 was again elected a member of the state legislature. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Chicago convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln. In 1864 he was elected a senator in congress from New Hampshire, for the term of six years, beginning Mar. 4, 1865; he served on the committees on naval affairs, territories, the Pacific railroad, and engrossed bills. He was also a delegate to the Philadelphia "loyalists convention" of 1866; was subsequently made chairman of the committee on contingent expenses of the senate, and was re-elected for the term ending Mar. 3, 1877. During his second term he was chairman of the committee on naval affairs. He died in Washington, D. C., May 10, 1898.

NORRIS, Moses, senator, was born at Pittsfield, N. H., Sept. 16, 1799, son of Moses and Comfort (Leavitt) Norris. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1828, standing high in a distinguished class, ten of whom became college professors and one a college president. He read law with Isaac O. Barnes, of Barnstead, and commenced practice in his native town, where he soon acquired the reputation of being a sound lawyer as well as an able advocate. In public affairs he manifested a deep interest, and the political principles professed in youth were retained through life. In 1839 he was elected a member of the state legislature from Pittsfield, and in 1840 was chosen speaker of the house, over which body he presided with ability and success. In 1841 he became a member of the state council, and in 1843 served as state solicitor for Merrimac county. He became a member of congress in 1843, and served until 1847, when he was again sent to the legislature of New Hampshire. While officiating as speaker of the state house of representatives, he was elected to the U. S. senate, for the term beginning Mar. 4, 1849, and ending Mar. 3, 1855; but he died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 11th of the latter year. He was married Dec. 25, 1832, to Abigail, daughter of Walter A. Todd, of Portsmouth, N. H.

HARDING, Benjamin F., senator, was born in Wyoming county, Pa., Jan. 4, 1823, son of Elisha and Amy (Jenkins) Harding. He studied law in his native county, and came to the bar in 1847. In 1848 he emigrated to Illinois and during the following year settled in Oregon, where, in 1850, he was chosen a member of the legislative assembly. In 1851 he was chief clerk of the legislative assembly, and in 1852 was chosen a member of the legislature, becoming speaker. In 1853 he was appointed, by Pres. Pierce, U. S. district attorney for the territory of Oregon, and in 1854 was appointed secretary of the territory, which office he held until Oregon was admitted as a state. From 1859 to 1862 he was a member of the state legislature, serving the last two years as speaker, and in 1862 was elected a senator in congress from Oregon, serving from Sept. 12, 1862, until Mar. 3, 1865, and acting on the committee on naval affairs and public lands. He died in Cottage Grove, Ore., June 18, 1899.

CONGER, Omar D., lawyer, was born at Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1818, son of Enoch and Esther (West) Conger. He removed with his father to Huron county, Ohio, in 1824, and was graduated at Western Reserve College in 1842. For several years he was employed in the geological survey and mineral explorations of the Lake Superior copper and iron regions, and in 1848 he entered upon the practice of law in Port Huron, Mich., which was afterward his home. He was elected judge of St. Clair county court in 1850, and he was elected state senator in 1855, 1857, 1858 and 1859. He was president pro tem. during the last named session, and presidential elector in 1864. He was also a member of the state constitutional convention in 1867, and served in congress from 1869 to 1883. Mr. Conger was chosen U. S. senator, Jan. 19, 1881, and served from Mar. 4, 1881, to Mar. 3, 1887. He was for a long time the Republican leader in congress, proving himself an excellent parliamentarian and skillful tactitian. In the use of wit and sarcasm he had few equals. After leaving the senate he made his home in Washington for many years. He died at Ocean City, Md., July 11, 1898.

HUNTER, John, senator, was born in South Carolina about 1760. After completing an academic education, he engaged in agriculture. In congress he served as a representative from 1793 to 1795, and as a senator from Dec. 8, 1796, to his resignation in December, 1798. He was elected in place of Pierce Butler, and was succeeded by Charles Pinckney.

MACHEN, Willis Benson, senator, was born in Caldwell county, Ky., Apr. 5, 1810, son of Henry and Nancy (Tarrant) Machen. He received a common school education, and became a farmer. In 1849 he was made a member of the Kentucky constitutional convention, and in 1854 he was sent to the state senate. As a member of the lower house of the state legislature he served during 1856-60, and subsequently he was a member of the Confederate congress, serving by re-election from Feb. 22, 1862, until April, 1864. By appointment of the governor he succeeded Sen. Garret Davis, deceased, and remained a member of the U. S. senate from Sept. 27, 1872, until the expiration of the term, Mar. 3, 1873, having been regularly elected by the legislature on Jan. 21st. In 1872 he was a candidate for the vice-presidency. He was married to Margaret A., daughter of Chittenden Lyon, and he died in Eddyville, Ky., Sept. 29, 1893.

RICE, Benjamin Franklin, senator, was born at East Otto, Cattaraugus co., N. Y., May 26, 1828. He received an academic education; taught school for several winters, and studied law, being admitted to the bar at Irvine, Ky. He was elected to the state legislature in 1865. Sen. Rice was a presidential elector in 1856, and removed to Minnesota in 1860. He entered the volunteer army in 1861 as a private, but was made captain, serving as such during the war, and declining several offers of promotion. After the war he settled at Little Rock, Ark., practiced law there, and organized the Republican party in that state. In 1868 he was elected a senator in congress from Arkansas, and served from June 23, 1868, to Mar. 3, 1873, acting on the committees on claims, District of Columbia, the Pacific railway, and the judiciary.

PATTERSON, John James, senator, was born at Waterloo, Juniata co., Pa., Aug. 8, 1830. His education was received at Jefferson College, where he was graduated in 1848, and he later became editor of the Juniata "Sentinel," conducting it in the interests of Gen. Winfield Scott during the presidential campaign of 1852. For the following ten years he edited the Harrisburg "Telegraph," but subsequently became interested in banking and in the conduct of railroads. In 1858 he was elected to the Pennsylvania legislature, and remained there by re-election until 1861. He served in the Union army, on the staff of Gen. Seth Williams, during the civil war, and in 1869 made his home in South Carolina. From the latter state he was elected to the U. S. senate as a Republican, serving from Mar. 4, 1873, until Mar. 3, 1879, and during his term was a member of the committees on pensions, territories, and education and labor. Subsequently he resided in Mifflintown, Pa.

BOND, Edward Austin, civil engineer, was born at Dexter, Mich., Apr. 22, 1849, son of Hollis and Emily (Faxon) Bond, and a descendant of William Bond, who came to this country from England about 1626, settling at Watertown, Mass. He was selectman, town clerk, captain of cavalry, a justice of the peace, a member of the council of safety (1689), served frequently in the general court, and was four times elected speaker, being the first to hold that office under the royal charter which united Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies. By his first wife, Sarah Biscoe, he had a son Thomas, who married Sarah Woolson; their son John married Rubannah Locke: their son John married Silence King; and their son Jonas married Elizabeth Howe, and was the grandfather of Mr. Bond. He was educated in the public schools in Michigan, and a business college of Utica, N. Y. His first engineering work was for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, 1867-70. He was an assistant engineer of the Utica & Black River railroad, 1870-75, and chief engineer until 1886, when he became chief engineer and general superintendent of the Carthage & Adirondack railroad, from Carthage to Benson Mines and the Oswegatchie river, this being one of the first roads to penetrate the Adirondack region. In 1899 he resigned to become a member of the firm of Hinds & Bond, of Watertown, N. Y., which did a general engineering and contracting business in railroad work and construction and operation of water-works in the United States and Canada. In 1898 he was elected state engineer and surveyor of New York, and he has served by re-election to the present time. During his term he was a commissioner of the land office, a member of the canal board, the board of state canvassers, the state board of equilization of assessments and prior to their reorganization, was a member of the state board of health and the forest preserve board. During the first four years of Mr. Bond's incumbency of office the question of enlarging the Erie canal required his consideration and by direction of the legislature he conducted surveys and prepared an elaborate report of such permanent value that it has formed the basis of all subsequent legislation for the canal enlargement. The improvement of public highways by means of state aid, which was inaugurated in 1898, was also brought to an assured success and has become one of the most important features of public works in the state. He is a prominent Mason, a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the Lincoln League. In 1873 he was married to Gertrude Hollenbeck, of Clayton, N. Y.

Edward A Bond

SHEPARD, Edward Martin, geologist, was born at Winsted, Conn., May 15, 1854, son of Samuel and Mary Isabella (Dennis) Shepard, and a descendant of Edward Shepard, who emigrated from England in 1637, settling at Cambridge, Mass. The line of descent is through his son, John, his son John, his son Samuel, his son John, his son Eldad, and his son James, the grandfather of Edward M. Shepard. He was educated in Russell's Collegiate and Commercial Institute, New Haven, Conn., and at Williams College. After being employed as assistant engineer for two railroads, for five years, he was assigned to arrange the museum of Roanoke College, in 1877, and in the following year was appointed professor of natural history, in Waynesburg College, Pennsylvania. A year later he became professor of biology and geology in Drury College, Missouri, where he has since remained. He was acting president of the institution in 1893–94, and was elected dean of the college in 1903. He was a member of the board of managers of the Missouri geological survey under Govs. Stone, Stevens and Dockery. He is also consulting geologist for several mining corporations, and is a director of the Farmers' Bank at Fairplay, Mo. His special department of work is in economic geology, especially along the line of the nature and origin of ore deposits. He is the author of "Systematic Mineral Record" (1883), "Geology of Greene and Adjacent Counties" in the Missouri Geological Survey (1898), and numerous scientific articles in the technical journals. He is a member of the National Geographic Society, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and a fellow of the Geological Society of America. The degree of Sc.D. was conferred upon him by Waynesburg College, in 1902. He was married at Madison, N. J., June 29, 1881, to Harriett Elma, daughter of Stephen Van Rensselaer Ohlen, and has one son, Edward Martin, Jr., and a daughter, Isabel Violet.

POTTER, Henry Sayre, financier, was born at Galway, Saratoga co., N. Y., Feb. 14, 1798, son of Nathaniel Job and Mary (Sayre) Potter, grandson of Job, who was son of Nathaniel, son of John, son of Nathaniel Potter, who emigrated from England in the seventeenth century. Henry S. Potter was a clerk at the age of fourteen and not long afterward became manager of the store and business of Samuel Hildreth, of Pittsford, N. Y. In 1832 he went into business for himself, and built up a large establishment, including store, warehouse, ashery, and distillery. Ten years later, however, he abandoned the liquor branch of his business, and became a staunch temperance advocate. He refused to rent any of his property for the liquor business, and his block at the corner of State and Andrew streets, Rochester, N. Y., still bears the lettering, "H. S. Potter's Temperance Buildings." It was in 1850 that he settled in Rochester, and thereafter he devoted himself to large financial undertakings. He was interested in the lumber business of William Cook & Co., in association with his two sons, Charles and Alfred, and J. R. Chamberlain. On Apr. 1, 1851, he was elected president of the Western Union Telegraph Co., of which he was one of the organizers. He was married Sept. 13, 1824, to Harriet, daughter of Thomas Benedict, of Pittsford, N. Y., and had five children: Charles B., Mary E., Alfred B., Susan J. and Henryetta. He died at Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1884.

Henry S Potter

FARLOW, William Gilson, botanist, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 17, 1844, son of John Smith and Nancy White (Blanchard) Farlow. He attended the English and Latin high schools, Boston, and was graduated A.B. at Harvard in 1866, after which he entered the medical department of that university and was graduated M.D. in 1870. Several years were spent abroad in the study of botany, particularly of cryptogamic botany, in which he is a prominent authority. During 1874–79 he was adjunct professor of botany at Harvard, where he has occupied the chair of cryptogamic botany since the latter year. Prof. Farlow is the author of the following works: "Marine Algæ of New England" (1881), "The Black Knot" (1878), "The Gymnosporangia of the United States" (1880), "The Potato Rot" (1875), "Index of Fungi" (1878), "Diseases of Orange and Olive Trees" (1876), etc. In 1899 he was president of the American Association of Naturalists. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Harvard in 1896, and by the University of Glasgow in 1901. He was married, Jan. 10, 1900, to Mary Lilian, daughter of Eben Norton Horsford, of Cambridge, Mass.

TERRELL, Joseph Meriwether, governor of Georgia, (1902–04), was born at Greenville, Meriwether co., Ga., June 6, 1861, son of Joel Edward Green and Sarah Rebecca (Anthony) Terrell, grandson of David Meriwether and Martha (Chapman) Terrell, great-grandson of Joel and Fannie (Butler) Terrell, and great-great-grandson of Peter and Mary (Wingfield) Terrell. His father (1834–86) studied medicine at Greenville, Ga., under Dr. Joseph Walker Anthony, whose daughter he married; was the first graduate of Atlanta Medical College in 1856, and became one of the leading physicians of western Georgia. The son managed his father's plantation during 1876–81; studied law in the office of Maj. John W. Park of Greenville for one year and was admitted to the bar in 1882. He began the practice of his profession in Greenville, and from the first his efforts were crowned with success. In October, 1884, he was elected to the lower branch of the legislature, and served two terms, and in 1890 he was sent to the state senate. He was attorney-general for Georgia, 1892–1902, resigning to be governor of his state. The principal events of his administration were the enactment of a franchise tax law, an amendment to the state constitution limiting the rate of taxation to five mills per annum, and a measure looking to the betterment of rural schools. Gov. Terrell was married on Oct. 19, 1886, to Jessie Lee, daughter of Thomas Spivey, a prominent planter of Harris county, Ga. He is a man of perseverance, determination and natural executive ability, traits that manifested themselves at a very early period of his career.

J M Terrell

HEPBURN, William Peters, soldier and congressman, was born at Wellsville, Columbiana co., O., Nov. 4, 1833, son of James Schmidt and Ann Fairfax (Catlett) Hepburn and grandson of James Hepburn. Thomas Chittenden, first governor of Vermont, was his great-great-grandfather, while another prominent ancestor was Matthew Lyon, a great-grandfather, who represented Kentucky and Vermont in congress. At the age of eight his parents went to Iowa, and there the son received his early education. He was admitted to practice in 1854, and in 1856 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Marshall county, two years later became chief clerk of the state house of representatives, and in the same year (1858) district attorney of the eleventh judicial district of the state. In 1861 he joined the 2d Iowa cavalry regiment as captain, rising to the rank of lieutenant-colonel during the war, and serving much of the time on the staffs of Rosecrans, Sheridan and other generals. In 1864 he was in command of a cavalry brigade. He was a presidential elector in 1876 and again in 1888, represented his state in the Republican national conventions of 1860, 1888 and 1896, and was elected by his party to the 47th, 48th and 49th congresses, and from the 53d congress to date, his term expiring in 1905. He is chairman of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce and a member of those on insular affairs and Pacific railroads. He was married at Iowa City, Johnson co., Ia., Oct. 7, 1855, to Melvina Annette, daughter of Dr. Moses Jenerz Morseman. They have five children: Edith Clark, Francis Hanson, Margaret Marz, Charles Beaumont and Bertha Hepburn.

John T. Campbell

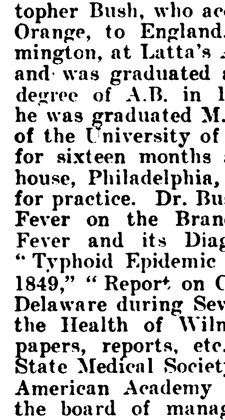
CAMPBELL, John TenBrook, civil engineer and author, was born near Montezuma, Parke co., Ind., May 21, 1833, son of Joseph and Rachel (TenBrook) Campbell. He is a descendant in the fourth generation of John Campbell, of Lancaster, Mass., who was a captain of minute men in the revolution. He was left an orphan at the age of eleven, and after living with his paternal uncle for four years, worked on a farm. Later he apprenticed himself to a carpenter for three years. After several winter terms in the common schools, he attended a Quaker Academy. He enlisted in the civil war, was wounded in battle of Baton Rouge, La., and after three months in a hospital, he returned to his home in Parke county, Ind. He has served in his native state as assistant provost marshal, treasurer of Parke county four years, and assistant assessor of internal revenue in the Terre Haute district. He resigned the latter position to run against the Republican nominee for state senator as a Greenbacker, but was defeated. Captain Campbell is a self-taught surveyor of land and a mining and civil engineer, and has been employed on several railroad surveys in Indiana and Illinois. He served as county surveyor off and on for thirty years; during 1879–1883, was first assistant, Indiana bureau of statistics, organizing and directing for some time the Indiana weather bureau as part of his work. He is also a glacial and topographical geologist of some note, and was the first to discover and publish the peculiar slope of the hills on east and west streams in the glacial regions, and offered a theory explaining the cause. In surveying in coal mines (under ground) he discovered three preglacial streams, and has located and described about twenty postglacial, but now extinct, streams (except their valleys and channels.) He traced and mapped thirty storm tracks in his county; devised a method for determining the height and speed of the clouds, devised a shorter formula for determining the diameter and other parts of a circle from its segment, and a plan for obtaining cube root by comparing with one or more smaller cubes of known root, invented the game "Wabash," a mathematical game similar to chess, an adding machine, interest calculator, improvement on surveyor's transit, and several agricultural implements. He is the author of many articles and pamphlets on finance, archæology, topography, meteorology, and natural history; was active in the good roads movement; is author of a "Road System;" introduced straw as a remedy for sandy roads; calculated the height of the atmosphere by the appearance of the stars in the evening. He was married, Dec. 15, 1864, to Annie Butterfield, of Venice, O., and has had two children (daughters).

Frederick Holme Wiggin

WIGGIN, Frederick Holme, physician, was born at Kingston-on-Thames, England, Dec. 26, 1853, son of Frederick and Elizabeth Sumner (Gerard) Wiggin, of American ancestry, the first of the family in America being Thomas Wiggin, one of the colonial governors of New Hampshire. He was educated at Russell's Military School, New Haven, Conn.; Phillips Academy, and the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He was graduated M.D. at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1877, and was first assistant surgeon at Bellevue Hospital for eighteen months, when he became attending surgeon at the Northeastern Dispensary, New York. He engaged in the general practice of medicine at Litchfield, Conn., in 1880, paying special attention to abdominal and intestinal surgery, and performing some of the most original and successful operations ever made in this field. In 1890 Dr. Wiggin removed to New York city, though continuing to spend the summer months in Litchfield, where his special practice is quite extensive. In New York he has acquired a large and lucrative practice, and has become an authority on abdominal and gynecological surgery. He was examining physician to the New York board of education, 1893–95; vice-president of the Litchfield County Medical Society, 1889–90, and its president, 1893–95; vice-president of the Alumni Society of Bellevue Hospital, 1892–93, and its president in 1893–94; third vice-president of the American Medical Association, 1897-98, and a member of its judicial council in 1899–1902; a member of the council of the New York State Medical Association since 1896, and chairman of its committee of arrangements in 1898, 1899 and 1900; honorary member of the Litchfield County Medical Association, 1897, and of the Connecticut Medical Society in 1899; a trustee of the Mott Memorial Library, 1897; and vice-president of the New York County Medical Association, 1898, and its president in 1899–1900. He was married, June 12, 1878, to Abby Fiske, daughter of Lewis Merriam, of Greenfield, Mass., and has two sons and two daughters.

CLARKE, Otis P. G., was born in Providence, R. I., about 1825. In the civil war he entered the army as first lieutenant of the Rhode Island national guard; was subsequently first lieutenant of the 2nd regiment, Rhode Island infantry, and was promoted to a captaincy in the same command on July 22, 1861. Because of wounds incurred in the service he was discharged from that organization July 21, 1862. He also served as first lieutenant and captain in the 18th regiment, veteran reserve corps, from which he was mustered out of the service Nov. 20, 1866, with the rank of brevet-major, U. S. volunteers. He was appointed clerk in the bureau of pensions, Washington, D. C., Feb. 14, 1867, and rose by promotions to be chief clerk July 10, 1876. He was made deputy commissioner July 1, 1881, and commissioner Nov. 15, 1884, and resigned Mar. 16, 1885. He died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 4, 1888.

BUSH, Lewis Potter, physician, was born in Wilmington, Del., Oct. 19, 1812, son of David and Martha (Potter) Bush, and a descendant of Christopher Bush, who accompanied William, Prince of Orange, to England. He was educated in Wilmington, at Latta's Academy, Chester county, Pa., and was graduated at Jefferson College with the degree of A.B. in 1832. Three years afterward he was graduated M.D. in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. After serving for sixteen months as interne at Blockley almshouse, Philadelphia, he settled in his native city for practice. Dr. Bush was the author of "Yellow Fever on the Brandywine in 1845," "Typhoid Fever and its Diagnosis from Typhus Fever," "Typhoid Epidemic in Wilmington in 1847-1848-1849," "Report on Climatology and Epidemics of Delaware during Seventy-five Years," "Report on the Health of Wilmington," and other medical papers, reports, etc. He was president of the State Medical Society of Delaware in 1885, of the American Academy of Medicine in 1886, and of the board of managers of Delaware College in 1888. He was married in 1839 to Maria Jones, of Wilmington, Del.



BENNETT, Joseph, lawyer, was born at Bridgton, Cumberland co., Me., May 26, 1840, son of William and Charlotte Bennett. He was educated in the district school of Sweden, Me., the Bridgton Academy, the Boston Latin School and Bowdoin College. He studied law under Asa Cottrell, of Boston, was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1866, to the circuit court bar in 1868, and to the U. S. supreme court in 1882. Since 1866 he has practiced law in Boston, where he was a trial justice of Middlesex county at the time of the annexation of Brighton, and special municipal court justice for the Brighton district thereafter. He was a member of the state house of representatives in 1880, the state senate, 1881-82, and again in 1891-92. He was a leader in the senate, serving as chairman of the committees on taxation, election laws, congressional districts, railroads, rules and orders, and constitutional amendments, and as a member of those on judiciary, and probate and chancery. He also served as a member of the school committees of Brighton and Boston. Prior to its absorbtion into the Brighton branch of the Boston public library he served as a trustee of the Holton library. In 1893 he was prominently mentioned for attorney-general nominee on the Republican ticket. Mr. Bennett was married in Boston, Mass., Apr. 26, 1866, to Elizabeth R., daughter of John and Mary (Harding) Lafavour, and has three children.

KITSON, Henry Hudson, sculptor, was born near Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England, Apr. 9, 1864, son of John and Emma (Jagger) Kitson, and a descendant of Thomas Kitson, who was knighted by George III. Several members of the family have displayed marked ability in literature, painting and sculpture. When only eight years of age Henry used the stone carving tools of his brother with so much enthusiasm that his mother sent him to the Mechanics' Institute in Huddersfield. Before he was twelve he had taken several prizes and had won the first prize at the Yorkshire Mechanics' School of Design. In the following year he emigrated to New York city, where his brother, who was a stone carver, had established a shop. Here he began work, helping to carve the Astor memorial for Trinity Church and modeling panels and friezes for the Vanderbilts. In 1882 he went to Paris, where he entered the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, and in 1883 exhibited his first bust, that of Angelo Schütze. In the same year he executed "Armour," the bust of a sweet-faced child. His statue "Music of the Sea" attracted much favorable attention in the Salon of 1884 and won a gold medal at the Prize Fund exhibition in New York city in 1885, also a gold medal at the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association in Boston. It is now owned by the Boston Art Museum. A bust, "The Fisherman's Wife," was also exhibited at the Salon of 1884. During the summer of that year he modeled "The Singing Girl" and a bust of Mr. Sturdee, and in the autumn he returned to New York city, where he executed the bust of John McCullough. In the Paris Exposition of 1889 he was awarded the only medal received by an American sculptor. In 1888 the queen of Roumania gave him many sittings in the royal palace at Bucharest for a portrait bust, which has since been put into marble; it was shown at the Paris Exposition of 1900 and received an honorable mention. Mr. Kitson was decorated by the king of Roumania, made commander of the royal order of Bene Merenti, and the queen's medal was bestowed upon him. In 1891 he modeled a figure of Christ on the cross for the Drexel family; this and "The Stone Age," a figure for the Dyer memorial at Providence, won medals at the Columbian Exposition. In 1897 he received from Francis Brown Hayes a commission for a bronze statue of Capt. John Parker, leader of the minute men in the battle of Lexington. This monument was unveiled Apr. 19, 1900, on Lexington common. The figure is of heroic size and stands, gun in hand, gazing down the road toward Boston, a thoroughly artistic work, possessing both strength and repose. Mr. Kitson modeled the Farragut statue which stands in Marine park, Boston, and among his portraits of prominent people are the busts of John Gregory Smith, war governor of Vermont, and Prof. George Martin Lane of Harvard; also a statue of Mayor Doyle of Providence and an exquisite bas-relief of Queen Wilhelmina. He is a member of the National Sculpture Society. He was married in 1893 to Theo. Alice Ruggles.

POOL, John, senator, was born in Pasquotank county, N. C., June 16, 1826. After being graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1847, he was admitted to the bar in the same year. He was elected to the state senate in 1856 and in 1858, and in 1860 became the Whig candidate for governor of North Carolina. In 1864 he was returned to the state senate as a peace advocate, and again in 1865, in which year he was a member of the state constitutional convention. At the close of the civil war he was elected to the U. S. senate, but, with the other senators from the seceding states, was not allowed to take his seat. In 1868, he was re-elected, and served from June 25th of that year, to Mar. 3, 1873, acting on the committees on revolutionary claims, revision of the U. S. laws, and Indian affairs. He was a firm advocate of union, and that section of the state about his home, Elizabeth City, strongly partook of his sentiments. Sen. Pool died in Washington, D. C., Aug. 18, 1884. His daughter, Mrs. S. F. Sessford, became somewhat noted as a puzzle writer, under the name of "G. Race."

BATTLE, Henry Wilson, clergyman, was born at Tuskegee, Ala., July 19, 1856, son of Gen. Cullen A. and Georgia Florida (Williams) Battle. He was educated in Mercer University, and after studying law with his uncle, ex-Gov. John Gill Shorter, at Eufaula, Ala., he was admitted to practice by special act of the legislature in 1875. Preferring the ministry to the law he entered the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky., and his first call was to the First Baptist Church, Columbus, Miss. After three years of successful work here, his health compelled a more invigorating climate and he went successively to Wadesboro, New Berne and Wilson, N. C. At each place he was instrumental in vastly increasing church membership and in promoting every good cause. In April, 1892, he accepted a unanimous call to the First Baptist Church of Petersburg, Va., and here he won recognition as a stimulating preacher and promoter of high social and religious interests. In 1893 the degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Wake Forest College, N. C. He is president of the Baptist Sunday School and Bible Board of Virginia. He was married June 11, 1889, to Margaret, daughter of Rev. J. L. Stewart, of Clinton, N. C.

Henry W. Battle.

JEWETT, Daniel Tarbox, senator, was born at Pittston, Kennebec co., Me., Sept. 14, 1807, son of Daniel and Betsey (Tarbox) Jewett, grandson of John Jewett of Hopkinton, N. H., and a descendant of Joseph Jewett, who came to America from England in 1638, settling first at Dorchester and then at Rowley. Joseph was accompanied by a brother, Maximilian, and from these two all the Jewetts of America are believed to be descended. Sen. Jewett worked on his father's farm and attended the common schools until seventeen years of age. In 1826 he entered Waterville College, now Colby University, and in 1828 accompanied the head professor to Columbian College, Washington, D. C., where he was graduated in 1830. For a year he taught the Latin, Greek, and algebra students of a large private school in Virginia and for two years had charge of a smaller private school while studying law. He continued his law studies at Cambridge, Mass., and Bangor, Me., and was admitted to the bar in 1834. He operated a steamboat on the Chagres river, Panama, for two years, was two years in California engaged in practicing and mining, and after traveling throughout the West, in 1857 settled in St. Louis, Mo., where he enjoyed a large practice for many years and was called by local historians the Nestor of the St. Louis bar. During 1860–72 he was in partnership with Britton A. Hill. He served in the Missouri legislature as a Republican 1867–68 and was a member of the state Republican convention of 1870. In December, 1870, when Pres. Grant appointed Sen. Charles D. Drake chief justice of the Washington court of claims, Gov. McClurg appointed Mr. Jewett to the vacancy in the senate and he served until the legislature elected Frank Blair to the position in June, 1871. He was married in 1848 to Sarah, daughter of John Wilson (1777–1848), an eminent lawyer of Belfast, Me., and a representative in congress from Massachusetts (1813–15 and 1817–19). Sen. Jewett had one son and one daughter.

ROYLE, Vernon, inventor and manufacturer, was born at Paterson, N. J., June 9, 1846, son of John and Agnes (Houston) Royle, of English and Scotch birth. He was educated in the common schools, learned machine construction from his father, who was a skilled mechanic, served an apprenticeship at mechanical pattern-making and worked in various machine shops, eventually acquiring a thorough knowledge of applied mechanics. In 1867–70 he was empoyed by Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., New York city, manufacturers of printers' and engravers' supplies, having charge of an important branch of the business. After an interval of impaired health he served as secretary to the Paterson board of education until 1877, when he assumed the management of a shop established by his father, John Royle, for the manufacture of machinery. Beside equipping his factory with the best modern tools, he set himself to work to invent new ones and perfect old machines. His first important patent covered improvements in the routing machine. Other inventions are a spinning flier, patented in 1883; a machine for repeating the Jacquard cards used in weaving, a very complex piece of machinery, but so perfectly adjusted that a boy can run it automatically; a dobby or small machine used in weaving simple designs, patented in 1884; eight patents on machines for the manufacture of rubber tubing and for covering wires and cables with plastic compounds; an improved warper for making the warps used in silk looms, 1887; the quiller, a machine which winds the silk on a small quill used for making the filling or transverse threads in weaving, 1888; a flushing valve for closets, 1887; an automatic lacing machine, which feeds, punches and laces the cards of the Jacquard loom at one operation, 1896; lining beveler used by photo-engravers for lining and beveling plates, 1896; machine for cutting patterns in Jacquara cards, 1897, rotary edgers and shoot boards for squaring engravers' blocks, 1899–1900; a machine for repeating Jacquard cards, 1900; an insulating machine for electric wire, 1901; hand-lacing machine

Vernon Royle

for Jacquard cards, 1902; a cylinder routing machine, 1902; an electric switch, 1903, and an automatic release for lacing and repeating machines, 1903. In all he has obtained fifty-six patents. Mr. Royle has also invented a camera shutter permitting single-lens and stereoscopic work and time and instantaneous exposures. Aside from their originality and their minimizing of labor, the Royle machines have always been conspicuous for their perfection of detail and finish. They are all designed and built in Paterson, N. J., under Mr. Royle's control. He was married in 1872 to Jeannie, daughter of Joseph Malcolm, of Glasgow, Scotland, and has two sons.

ALLEN, Lyman Whitney, clergyman and author, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 19, 1854, son of George Otis and Julia Olds (Whitney) Allen, and a descendant of John Whitney, who emigrated from England in 1635. He was graduated at the Washington University, St. Louis, in 1878. The degree of A.M. was received from the same institution in 1881, and that of D.D. from the University of Wooster in 1897. After a two years' post-graduate course at Princeton University with the class of 1881 and after studying theology at Princeton Theological Seminary, he was ordained by the Presbytery of St. Louis in 1882, being immediately appointed to a suburban parish. In 1885 he was called to the Carondelet Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, and four years later accepted a call to the South Park Presbyterian Church of Newark, N. J., where he has preached to the present time (1904). He has made his church one of the largest and most flourishing in the Passaic valley. Dr. Allen is the author of several books, miscellaneous poems and prose articles published in the periodical press. His works include "The Coming of His Feet, and Other Poems," and "Abraham Lincoln, the Star of Sangamon" (1895). "The Coming of His Feet" attained wide popularity at the time it first appeared in the New York "Independent," and has since been incorporated in a number of church hymnals. "Abraham Lincoln, the Star of Sangamon," is an epic poem which won a $1,000 prize from the New York "Herald," in 1895, appearing over the author's pseudonym, "Sangamon." He is a director of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions in New York city, a member of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, a member of the Princeton clubs of New York and New Jersey, and a member of the Society of American Authors, New York city. He was married, Sept. 5, 1880, to Myra, daughter of Archbald Steele Irwin, of St. Louis, Mo., and has four children, June Thornton, Mildred Steele, Thornton Whitney, and Marguerite Irwin. Mrs. Allen died on Mar. 29, 1900.

Lyman Whitney Allen

HATCH, John Porter, soldier, was born at Oswego, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1822, son of Moses Porter and Hannah (Reed) Hatch, grandson of Timothy and Abigail (Porter) Hatch and a descendant of Thomas Hatch, who came from England in 1633. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy and was appointed brevet second lieutenant of 3d infantry July 1, 1845. During the Mexican war he participated in numerous engagements from Palo Alto to the final surrender of the City of Mexico, and he was breveted first lieutenant and later captain for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battles of Contreras, Churubusco and Chapultepec. He was employed from the close of the Mexican to the opening of the civil war in garrison and frontier duty and in numerous expeditions against the hostile Indians. He was promoted to a captaincy in 1860, and in 1861 was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers and commanded a cavalry brigade under Gen. King. He distinguished himself by several daring reconnoissances in the vicinity of Gordonsville, the Rapidan and the Rappahannock. He commanded the cavalry of the 5th corps in the Shenandoah valley and northern Virginia. In July, 1862 he was transferred to the infantry division, and Gen. King being disabled by sickness he commanded his division. He was wounded at the second battle of Bull run, participated in that at Chantilly, and was again severely wounded at the battle of South mountain, where he commanded a division, Sept. 14, 1862. He commanded various divisions in the South, and was appointed major of the 4th cavalry Oct. 27, 1863. He had command of the forces operating on John's island, S. C., July 1–10, 1864, and of the coast division department of the South Nov. 29, 1864, to Feb. 26, 1865, also at the attack on Honey hill, S. C., Nov. 30th and that at Tullafumy river Dec. 3, 1864. He then co-operated with Gen. Sherman in his advance up the coast and participated in various skirmishes. He was breveted from major to major-general for his gallantry during the war, notably at Manassas and South mountain, and for his services throughout the war was breveted brigadier-general, United States army. In 1881 he was promoted colonel of the 2d cavalry, and was retired by the operation of the law in 1886. He was married Jan. 14, 1851, to Adelaide Goldsmith, daughter of Christian J. Burchle of Oswego, N. Y., and had two children, Mark B. and Harriet Hatch. He died in New York city, Apr. 12, 1901.

HAZELRIGG, James H., jurist, was born in Kentucky Dec. 6, 1848, son of George and Elizabeth (Greene) Hazelrigg. He attended the district schools, and when war broke out joined the Confederate army as a private in company D, Capt. Bedford's command. He served throughout the war, and in 1867 entered Kentucky University, Lexington, where he was graduated in 1871. He read law with Messrs. Apperson & Reid, and was admitted to the bar in 1873. He was elected city attorney of Mount Sterling in 1874, and in 1882 he was elected county judge for a four years' term. In 1892 he was nominated for judge of the court of appeals and defeated ex-Chief Justice Holt. On the bench he displayed ability, learning and industry, winning general esteem by his tact and courtesy. He was married in 1872 to Mattie, daughter of James H. Landeman, of Lexington, and had four daughters and one son, Mary H., wife of Courtland Chenault, of Montgomery county, Ky.; Elizabeth G., Emily D., Dyke L. and Hattie A., the latter dying in infancy.

DONAHUE, Patrick James, Roman Catholic bishop of Wheeling, was born at Malvern, Worcestershire, England, Apr. 15, 1849. At the age of fourteen, he became a student at St. Michael's Priory, Hereford, and two years later entered St. Gregory's College near Bath, where he completed his classical course in 1869. Subsequently he taught English and mathematics in England.

In 1873, he came to America and settled in Washington, D. C., where he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced in 1876–83. In the latter year he entered St. Mary's Seminary as a theological student. On Dec. 19, 1885, he was ordained to the priesthood at Baltimore by Cardinal Gibbons (then archbishop). During the first year he was assistant at St. John's Church, Baltimore; in 1886–91, was chancellor of the archdiocese, and in 1891–94, was rector of the cathedral. In 1889, he was one of the delegation to welcome Archbishop Satolli when he came to this country to participate in the centenary of the establishment of the Catholic hierarchy, and again in 1892, when he returned, invested with the order of apostolic delegate. In April, 1894, he was consecrated bishop of Wheeling. The diocese includes sixty-four churches, eight chapels, four convents, and fourteen parochial schools. Bishop Donahue is a man of unusual force of character and executive skill, and his administration has been marked by energy, wisdom, and discretion.

C E McDonnell

McDONNELL, Charles Edward, R. C. bishop of Brooklyn, was born in New York city, Feb. 1, 1854. He was educated at De LaSalle Institute and St. Francis Xavier College, New York city, completing his study of theology in the American College at Rome, Italy, 1872–78. Before his return to America the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him, and he was ordained a priest by Bishop Chatard, May 18, 1878. His subsequent training in canon law and church ceremonial was obtained in the households of Cardinal McCloskey and Archbishop Corrigan, for the latter of whom he was acting as private secretary at the time of his appointment to the vacant see of Long Island. During 1878 he was assistant in St. Mary's Church, New York city, and in the following year was transferred to St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York. During 1879–84 he served as master of ceremonies in the New York cathedral and in 1890 was appointed spiritual director to the Catholic Club. After the death of the Rt. Rev. John Loughlin in 1891 he was appointed bishop of Brooklyn, and was consecrated by Archbishop Corrigan, Apr. 25, 1892. His first official act was the dedication of the new St. Augustine Church, on May 15, 1892, and on the Wednesday following he administered the sacrament of confirmation to 600 persons at the Church of the Sacred Heart, in Clermont avenue, Brooklyn. Under his administration many new churches have been founded. In 1896 he invited the Benedictine fathers of the Bahama islands to establish themselves in the diocese of Long Island, and a band of this order under the Rev. Gerard Spielmann settled at Farmingdale and secured a mansion with four acres of land in the heart of the village for their monastery, church and school, which was dedicated July 4, 1898, by Bishop McDonnell. The diocese has grown perceptibly under his direction, and now includes (1904) 3 colleges for boys, 15 academies and select schools, 145 churches, and a population of about 500,000 Catholics. Dr. McDonnell has greatly encouraged the religious order of the Redemptorists, and under his patronage the Brooklyn foundation of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer was formally established on Apr. 2, 1893. He is a man of simple tastes and quiet demeanor.

ODIN, John M., first Roman Catholic bishop of Galveston, see Vol. III, p. 102.

DUBUIS, Claude Marie, second R. C. bishop of Galveston, Tex., was born in France about 1817. He studied for the priesthood, and after his ordination was invited to Texas by Bishop Odin. He came to the United States in 1847, and was placed in charge of a mission at Castroville, Tex., where he built a pastoral residence and a schoolhouse with his own hands. He was stationed at San Antonio in 1850 as pastor of the Church of San Ferdinand, and while there he aided the Ursuline Sisters in establishing a school and a convent. After Bishop Odin's transfer to New Orleans he was promoted to the bishopric of Galveston, Tex., being consecrated, Nov. 23, 1862. The progress of the diocese was greatly retarded by the civil war, but after the cessation of hostilities he built many new churches, introduced priests and succeeded in restoring his see to a state of prosperity. In 1878 he was given a coadjutor in the person of Rt. Rev. P. Dufal, who since Nov. 25, 1860, has been bishop of Delcon and vicar-apostolic of eastern Bengal. His assistant, however, resigned two years later and went to Paris, France, where he died in 1889. In 1881 Biship Dubuis also went to France to recruit his failing health and there resigned his see, but remained titular bishop of Galveston till 1893, when he was promoted to an archbishopric in partibus infidelium. He died at Vernaison, France, May 21, 1895.

N A Gallagher

GALLAGHER, Nicholas Aloysius, third R. C. bishop of Galveston, Tex., was born at Temperanceville, Belmont co., O., Feb. 19, 1846, son of John and Mary Ann (Brinton) Gallagher. At the age of sixteen he entered Mt. St. Mary's Seminary of the West at Cincinnati, O., where he was graduated in 1868. He was ordained priest on Dec. 25th of the same year, being appointed assistant pastor of St. Patrick's Church, at Columbus, O., remained in this charge till 1871, attending at the same time the chapel of St. Joseph's Cathedral. He was then appointed superior of St. Aloysius' Ecclesiastical Seminary, Columbus, and five years later was assigned to the pastorate of St. Patrick's Church in that city. He was administrator of the diocese of Columbus from 1878–80, and upon the installation of Bishop J. A. Watterson was appointed by the latter prelate vicar-general. He held this position until Apr. 30, 1882, when he was consecrated titular bishop of Canopus and made administrator of the diocese of Galveston, to succeed Rt. Rev. Dubuis, who resigned the previous year, nominally, however, retaining the bishopric. On Dec. 16, 1892, Father Gallagher was promoted regular bishop of Galveston, Tex., over which see he has since presided. The territory under his jurisdiction now (1904) contains 67 churches, 70 priests, 38 stations and chapels, 4 colleges for boys, 7 academies for young ladies and 30 parish schools. The Catholic population includes about 40,000 souls, but it constantly increases by immigration, and Bishop Gallagher's prudence and tact always enable him to meet successfully the difficulties of a position which require both qualities in an eminent degree.

McMULLEN, John, first R. C. bishop of Davenport, was born at Ballinahinch, County Down, Ireland, Mar. 8, 1832, son of James and Alice (Fitzsimmons) McMullen. His parents emigrated to Canada the following year, and in 1837 settled on a farm near Ogdensburg, N. Y. Later they removed to Lockford, Ill., but finally located at Chicago, March, 1844. The son was educated at the College of St. Mary of the Lake, and after graduation was received into the Seminary of St. Mary of the Lake, where he studied philosophy and theology. In 1853 he was then sent to the Roman Propaganda to complete his theological course and was ordained priest June 20, 1858. After obtaining the degree of D.D., he returned to Chicago the same year, and for a time assisted in parochial work at St. Mary's Cathedral. He was soon afterward appointed pastor of the large parish of St. Louis, where he renovated the church and nearly doubled the congregation. He also organized new missions and built new churches at Sycamore, Lodi, DeKalb and Dunton, and in 1859 founded the Convent of the Good Shepherd. He was appointed president of the University of St. Mary of the Lake in February, 1861, and in addition to his administrative duties he taught metaphysics and universal history. At the same time he conceived the idea of making the institution a true university and the center of secular and ecclesiastical education in the Northwest, and with this object in view started the erection of new buildings, and in 1863 definitely organized the university in all its departments. He was thus engaged until January, 1866, when the institution was closed by Bishop Duggan. Dr. McMullen then resumed his former work of organizing parishes, establishing among others the congregation of St. Paul, for which he purchased St. Francis's Church from the German Catholics. He attended the plenary council at Baltimore in 1866, and soon afterward proceeded to Rome, whither he was delegated to oppose Bishop Duggan's policy and to urge his retirement. On his return in the spring of 1869, he was assigned to a church at Wilmington, Ill., and in November of the following year was recalled to the Cathedral of the Holy Name, of which he became rector. He was appointed by Bishop Foley vicar-general of the diocese of Chicago in 1878, becoming its administrator on the latter's death the following year. Upon the creation of the diocese of Davenport in 1881, Father McMullen was elevated to the episcopal office by Pope Leo XIII and was consecrated July 25, 1881, by Archbishop Feehan of Chicago. Bishop McMullen at once entered upon the work of organizing new missions, founding institutions for higher education and increasing the number of ecclesiastical laborers. He visited every part of the territory under his jurisdiction, and was so successful in his ministrations that during one year 13,000 people had received confirmation at his hands. The hardships he had to undergo during his long visitations finally undermined his health, and he contracted an incurable malady from the effects of which he died in Davenport, Ia., July 4, 1883.

COSGROVE, Henry, second R. C. bishop of Davenport, was born at Williamsport, Pa., Dec. 19, 1834, son of John and Bridget Cosgrove. His parents, who were natives of Ireland, emigrated to America in 1830, and in 1845 settled at Dubuque, Ia. Henry Cosgrove received his classical education at St. Mary's Seminary, Perry county, Md., and completed his theological course in the Seminary at Carondelet, Mo. In 1857 he was ordained priest, and was first appointed assistant pastor of St. Marguerite's Church, Davenport, of which he became pastor in 1862. While in this charge he built a new church, erected commodious school houses, and becoming an active worker in the cause of temperance, established a number of sodalities and church societies in St. Marguerite's parish. He was first president of the Roman Catholic Mutual Protective Association, which originated in Davenport and subsequently became a state organization.. When in 1881 the diocese of Davenport was created St. Marguerite's Church was selected for the pro-cathedral and Father Cosgrove was appointed vicar-general of the diocese. At the death of Bishop McMullen in 1883 Father Cosgrove was made administrator, and after serving in this capacity for a year was nominated for the bishopric of Davenport. He was consecrated on Sept. 14, 1884, and one of his first official acts was the enlargement of St. Ambrose Seminary, the corner-stone of its present handsome building being laid on July 5, 1885. New parishes and missions were established throughout the diocese, which under his administration soon became one of the most prosperous in the country. It now (1902) contains 138 churches, 116 priests, 1 college for boys, 7 academies for young ladies, 42 parochial schools and about 70,000 Catholics. Bishop Cosgrove introduced a number of religious communities into his see, and on June 6, 1890, he laid the corner-stone of the new cathedral dedicated to the Sacred Heart. He is an earnest, argumentative speaker, a scholar and a man of rare executive ability.

JANSSEN, John, first R. C. bishop of Belleville, Ill., was born in Keppeln, Rheinish Prussia, Mar. 3, 1835. He was educated successively at the seminaries of Calcar, Gaesdonck and Münster. At the solicitation of Bishop Juncker of Alton, Ill., who in 1858 visited Germany in search of ecclesiastical recruits for his diocese, he came to the United States and was ordained priest at Alton Nov. 19, 1858. He was then appointed pastor of the church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Springfield, Ill., which position he filled for five years, having at the same time charge of the German Catholics in the counties of Sangamon, Morgan and Menard. In 1863 he was transferred to Alton and appointed secretary to Bishop Juncker, with whom he remained until the latter's death. He was also chancellor of the diocese from 1863–70, when he was made vicar-general to Bishop Baltes. From 1877–79 he was also pastor of St. Boniface's Church at Quincy, Ill., whereupon he again returned to Alton and continued as vicar-general until the death of Bishop Baltes in 1886 and was administrator of the diocese until the appointment of a new bishop. The new diocese of Belleville being carved out of the diocese of Alton, Jan. 7, 1887, Father Janssen was made administrator of both dioceses, and on Feb. 28, 1888, was appointed bishop of Belleville. He was consecrated on Apr. 25th following and has since conducted the affairs of his see with zeal and ability. His diocese now (1902) contains 104 churches, 94 priests, 64 parochial schools and about 50,000 Catholics.

WIGGER, Winand Michael, third Roman Catholic bishop of Newark, was born in New

York city, Dec. 9, 1841, son of John J. and Elizabeth (Struck) Wigger. An inclination toward the church was manifested at an early age and as it was heartily approved by his parents, he entered the College of St. Francis Xavier, where he was graduated in 1860, and then began his theological studies at Seton Hall, South Orange, N. J., where he remained for two years. In September, 1862, he went to Italy to continue his studies at Genoa, in the Seminary of Brignole Sale, taking high rank among the students at the start. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1865, and returning to his native country, became an assistant at the cathedral in Newark, N. J. In 1869, the University of Sopienza at Rome conferred upon him the degree of D.D., and from April, 1869, till May, 1873, he was rector of St. Vincent's Church at Madison, N. J., then officiated for one year at St. John's, Orange, and for two years at Summit, N. J., returning to Madison to occupy the same position, and to remain until 1881. In that year, Bishop Michael A. Corrigan was promoted coadjutor of New York, and the diocese of Newark, over which he had presided, was divided, the see of Trenton being formed. Dr. Wigger was appointed head of the diocese of Newark, and was consecrated in October, 1881. The twenty years of his administration were marked by great advances of the Catholic cause in his diocese, which now contains about 290,000 Roman Catholics, 155 churches, and 265 priests; besides 4 colleges, 19 seminaries for young ladies, 99 parochial schools, 7 orphan asylums, and as many hospitals. But the institution that will be most closely associated with his name will be the magnificent Cathedral of the Sacred Heart, at Newark. The site for this, a plot of ground commanding an extensive view and adjoining a park, was purchased by Archbishop Bayley, but a quarter of a century passed before decisive steps were taken to erect the edifice, and the honor of raising subscriptions sufficient to warrant the commencement of the work belongs to Bishop Wigger. The cathedral, designed in the continental Gothic style of the 13th century, will be one of the most stately and beautiful structures of its kind in the United States, and will have cost when completed, at least $1,000,000. It will afford seating accommodations for over 2,500 worshippers, besides eight chapels. An episcopal residence will adjoin the cathedral, and a new school and convent harmonizing with it in architecture will be erected also, thus forming a most imposing group of buildings. Bishop Wigger died at South Orange, N. J., Jan. 5, 1901.

+W.M. Wigger, Bp. of Newark

O'CONNOR, John Joseph, fourth Roman Catholic bishop of Newark, was born at Newark, N. J., June 11, 1855, son of Thomas and Catherine O'Connor. After attending the parochial schools at his native place, he entered Seton Hall College, where he was graduated in 1873. He afterward studied at the American College at Rome, Italy, and at the University of Louvain, Belgium, and in 1877 was ordained priest. Shortly afterward he returned to America, and from 1879–95, filled the chair of theology at Seton Hall Seminary. In the latter year he became rector of St. Joseph's Church, Newark, and held this charge until 1901, when he was appointed to succeed W. M. Wigger as bishop of Newark. He was consecrated by Archbishop Corrigan, July 25, 1901. His diocese now contains a Catholic population of about 290,000; has 155 churches, 265 priests, and various charitable and educational institutions.

BURKE, Thomas Martin Aloysius, Roman Catholic bishop of Albany, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, Jan. 10, 1840. Shortly afterward his father, Dr. Ulic Burke, brought his family to America, settling at Utica, N. Y., and his son studied in St. Michael's College, Toronto. Even in his boyhood his bent was toward a religious life, and at the age of sixteen, he was sent to St. Charles' College, where he soon ranked among the first of his class. He was graduated there in 1861, and entered St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, in the same year. Having completed his studies of theology, and received the degree of bachelor of theology, *cum maxima laude*, he was ordained priest. His first appointment was as assistant to the Rev. C. Fitzpatrick, pastor of St. John's Church, Albany, N. Y., and six months later he was transferred to St. Joseph's Church as assistant to Father Conroy, afterward the second bishop of Albany. Father Burke succeeded him as pastor in 1874, and during his incumbency, St. Joseph's Boy's School was built, the church was renovated, the surroundings were beautified, a new and commodious pastoral residence was erected and near $100,000 of debt paid. He worked unceasingly to reduce the heavy debt upon the parish, and succeeded in a remarkable degree. Upon the elevation to the bishopric of the new diocese of Syracuse of Vicar-General Ludden in 1887, he became vicar-general, and fulfilled his duties with ability and success. On occasions when business or ill health caused the absence of Bishop McNeirney from the city, the entire administration fell upon his shoulders. Upon the death of Bishop McNeirney, he was appointed administrator, *sede vacante*. He was preconized as bishop of Albany, May 18, 1894, and was consecrated July 1, 1894, the thirtieth anniversary of his first mass. Bishop Burke was created a knight of the Holy Sepulchre in 1890, and a knight of the Grand Cross in 1894.

Thomas M. A. Burke

RICHTER, Henry Joseph, first R. C. bishop of Grand Rapids, was born at Neuenkirchen, Oldenburg, Germany, Apr. 9, 1838, son of John Henry and Anna Maria Elizabeth (Albers) Richter. After studying in the local schools and under a private teacher, he came to the United States in 1854, and entered St. Paul's school in Cincinnati in the succeeding year. This was followed by a five years' course in St. Xavier, at Bardstown and Mt. St. Mary's College in Cincinnati. He went to Rome in 1860, entering the American College, and upon winning his D.D. degree in 1865, was ordained priest by Cardinal Patrizi on the following June 10th. Returning to Cincinnati in October of the same year, he filled the chairs of dogma, philosophy and liturgy in Mt. St. Mary's Seminary, and a year later was made vice-president of that institution. In 1870 he founded the Church of St. Laurence, which under his rectorship became a thriving parish, was chaplain to the Sisters of Charity at Mt. St. Vincent's Academy, and a member of the archbishop's council. When on May 19, 1882, the diocese of Grand Rapids was established by the holy see Dr. Richter was selected for the new bishopric. He was consecrated and enthroned in St. Andrew's, Grand Rapids, on Apr. 22, 1883, by the Most Rev. William Henry Elder, of Cincinnati. Various new charitable institutions have been founded, substantial churches have been built, and at his request the Franciscan fathers, the Fathers of the Holy Ghost and of the Most Holy Redeemer have established houses in different parts of the diocese. He took part in the second provincial council of Cincinnati, in 1882, as one of the secretaries, assisted as bishop at the third plenary council of Baltimore, in 1884, and in the spring of 1885 he made his first offical visit at Rome. He also attended the provincial council of Cincinnati in 1889. At the beginning of his administration Bishop Richter found 36 priests, 33 churches, 17 parochial schools, and a population of 50,000 Catholics. At present (1904) there are in his diocese 106 priests, 162 churches, 60 schools and a Catholic population of over 100,000.

BRADLEY, Denis M., first R. C. bishop of Manchester, was born in Castle Island county, Kerry, Ireland, Feb. 25, 1846, son of Michael and Mary Bradley. He came with his mother to America in 1854, and located at Manchester, N. H., where he attended the Catholic schools of the place and was prepared for the classics which he studied at Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass. He then took a regular course in theology and philosophy at St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy, N. Y., and was graduated in 1871. He was ordained a priest at the seminary, June 3, 1871, and was assigned to the cathedral at Portland, Me., immediately after, where he served as rector of the cathedral and chancellor of the diocese. In June, 1880, he was appointed pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Manchester, N. H., and on June 11, 1884, was consecrated first bishop of the new diocese of Manchester, which comprises the state of New Hampshire, and in 1903 included 86 churches, 105 priests, 20 seminaries, 1 college, 64 parish schools with 11,000 pupils, and a Catholic population of 100,000. He has devoted his life to Catholic education; the result of which is shown in the many educational establishments in his diocese.

+ Denis M Bradley

HOGAN, John Joseph, first R. C. bishop of St. Joseph, was born in Cahirguillamore, near Limerick, Ire., May 10, 1829. His early education, directed with a view to the priesthood, was obtained at the village school and from classical colleges and private tutors. He emigrated to America in 1848, and settled in St. Louis, Mo., where, after a five years' course in the seminary, he was ordained a priest in April, 1852. His first charges were in Old Mines and Potosi, Mo., and in 1854 he was transferred to St. Louis to organize the parish of St. Michael. He built a church which was then considered one of the finest in the city. This work done, he asked for missionary work in a new field and Archbishop Kendrick sent him into northwest Missouri, a field in which there was neither church, parish, or mission. Here he met a herculean task with a light heart, brave spirit, and willing hands. He had a people to educate before he could hope to found a church or establish a mission. These formed themselves into missions and by these missions, churches were erected and the condition of the Catholic church in that region stands thirty years afterward a monument to Father Hogan's zealous missionary work. He then turned his attention to southern Missouri, and made a valiant attempt to found a Catholic settlement in that part of the state. The settlers then did not respond as did the people from the north and the progress was slow. He labored on, however, until after the civil war when the new diocese of St. Joseph was erected Mar. 3, 1868, and Father Hogan was selected as its head. He was consecrated bishop in the Cathedral of St. Louis, Sept. 13, 1868. He found himself with nine priests and eleven churches in a territory embracing that part of the state located between the Missouri and Chariton rivers. He founded the Benedictine monastery at Conception, and introduced the Sisters of St. Joseph, the Sisters of Charity, the Sisters of St. Mary, and the Benedictine Sisters. In September, 1880, the new diocese of Kansas City was created, and Bishop Hogan was appointed its first bishop, still retaining, however, the charge of St. Joseph as administrator. He transferred his residence to Kansas City, Mo., where he built the Cathedral of Immaculate Conception which he completed in a few years and which marks an epoch in the history of Catholicity in this part of the West. The diocese of Kansas City has 90 priests, 170 churches, 9 chapels, the Benedictine Abbey of New Englebury, several charitable institutions under charge of the order, the novitiate and college of the Redemptorist Fathers at Kansas City, and a Catholic population of about 45,000. Bishop Hogan is well known and loved in the West, and the occasion of his episcopal silver jubilee in 1893 marked an outpouring of the people of all religious sects anxious to testify the regard with which they held the prelate.

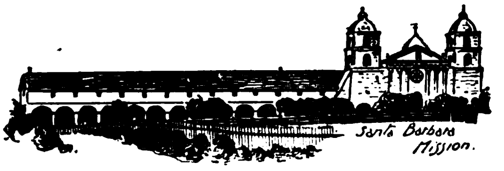
BURKE, Maurice Francis, second R. C. bishop of St. Joseph, was born in Ireland, May 5, 1845. His parents emigrated to this country in 1849 and settled in Chicago, where the son acquired his secular education. Having adopted the priestly calling, he became a student in the seminary of St. Mary's of the Lake, in Chicago, in 1863. In 1866 he was sent to the American College at Rome, where for nine years he studied theology. He was ordained by Cardinal Patrizi on May 22, 1875, and was appointed assistant pastor of St. Mary's Church, Chicago, where he served with ability and zeal from 1875–78, when he was appointed pastor of St. Mary's Church at Joliet, Ill. He took charge of the parish Apr. 24, 1878, and was eminent for his energy, activity and enterprise. He built the Church of St. Mary's, one of the finest churches in the country; founded and built the fine convent and two parish schools and placed them under the care of the Ladies of Loretto. He purchased and laid out a new cemetery and introduced other judicious and successful enterprises, the success of which show his zeal and ability in the church and among the people. On Aug. 9, 1887, he was appointed by the holy see as the first bishop of the new diocese of Cheyenne, Wyo., and as all had to be formed and organized in this new and remote region, the work fell to an able workman. Of him it was said at the time, "He is regarded by the people of Joliet, irrespective of creed, as a public benefactor and is in daily receipt of expressions of their esteem and regret that the city should lose so progressive and able a citizen." Accepting a vast territory as his special domain, in which the entire Catholic population numbered only 4,500, and in which there were but eight priests laboring, was a courageous act which indicated both the necessity and the willingness of the new bishop to organize and, as it were, create a new diocese. Its remoteness and the scattered condition of Catholics and missions made the task more difficult. In this new and arduous mission he labored fathfully and zealously for nearly six years. In 1893, June 19th, he was transferred to the see of St. Joseph, Mo., where the rapid progress of his work and the love of his priests and people attest the high esteem in which he is held. Beside English, he speaks fluently Italian, Latin, French, German and Spanish.

LENIHAN, Thomas Mathias, second R. C. bishop of Cheyenne, Wyo., was born in Ireland, May 12, 1845. He was educated in the schools of his native place until the age of twelve, when he was sent to Bardstown, Ky. He then attended the ecclesiastical seminary at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee, Wis. On being ordained priest Nov. 19, 1867, he was appointed pastor of St. Benedict's Church in Decorah, Ia., and three years later took charge of Corpus Christi Church, Fort Dodge, Ia., and adjacent missions. While there he established many new parishes, erected churches and laid the foundation of a large academy. He was made dean and irremovable rector of Corpus Christi Church, in which position he remained until 1897, when he succeeded Rt. Rev. Burke as bishop of Cheyenne, Wyo. He was consecrated in St. Raphael's Cathedral, Dubuque, Feb. 24, 1897, and administered the affairs of the diocese until his death, which occurred at the episcopal residence, Dec. 15, 1901. At the time of his death the diocese of Cheyenne contained 26 churches and 17 priests, ministering to a Catholic population of about 7,000. In 1903 the pope appointed Rt. Rev. James J. Keane to succeed Bishop Lenihan in the see of Cheyenne, Wyo.

HAID, Leo, R. C. bishop, was born at Latrobe, Westmoreland co., Pa., July 15, 1849. At the age of twelve he entered St. Vincent's College in the vicinity of his home, and was graduated in the classical course in 1867. He next went to the novitiate at St. Vincent's, where he took his course in philosophy and theology, and on Dec. 15, 1872, was elevated to the priesthood. He was at once appointed to the chair of rhetoric and elocution in the college and was subsequently chosen secretary and chaplain of St. Vincent's Abbey. He held both these positions when he was elected abbot of Mary Help Abbey, the new Benedictine establishment in North Carolina. Later he was elected president of the American Casmise Congregation of Benedictines. He was appointed vicar-apostolic of North Carolina in 1887 and received his episcoptal consecration as titular bishop of Messenia from Cardinal Gibbons in Baltimore, July 1, 1888. Bishop Haid has attained a reputation as a speaker and has composed two very successful dramas—"Major Andre" and "St. Hermenegild." He is a genial, scholarly prelate, who is loved and respected by his pupils and confreres. His chief efforts are devoted to the spread of religion among the people of his vicariate, which now (1904) includes 31 churches, 27 priests, 48 stations and chapels, 3 schools for the higher education of Catholic children and 8 parochial schools. The number of Catholics in North Carolina is 4,600.

HENNESSY, John Joseph, Roman Catholic bishop of Wichita, was born at Ladysbridge, County Cork, Ireland, July 19, 1847, son of Michael and Ellen (Cronin) Hennessy. His parents came to this country when he was but two years of age, and settled in St. Louis, Mo. He received his early training at the local Cathedral School and at the College of the Christian Brothers, where he was graduated in 1862. He then studied theology at the Salesianum, Milwaukee, Wis., and philosophy at St. Vincent's College, Cape Giradeau, Mo., and on Nov. 28, 1869, he was ordained priest, a papal dispensation having been necessary for this purpose, as he was then under the canonical age. He was appointed pastor of Iron Mountain, Mo., Mar. 6, 1870, with a parish extending south a hundred miles to Arkansas. During ten years of active missionary labor in southeast Missouri, he organized the first total abstinence society in that part of the state, and the Catholic Railroad Men's Benevolent Society, built six churches, was instrumental in the founding of a flourishing convent at Arcadia, and contributed many articles to the press. In 1878, his superiors, recognizing his executive and financial abilities, gave him charge of the Catholic Protectorate for Boys at Glencoe, Mo. For three years he labored faithfully for this institution, partially paid off its large debt, and introduced many improvements. In 1880, he succeeded Archbishop Ryan, as rector of St. John's Church, one of the largest and most important parishes in St. Louis, and the same year became editor of St. Louis "Youth's Magazine," which he conducted for six years. On Aug. 2, 1887, the new episcopal see of Wichita, in the state of Kansas, was erected, and the Rt. Rev. James O'Reilly (1850–87), then pastor at Topeka, was appointed by the pope to be its first bishop, but he died before the bulls of consecration reached him. John Joseph Hennessy was then appointed in his place, being consecrated on Nov. 30, 1888, by Archbishop P. K. Kenrick, of St. Louis. The diocese, which embraces the southwestern part of the state of Kansas, with Wichita as the episcopal city, has since made material advances in arousing religious interest, and strengthening the Roman Catholic church. It controls numerous charitable and educational institutions, has an academy, ninety-nine churches, five chapels, and sixty-six priests to minister to a Catholic population of about 22,000. Bishop Hennessy is a magnetic and impressive speaker, a fluent writer, a good linguist, an accomplished musician, a liberal patron of the arts, and an indefatigable worker in the cause of education.

MORENO, Francis Garcia Drigo S., first R. C. bishop of both Californias, 1840, was born toward the close of the eighteenth century, at Lagos, state of Jalisco, Mexico. He came of a highly respectable family and was graduated with distinction in the classical course of the Seminary of Guadalaxara. From the seminary he went for his theological studies to the Apostolic College of Our Lady of Guadalupe at Zacatecas, where he assumed the habit and made the solemn profession of the Order of St. Francis, at the age of seventeen. He was ordained a priest about the year 1824. While at the Franciscan Convent of Our Lady of Guadalupe, he filled the positions of master of novices, bachelor of arts and vicar of the convent. He was appointed prefect of the missions for the conversion of the Indians in California in 1832. There were at that time twenty of these missions conducted by the Franciscan fathers, two in care of each mission. The Indians of California were gathered together in Christian communities, forming a commonwealth of prayer and industry, in which the chapel, the school and the mission house were the central points of civilization. Their time was devoted to the cultivation of the soil, raising of cattle and the weaving of cloth and fine cotton; labors mingled with devotion to God and sanctified by dedication to His honor. One of the fathers attended to the spiritual, the other to the temporal affairs of the colony, joining in the labor with his own hands. The life of both the Indians and the priests was simple and frugal. The products of their labor was shipped to convenient ports and the most enlightened enterprise prevailed. There was a Catholic population of 30,650 in these twenty missions. They owned 424,000 head of cattle, 62,500 horses, 321,500 sheep, and their annual production of wheat was 122,500 bushels. From the sale of their products clothes, tobacco, agricultural implements and other articles were purchased for the Indians; and with the surplus, necessaries for the mission, furniture for the churches and Indian dwellings was bought, and the food and clothing of the missionaries was all received from the common fund. Father Garcia arrived at the missions on Jan. 15, 1833, at a critical period of their existence. Echrandea, the first governor of California, appointed by the Mexican Republic, had broken up these peaceful settlements, plundered the Indians and expelled the missionaries, who were the only friends of the Indians and their only protectors against such wrongs. The band of missionaries had been so reduced by these troubles that Father Garcia was obliged to carry new recruits with him when he assumed the duties of prefect of the missions. These he judiciously distributed and was unremitting in the zealous discharge of his duties at the missions of Santa Clara and San Jose, while his solicitude and care extended to all the missions both in Upper and Lower California. In 1837 the work of secularization of the missions, which had long been pending, actually went into effect and the property was given over to political authority and the missionaries were deprived both of civil and religious authority. Father Garcia personally appealed to the supreme government and the congress of Mexico, and through his earnest eloquence succeeded in securing a repeal of the decree of secularization and the issue of an order for the restoration of the missions to the church, but the change of policy was too late to restore the missions to their former prosperity. He was elected president and visitor of the college at Zacatecas in 1839, and was about to revisit the California missions when he received news of his appointment as bishop of both Californias, having been elected at the Roman consistory, April 27, 1840. He was consecrated on Oct. 4th of that year, but did not assume charge of the see until Dec. 11, 1841. In the face of almost insurmountable difficulties and obstacles in the brief time of his episcopate, the good that he accomplished was wonderful. Among other works, he founded a seminary at Santa Suex that in a short time was well filled with students, and he was untiring in his efforts in behalf of the Indians, whom he always made the object of his most tender solicitude. His health began to fail toward the close of 1845, and he retired to Santa Barbara, Cal., where he died, April 13, 1846.



AMAT, Thaddeus, second Roman Catholic bishop of Monterey and Los Angeles, was born at Barcelona, Spain, Dec. 31, 1811. He was educated in the diocesan seminary of his native place, and at the age of twenty entered the Congregation of the Mission, commonly called the "Lazarists." Driven from Spain by the revolution of 1835, he took refuge in Paris, where he completed his ecclesiastical studies, and in 1838 was ordained priest. In August of the same year he was sent by his superiors to the American mission, and on arriving at New Orleans on Oct. 19th following was stationed at the Church of the Assumption in that city. In 1841 he was appointed master of novices at Cape Girardeau, and a year later was made superior of the Theological Seminary of the Lazarists, which had just been transferred to St. Louis. He remained at the head of that institution for five years, and was then made rector of the Seminary of St. Charles Borromes, remaining in this position till 1851. Father Amat attended the first plenary council of Baltimore, and on that occasion was nominated to fill the see of Monterey, Cal., made vacant by the translation of Dr. Alemany to the newly created archdiocese of San Francisco. He was preconized as bishop of Monterey on June 29, 1853, and after a visit to Rome, where he made a vain attempt to be released from the mitre, was consecrated there in the Church of the College of the Propaganda, on Mar. 12, 1854, by Cardinal Fransoni. While in Europe, Bishop Amat collected alms and procured students and priests for his diocese, of which he took charge immediately upon returning to the United States in November, 1855. He founded schools and orphan asylums in Los Angeles, Santa Cruz, Santa Barbara and San Juan; established the Collegiate Institute (now St. Vincent's College) in Los Angeles; introduced the Lazarists, the Brothers of the Third Order of St. Francis, the Sisters of Charity and the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, placing them in charge of the educational and charitable institutions of the diocese; and erected the Cathedral of St. Bibiana in Los Angeles, whither the episcopal see was removed from Monterey. Bishop Amat held three diocesan synods during his episcopate, attended the second plenary council of Baltimore and the first provincial council of San Francisco, and was present at the council of the vatican. He died in Los Angeles, Cal., May 12, 1878.

MORA, Francis, third Roman Catholic bishop of Monterey and Los Angeles, was born near Vich, province of Barcelona, Spain, Nov. 25, 1827. Owing to the poverty of his parents, he was obliged to work hard for the means to pursue his education, which he completed at the seminary of his native city in 1854. He then attached himself to Rt. Rev. Thaddeus Amat, and accompanying him to

California in November, 1855, he became busily engaged in mission work throughout the diocese. He was ordained to the priesthood at Santa Barbara, Mar. 19, 1856, being at once appointed rector at Monterey, and, shortly afterward, of San Juan Bautista. In 1861 he was transferred to San Luis Obispo, and in February, 1863, was called to Los Angeles and appointed rector of the pro-Cathedral of Our Lady of Angels. Father Mora was appointed vicar-general of the diocese in 1864, and nine years later, on May 20, 1873, he was preconized bishop of Mossinopolis *in partibus* and coadjutor to Bishop Amat, being consecrated on Aug. 3d following. He succeeded to the see of Monterey and Los Angeles on the death of the latter prelate, May 12, 1878, and during his long administration has done much to extend the influence of the Catholic church in Lower California. Bishop Mora instituted many litigations to defend the disputed rights of the church and to recover much of its property that had been wrongfully appropriated. His contentions were so well taken as to be always sustained by the courts. In 1893, being in delicate health, he offered his resignation to the pope, but was prevailed on to accept a coadjutor, in the person of Rt. Rev. George Montgomery. Finally, however, he obtained his release, and on May 6, 1896, was transferred to the titular see of Hieropolis in Phrygia. He soon afterward transferred his residence to his native country, where he spent the remainder of his life.

+ Francis Mora Bishop

MONTGOMERY, George, fourth R. C. bishop of Monterey and Los Angeles, was born in Daviess county, Ky., Dec. 30, 1847, son of Pius and Harriet Montgomery. After attending the common schools and Cecilian Academy in his native state, he went to St. Charles College, Ellicott City, Md., where he pursued his studies, with the view of entering St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore. He was graduated at the latter institution in 1879, and on being ordained to the priesthood in December of that year he went to San Francisco, Cal., where for nearly fifteen years he served as secretary of the archbishop and as chancellor of the see. During his sojourn in San Francisco Father Montgomery was identified with every movement having for its object the temporal or spiritual welfare of the people, and it was largely due to his efforts that the Citizens' League was formed to give work to the unemployed. He also organized the League of the Cross for the promotion of temperance and total abstinence. In 1894 he was appointed coadjutor bishop to Rt. Rev. Francis Mora, and was consecrated April 8 under the title of bishop of Tmui, and on the retirement of that prelate succeeded him as bishop of Monterey and Los Angeles, May 6, 1896. In 1904 his diocese contained 74 churches, 28 stations, 1 seminary, 2 male and 19 female academies, 19 parochial schools, and a Catholic population of 57,000, ministered to by 98 priests. In 1902 Bishop Montgomery was appointed by Pope Leo XIII coadjutor archbishop of San Francisco.

CONATY, Thomas James, fifth R. C. bishop of Monterey and Los Angeles, was born in Ireland, Aug. 1, 1847, son of Patrick and Alice (Lynch) Conaty. In 1850 he emigrated with his parents to America and located in Taunton, Mass. He received his preliminary education in the common schools of that city, and in December, 1863, entered the College of St. Sulpice in Montreal, where he remained until 1867, completing his humanities. The next two years were spent at the Jesuit College of the Holy Cross in Worcester, Mass., where he was graduated in 1869. Returning to the Seminary of St. Sulpice in Montreal, he was ordained to the priesthood, Dec. 21, 1872, and was assigned as assistant to Rt. Rev. Thomas Griffin, of St. John's parish, Worcester, remaining there until Jan. 4, 1880. He was next appointed first pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart in the same city and was in charge of this parish when he was made rector of the Catholic University. Mgr. Conaty always gave marked attention to church and educational work, and was instrumental in the development of the parochial schools of St. John's parish, over which he acted for many years as director. In 1877 he associated himself with the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, being active in forming the Springfield Diocesan Temperance Union, of which he was elected its first president. At the national convention in New Haven in 1885 he was elected national vice-president and became president in 1887, serving in that capacity for two years. After Parnell's visit to America in 1879 he joined the Irish national movement, and at the Land League convention in Buffalo in 1880 was elected chairman of the committee of resolutions, a position which he also held in the National League convention in Chicago in 1881. He was treasurer of the Parnell fund, and for many years state treasurer of the Irish National League of Massachusetts. He was elected in 1873 a member of the Worcester school board, serving continuously for fourteen years, and was also for twelve years a trustee of the Worcester free public library. In 1892 he took a leading part in the establishment of the Catholic summer school now located at Plattsburg, N. Y., and was president of this institution until Oct. 22, 1896, when he was unanimously chosen rector of the Catholic University by the board of trustees, their choice being approved by Pope Leo XIII. In March, 1892 he started an educational monthly known as the "Catholic Home and School Magazine," which he conducted for five years. Mgr. Conaty has been chosen on many important occasions to voice the sentiments of his church on religion, education, patriotism and temperance, contributing among others a paper on "The Relations of the Catholic Church to Temperance," which was read at the conference of the Unitarian church in 1894, and an address read before the Pan-American congress at Toronto in 1895 on "The Roman Catholic Church and the Educational Movement." He has also identified himself with the work of public charities in Worcester and in the organization of the conferences of St. Vincent de Paul, and is a member of the Sociological Congress of Fifty, which has for its object the study of the social conditions of the people. In June, 1897 he was named by the pope a domestic prelate, and was invested with the insignia of this dignity on Oct. 19th following. He was appointed to succeed Rt. Rev. George Montgomery as bishop of Monterey and Los Angeles, Mar. 27, 1903, and was consecrated at Baltimore by Cardinal Gibbons on Nov. 24, 1903. Bishop Conaty is the author of "Bible Studies" (1898), which is extensively used as a handbook in Catholic colleges and schools, and of numerous valuable articles on education, temperance and social questions contributed to various magazines. He received the title of D.D. from Georgetown University in 1889 and in 1896 the same title was conferred upon him by Laval University, Quebec.

ALEMANY, Joseph Sadoc, first Roman Catholic archbishop of San Francisco, was born in Vich, Catalonia, Spain, in 1814. In 1829, he joined the order of Dominican monks, and after studying in the convent of Trumpt and Garona, was ordained a priest at Viterleo, Italy, at the age of twenty-three. He was then appointed submaster of novices in the latter place, and in 1839, was assigned as assistant pastor to the Church of Minerva, in Rome, where he continued in office for about two years. In 1841, he volunteered for the American mission, and having emigrated to that country, was engaged in missionary work in Nashville and Memphis, Tenn., until 1847, when he was made provincial of the Dominicans in the state of Ohio. Three years later he attended the general chapter of his order in Italy, and while there was appointed bishop of Monterey, and was consecrated in the Church of San Carlo, by Cardinal Franzoni, June 30, 1850. He immediately returned to America to take charge of his diocese, and brought with him some Dominican monks and nuns, who were subsequently placed in charge of the several schools which he founded in California. In 1853, the archdiocese of San Francisco having been created, Alemany was appointed its first archbishop on July 29th of that year. He held this post until December, 1884, when he resigned and returned to Spain, passing the remainder of his life in a Dominican convent. He published a "Life of St. Dominick," and died in Valencia, Spain, Apr. 14, 1888.

RIORDAN, Patrick William, second Roman Catholic archbishop of San Francisco, was born at Chatham, New Brunswick, Canada, Aug. 27, 1841, son of Mathew and Mary Riordan. His parents removing to Chicago in 1848, he was educated at the seminary of St. Mary's of the Lake in that city and at the University of Notre Dame, in Indiana, where he was graduated in 1858. He was then sent to the American College at Rome, but being attacked by malaria, he completed his theological studies at Paris and Louvain, Belgium. He was graduated at the latter institution in 1865, when he was ordained a priest by Cardinal Stercks. On his return to the United States he was appointed professor of ecclesiastical history and canon law at the theological seminary of St. Mary's of the Lake, Chicago, being transferred to the chair of dogmatic theology in 1867. He was engaged in missionary work at Joliet, Ill., from 1868 until 1871, when he became rector of St. James Church, Chicago. On Sept. 16, 1883, he was consecrated titular bishop of Cabasa, at the same time being appointed coadjutor with the right of succession to Archbishop Alemany of San Francisco. He arrived in San Francisco the following November, and after taking part with his superior in the 3d plenary council of Baltimore, succeeded to the archbishopric on the resignation of Dr. Alemany, Dec. 28, 1884. Archbishop Riordan has provided churches and schools for every nationality in his diocese. He erected the Cathedral of St. Mary and the archiepiscopal residence, and under his energetic exertions great progress has been made in reviving religion among the old Spanish population as well as among the numerous classes of Catholics immigrating into California. His archdiocese now (1904) contains 270 priests, 143 churches, 3 seminaries, 7 male and 20 female academies, 1 normal school, 63 parochial schools, and a number of hospitals and asylums. The Catholic population aggregates about 250,000.

Patk. W. Riordan

LORAS, Mathias, first R. C. bishop of Dubuque, was born in Lyons, France, in July, 1792. He was of noble parentage, and his father was one of the early victims of the great French revolution. Young Loras decided to devote himself to the ministry of the Catholic church, and after completing his theological studies, was ordained at Lyons about 1817. He was soon afterward appointed superior of the ecclesiastical seminary at Laugentrere, but subsequently resigned to do parish work in the diocese of Lyons. In 1829 he accompanied Bishop Portier to America, and arriving at New Orleans on Jan. 3, 1830, was placed in charge of the College of Spring Hill, near Mobile, Ala., and made vicar-general of the diocese. The new diocese of Dubuque being erected on July 28, 1837, for the territories of Iowa and Minnesota, Father Loras was appointed its first bishop and consecrated in the Mobile cathedral by Bishop Portier on Dec. 10th following. There was then in the whole territory placed under his administration but one church, one priest and the Catholic population did not exceed 300. Bishop Loras immediately sailed for France to secure colaborers, and in April, 1839, returned to his diocese with two priests and four seminarians, who at once began their arduous work among the old French settlers and amoung the Sioux, Foxes and Winnebagoes. The bishop established Sunday schools in different places, an academy for girls and one for boys, a country school near Dubuque, and missions at Fort Snelling and Prairie du Chien. On Aug. 15, 1839, he consecrated St. Raphael's Church, which is known as the old cathedral, and shortly afterward built a church in Davenport. Rt. Rev. Loras paid much attention to education, and in 1849–50 visited Europe, where he remained six months, devoting himself to securing additional assistants for his see. He introduced the Sisters of Charity, the Visitation nuns and the Trappist monks, for whom he erected convents, established the Seminary of Mount St. Bernard, and encouraged immigration, so that the territory which he had found so sparsely settled and so poorly supplied with churches and priests, was left at his death with 107 priests, 102 churches and stations and a Catholic population of 55,000 in the diocese of Iowa alone, Minnesota having been erected into a separate see in 1851. Bishop Loras sat in the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh provincial councils of Baltimore and also attended the first plenary council in 1852. He applied for a coadjutor on account of failing health in 1857 and was shortly afterward struck by paralysis, which resulted in his death in Dubuque, Ia., Feb. 19, 1858.

SMYTH, Clement, second R. C. bishop of Dubuque, was born at Finlea, County Clare, Ireland, Jan. 24, 1810. He was educated at Limerick and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was graduated in 1831. His aspirations for a religious life led him to enter a convent of the Brothers of the Presentation at Youghal, and shortly afterward he became a member of the Monastery of the Cictercian Order of Our Lady of La Trappe in Waterford, Ireland. In connection with this monastery he established a school for the education of the children in the district, which subsequently became celebrated as one of the best educational institutions in the country. Upon completing his ecclesiastical studies he was ordained priest in 1844, and when four years later famine devastated Ireland, and the monks of La Trappe were forced to send a part of their community to the new world, Father Smyth was one of those despatched to visit this country for the purpose of selecting a site for a new monastery of the order. Bishop Loras gave them a tract of valuable land in Dubuque county, Ia., which property has increased by purchase to more than 1,600 acres. Father Smyth became the founder and first prior of the monastery of New Melleray, organized a congregation in the vicinity of the convent, built a church for the accommodation of the people and established a free school for the children of the neighborhood without distinction of religious denomination. The community prospered, and under the skillful management of the monks, whose number now increased to forty-seven, the farm was brought into a fine state of cultivation. In 1856, having placed the institution he had founded on a firm basis, Father Smyth left for St. Paul. His executive ability and experience in ecclesiastical government attracted the attention of his superiors, so that when the health of Bishop Loras demanded the appointment of a coadjutor he was unanimously selected for the position, and was consecrated at St. Louis by Archbishop Kenrick, under the title of bishop of Thanasis, May 3, 1857. About the same time he was also appointed administrator of the vacant see of Chicago, and upon the death of Bishop Loras, the following February, he assumed the entire charge of the episcopate. He immediately took steps toward the completion of the new cathedral, visited every part of the diocese and so successfully administered its affairs that during his short episcopate the number of churches increased from 50 to 84, with 8 chapels and 20 stations, the number of priests from 37 to 63 and the Roman Catholic population from 45,000 to over 90,000. The Society of St. Vincent de Paul was started in every parish, and the Sisters of Charity largely increased the number of their institutions, schools springing up in all directions. In 1862 Bishop Smyth visited Europe in the interests of his diocese. He died in Dubuque, Ia., Sept. 23, 1865.

MACHEBOEUF, Joseph Projectus, first R. C. bishop of Denver, was born in Riom, France, Aug. 11, 1812. He received his early education in the schools of the Christian brothers, and studied the classics in the college of his native city. He then entered the Sulpician Seminary of Montferran, and upon completing his course in philosophy and theology, was elevated to the priesthood at the age of twenty-four. He was engaged in missionary duty in France during 1836–39, when, at the solicitation of Archbishop Purcell, he emigrated to the United States. He was attached to the diocese of Cincinnati until 1849, and the following eleven years labored in New Mexico, serving part of the time as vicar-general. He was transferred to Colorado in 1860, and as vicar-general, devoted himself to the work of upbuilding the Catholic church in the territory. He had organized parishes, procured priests and by 1868 had erected eighteen churches, among them being the first church built in Denver. The territories of Colorado and Utah having been established into a vicariate, Father Macheboeuf was appointed vicar apostolic and was consecrated titular bishop of Epiphania, Aug. 16, 1868. He founded an academy and a school for boys in Denver, established a convent of the Sisters of Loretto, and greatly contributed to the spread of his church, the Catholic population of Colorado increasing under his government from a few thousand to upward of 50,000. In 1887 the see of Denver was created, and Rt. Rev. Macheboeuf was appointed its first bishop. He died in Denver, Colo., July 10, 1889.

MATZ, Nicholas Chrysostom, second R. C. bishop of Denver, was born in Münster, Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, Apr. 6, 1850. He was educated in the Petit Seminaire at Finstingen, and coming to the United States in 1868, completed his classical and theological studies in Mt. St. Mary's Seminary of the West, Cincinnati, O. He was elevated to the priesthood by Bishop Macheboeuf, May 31, 1874, and the following three years served as assistant pastor at St. Mary's Cathedral. He was appointed pastor of Georgetown, Clear Creek co., in 1877, and while there built a church, a school and a hospital, placing the latter institution in charge of the sisters of St. Joseph. In July, 1885, Father Matz was transferred to the parish of St. Anne, East Denver, where he labored till 1887. He was then appointed coadjutor-bishop to Rt. Rev. Macheboeuf, with the right of succession, and was consecrated in the diocesan cathedral by Archbishop John B. Salpointe, Oct. 28, 1887, under the title of bishop of Telmissus. Bishop Matz succeeded to the see of Denver upon the death of Bishop Macheboeuf on July 10, 1889, and has since administered the diocese with zeal and ability. During his government the Jesuits established the College of the Sacred Heart in Denver, where a complete education is given to young men, and several academies offer similar opportunities to young ladies. The territory under his jurisdiction now (1904) contains 57 churches, 208 missions with chapels and stations, 10 schools for the higher education of Catholic children, 17 Parochial schools, and various charitable institutions. The Catholic population has increased from 50,000 to upwards of 70,000, and are ministered to by 98 priests. Bishop Matz is an accomplished linguist speaking French, English, German, Italian and Spanish, and has the reputation of an effective speaker.

SEIDENBUSCH, Rupert, R. C. bishop, was born in Munich, Bavaria, Germany, Oct. 30, 1830. Emigrating at the age of twenty-one to the United States, he entered the Benedictine order in St. Vincent's abbey, Westmoreland co., Pa., and on June 22, 1853, was ordained a priest. The following fourteen years he was engaged in missionary labors in the East, being stationed a part of the time at Newark, N. J., and in 1867 became first abbot of the monastery of St. Louis on the Lake, Minn. (now St. John's). He remained in this charge until the erection of the vicariate of northern Minnesota, by a papal brief of Feb. 12, 1875, when he was chosen vicar-apostolic, and on May 30, following, was consecrated under the title of bishop of Halia *in partibus infidelium*. He at once put in successful operation the new vicariate, in which the Catholic Church had made such progress under his administration that, on Sept. 22, 1889, it was organized into a regular diocese, with an episcopal see in St. Cloud, Minn. Rt. Rev. Otto Zarbetti was consecrated bishop of the new diocese, Oct. 20, 1889, but was transferred to Bukarest, Roumania, and raised to archiepiscopal dignity in 1894. Bishop Seidenbusch died June 2, 1895.

ENGLAND, John, first Roman Catholic bishop of Charleston (see vol. V, p. 28).

REYNOLDS, Ignatius Aloysius, second Roman Catholic bishop of Charleston, was born in Nelson county, Ky., Aug. 2, 1798. His parents emigrated from Maryland and settled on a farm near Bardstown, Ky. When quite young he entered the Diocesan Seminary of St. Thomas, but in 1819, was transferred to St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, where he completed his theological course under the care of the Sulpitian fathers. On Oct. 24, 1823, he was ordained a priest at Baltimore by Archbishop Maréchal, and returning at once to Kentucky was appointed a professor in St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, of which he was made president in 1827. He was a good financier and relieved the college from debt, but resigned the presidency in 1830 to become pastor of the Bardstown cathedral. He was untiring in his ministrations to the victims of the cholera epidemic in 1833, during which he not only devoted himself to the care of the sick, but brought Sisters of Charity from a distance to fill the places of those who had died of the disease. In 1834, he was made pastor of the only Roman Catholic church in Louisville, where he remained six years, founding an orphanage and parochial schools. In 1840-41, he visited Europe and upon his return was appointed vicar-general of the diocese of Louisville, Ky. He continued in this office until 1844, when he was appointed bishop of Charleston to succeed the illustrious Bishop England. The consecration took place on Mar. 19th of that year in the cathedral of Cincinnati; Archbishop Purcell officiating in the ceremony. Bishop Reynolds understood the people over whom he was called to preside, and with wonderful tact and prudence continued the work begun by Bishop England. He found his diocese incumbered by a debt of $14,000, and one of $34,000 annual pensions, and without property or income for his support or that of his ecclesiastical students. The Catholics, few in numbers, were mostly poor and scattered over a territory of 63,000 square miles. By able management it was not long before Bishop Reynolds had reduced the debt left by his predecessor to $5,000. In 1845, he visited Europe in the interests of his diocese, and in May, 1850, he laid the corner-stone of the Cathedral of St. Finbor, which was completed and consecrated on Apr. 6, 1864. In connection with Dr. Lynch, he edited the works of Bishop England (5 vols., 1879). Bishop Reynolds took part in the sixth and seventh councils of Baltimore in 1846 and 1849, and in the first plenary council in 1852. He attained a high reputation for eloquence and learning, and during the eleven years of his episcopate exerted a powerful and beneficial influence on the deliberations of the bodies in whose councils he participated. Bishop Reynolds was afflicted with an incurable disease from which he ultimately died in Charleston, S. C., Mar. 9, 1855.

LYNCH, Patrick Niesen, third Roman Catholic bishop of Charleston, was born at Clones co., Monaghan, Ireland, Mar. 10, 1817, son of Conlan Peter and Eleanor McMahon (Neillson) Lynch. In 1819, his parents emigrated to America and located at Cheraw, S. C., being among the earliest Catholic settlers in the state. Patrick was educated in the Seminary of St. John the Baptist at Charleston, and gave evidence of such promise, that Bishop England sent him to the College of the Propaganda in Rome, where he became one of the best students. He was graduated from that institution with the highest honors, winning the degree of D.D. by a public thesis. He was ordained priest in 1840, and at once returned to the United States. He attached himself to the diocese of Charleston, and was appointed assistant priest in the Cathedral of St. Finbar, remaining in this charge until 1844. Soon after J. A. Reynolds was installed as bishop of Charleston, he appointed Dr. Lynch pastor of St. Mary's Church, and in 1847 made him principal of the Collegiate Institute, subsequently promoting him to the office of vicar-general of the diocese. He was for a number of years editor of the "United States Catholic Miscellany," and became well known through its columns for his learned articles on history, theology, and general science. Upon the death of Bishop Reynolds in 1855, Dr. Lynch was appointed administrator of the diocese, and discharged these duties until 1858, when he was nominated bishop of Charleston, being consecrated on Mar. 14th of that year. The Bahama Islands were soon afterward also placed under his jurisdiction, and his episcopacy opened most auspiciously. Unfortunately the civil war which then broke out exhausted the resources of the country for the support of the Confederate cause, and that of religion suffered. In 1861, a disastrous fire devastated the most populous part of Charleston, destroying also the cathedral, the episcopal residence, and other church property in one night. Sherman's march to the sea next followed, and left further devastation in its wake, the city of Columbia having been burned with its college, church, and convent, and the once flourishing diocese was then converted into a desolate waste. Though not a partisan, Bishop Lynch's sympathies were strongly with his countrymen, and during the war he accepted a commission from the Confederate government to go to France on a mission of peace. On his return, he found nothing but desolation and financial ruin in his diocese, with only a dispirited and impoverished people to assist him in his efforts to raise it. At the close of the war, the debt of the diocese of Charleston was $220,000; $100,000 of the amount being deposits of the poor who had intrusted him with their savings. For the following seventeen years Bishop Lynch devoted his life to the payment of this debt, and the restoration of his diocese to its former prosperity, and he eventually succeeded in accomplishing this work in a very large measure. The cathedral, bishop's house, orphan asylum, and churches were rebuilt, and the entire indebtedness with the exception of $15,000 liquidated, four-fifths of the amount having been raised by his individual exertions outside of South Carolina. During the yellow fever epidemic which raged in Charleston in 1848, he assumed personal charge of one of the hospitals, and again in 1871, upon the outbreak of the same disease, though himself broken in health, he returned to his diocese, and without hesitation exposed himself to all the dangers of the epidemic in nursing and administering to the spiritual wants of the afflicted members of his flock. In 1877, his powerful constitution began to give way under the many strains to which it had been subjected, and his health gradually declined, leading to a premature end. Bishop Lynch was a forceful orator, a cogent dogmatic controversialist, and a profound scientist. He attended all the councils of Baltimore, both provincial and plenary, from the time he first returned from Rome to America. He died in Charleston, S. C., Feb. 26, 1882.

NORTHROP, Henry Pinckney, fourth Roman Catholic bishop of Charleston, was born in Charleston, S. C., May 5, 1842. In 1853 he entered Georgetown College, and after studying there the classics for three years he went to Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., where he was graduated in 1860. Entering the seminary there and having finished the course in 1864, he went to Rome to the American College, where he was ordained June 26, 1865. On his return to the United States he was attached for several months to the Church of the Nativity in New York, and in 1866 was made assistant pastor of St. Joseph's Church in Charleston, S. C. In 1868 he went to Newbern, N. C., and for four years was engaged in missionary labors in North Carolina. He was assistant pastor of the pro-cathedral in Charleston and pastor of Sullivan's island from 1872–78, and was then stationed for one year as pastor of St. Patrick's Church in the same city. He was consecrated titular bishop of Rosalia and vicar-apostolic of North Carolina, Jar 8, 1882, but upon the death of Bishop Lynch was transferred by a papal brief of Jan. 27, 1883, to the see of Charleston, S. C., retaining the administration of the vicariate of North Carolina. The diocese of Charleston now (1904) contains 18 secular priests, 9 churches with resident priests, 15 missions with churches, 81 stations and chapels, several charitable and educational institutions and a Catholic population of about 8,500 souls.

H P Northrop

HEISS, Michael, first Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese of La Crosse, and second archbishop of Milwaukee, was born at Pfahldorf, Bavaria, Germany, Apr. 12, 1818. He was graduated at the Gymnasium of Newburg in 1835, and then entered the University of Munich, where he studied till 1839, first in the faculty of law and afterward in that of theology. He finished his theological course at the seminary at Eichstadt, and was ordained to the priesthood by Mgr. Charles Aug. Reisach — afterward cardinal — at Nymphrenburg, Bavaria, Oct. 18, 1840. In December, 1842, he came to the United States, where he became pastor of the Church of the Mother of God at Covington, Ky. On the consecration of Bishop Henni, of Milwaukee, he was appointed his secretary and also had pastoral care of a church in Milwaukee. In 1840, he founded St. Mary's Church at Milwaukee, the first German Roman Catholic church in that city. In 1850, he went to Europe for his health, and spent two years there. On his return he conducted for a time an ecclesiastical school in his own house, and in 1856, was appointed the first rector of the Seminary of St. Francis de Sales, Mt. Salesianum. When the territory north and west of Wisconsin river and extending as far as the Mississippi was set off from Milwaukee as the new diocese of La Crosse, he was consecrated its first bishop in the cathedral at Milwaukee, Sept. 6, 1868, Bishop Henni officiating. His administration of the new diocese was wise and effective. Under his auspices the Sisters of St. Francis were settled at La Crosse. The Sisters of Notre Dame established themselves in various parts of the diocese, while the Christian Brothers founded the College of St. John at Prairie Du Chien. During the same period a fine cathedral was erected, numerous churches were built, their number increasing from forty to eighty-six; priests were provided for the spiritual care of a steadily increasing Roman Catholic population, and twenty-five parochial schools and two asylums were opened. In 1880, he was transferred to Milwaukee as coadjutor to Archbishop Henni, with the right of succession, and on Mar. 14th of that year was created titular archbishop of Adrianople. On the death of the venerable Archbishop Henni in September, 1881, he succeeded him as archbishop of Milwaukee, and received the pallium, Apr. 23, 1882. He took an active part as theologian in the Baltimore council of 1849, in that of St. Louis in 1855, and in the plenary council of Baltimore of 1866. He was a leading member of the vatican council of 1869–70, and also a member of one of the four great commissions, each of which consisted of twelve bishops, who represented all parts of the world. He wrote much on ecclesiastical subjects, publishing among other works, "Ueber die vier Evangelien," and "Ueber die Ehe." Archbishop Heiss died at La Crosse, Wis., Mar. 26, 1890.

FLASCH, Kilian Caspar, second Roman Catholic bishop of La Crosse, was born near Würzburg, Germany, July 16, 1831, son of Andrew and Margaretha (Gussuebel) Flasch. His father emigrated to America with his family in 1847, and settled in Wisconsin, where he purchased a tract of government land, and engaged in farming. Young Flashch early showed a vocation for the priesthood, and after completing his course at the parish schools near his home, at the age of twelve, endeavored to persuade his father to send him to Würzburg to prepare for the ministry in the Roman Catholic church. Being the only boy in the family, his father refused his consent. After coming to America, he remained for several years with his parents, attending the neighboring country schools in winter, and assisting his father in work on the farm during the summer. But the desire to become a priest continued to fill the lad's mind with even more importunity than it had hitherto done. He first wrote, and then visited Bishop Henni, of Milwaukee, who advised him to follow up what he thought was his vocation. After some difficulty he finally obtained the consent of his parents, and entered the College (now university) of Notre Dame, at South Bend, Ind., where he commenced his classical course. In 1854, he entered upon the study of theology, at the seminary of Milwaukee, whence, two years later, he went to the Seminary of St. Francis De Sales, being one of its earliest students. He was ordained a priest, Dec. 16, 1859, and was then appointed pastor of St. Stephen's Church, five miles distant from his *alma mater,* but ten months later was called to become master of discipline and instructor in the classics and catechism in the salesianum. Resigning in 1867, on account of impaired health, he took charge of a small congregation and orphan asylum, near Milwaukee, but was recalled in 1875, to St. Francis Seminary, where he was made spiritual director and professor of moral theology. In 1879, he was promoted rector of the seminary, and he remained in this position until 1881, when he was appointed to succeed Michael Heiss, as bishop of La Crosse, Wis. Bishop Flasch was consecrated by his predecessor on August 24, and on Sept. 1, 1881, he took possession of his see, which he administered until the end of his life with zeal and ability. He died at La Crosse, Wis., Aug. 3, 1891.

SCHWEBACH, James, third Roman Catholic bishop of La Crosse, was born at Platen, Luxemburg, Germany, Aug. 15, 1847, son of Nicholas and Margaret Schwebach. He was educated under private tutors, and at the College of Diekirch, where he remained two, years. In 1864, he came to the United States and soon afterward entered St. Francis Seminary, near Milwaukee, Wis., where he studied theology and philosophy. Early in 1869, he was called to La Crosse, Wis., by Bishop Heiss, and on July 24th of that year was ordained deacon to assist at St. Mary's Church there. He was ordained priest, June 16, 1870, and being then appointed pastor of that church filled this charge for twenty-two consecutive years. During the last ten years of his pastorate he also held the post of vicar-general, and for several years also that of administrator of the diocese of La Crosse. Upon the death of Bishop Flasch, Father Schwebach was appointed his successor, and being consecrated on Feb. 25, 1892, has since administered the affairs of the see. His diocese now (1904), contains 227 churches, 29 chapels, 145 priests, a seminary, a college, an academy for young ladies, 6 high schools, and several other educational institutions. The Catholic population, including Indians, aggregates about 102,000 souls. On Jan. 8, 1901, Bishop Schwebach was appointed by Pope Leo XIII an " assistant at the papal throne."

MELCHER, Joseph, first R. C. bishop of Green Bay, Wis., was born in Vienna, Austria, Mar. 18, 1807. When he was seven years of age his parents moved to Modena, Italy, where he was educated for the priesthood. He obtained the degree of D.D. in 1830, and on March 27th of that year was ordained priest. After a six months' sojourn in his native city he returned in 1831 to Modena, where he became chaplain in the ducal court for the Germans attending the Chapel of St. Margaret, and was for the following ten years connected with the diocese of Modena. About 1841 he conceived the desire of devoting himself to missionary work in some foreign land, and on meeting soon afterward Bishop Rotati, of St. Louis, who was then visiting Rome to report the result of his mission in behalf of the holy see to Hayti, he resolved to accompany the latter prelate to the United States. Arriving in St. Louis in 1843, he was stationed for a year at Little Rock, Ark., and from 1844–46 was pastor at Mattice Creek, St. Louis co., Mo. He was then sent to Rome by Bishop Kenrick on business for the interests of the diocese, and on his return, in 1847, was appointed pastor of St. Mary's Church, St. Louis, which charge he held for twenty-one years. He again visited Europe to procure priests and students in 1855 and in 1864, both times discharging himself of his mission to the entire satisfaction of his superior. He was in the meantime appointed vicar-general for the German Catholics of the diocese, and in 1863 was elected first president of the newly organized Sodality of the Priests of St. Louis. On Mar. 3, 1868, the see of Green Bay, comprising that part of Wisconsin which extends from the east bank of Wisconsin river to Lake Michigan and running north from the Fox and Manitowoc rivers, was established, and Father Melcher was consecrated its first bishop on July 12th of that year. He at once entered upon the work of organizing his see, whose clerical force then consisted of sixteen priests ministering to a Catholic population of 50,000,and was so successful in his administration that at his death the diocese contained fifty-six priests, ninety churches and chapels, while the Catholic population increased to upwards of 60,000. He introduced the Sisters Servites of the Blessed Virgin Mary and the Franciscan and Dominican Sisters, built a fine episcipal residence at a cost of $16,000, and began the preparatory work toward the erection of the new cathedral. Bishop Melcher died at Green Bay, Wis., Dec. 20, 1873.

KRAUTBAUER, Francis Xavier, second R. C. bishop of Green Bay, was born near Bruck, Bavaria, Germany, Jan. 12, 1824. Early feeling himself called to the ministry, his parents sent him to the seminary at Ratisbon in his thirteenth year, and after finishing his classical course entered the University of Munich. In 1846 he commenced his course of theology in the Georgianum in Munich, but transferred himself to the diocesan seminary in Ratisbon two years later, and on July 16, 1850, was ordained priest. He determined to devote himself to American missions, and in October of the same year arrived in the United States. After a short residence in Buffalo he was sent for a time to the parish of Eden, and in 1851 was stationed as pastor of St. Peter's Church at Rochester, N. Y., where he established a school for boys and girls, placing the latter in charge of the School Sisters of Notre Dame. He was appointed by Bishop Timon vicar-general for the German Catholics, and on two occasions when the bishop was absent on visits to Rome he administered the affairs of the diocese of Buffalo. In 1859 Father Krautbauer went to Milwaukee to become the spiritual director of the School Sisters of Notre Dame in that city, frequently preaching and officiating in the cathedral and other churches of Milwaukee, as well as of neighboring cities, during his long stay there, and also supervising the erection of the sisterhood's mother-house. In 1873 he came near losing his life, the steamer "Ironsides," on which he was crossing Lake Michigan on a trip to Buffalo, having been wrecked and the passengers obliged to take to the lifeboats. In 1875 he was appointed bishop of Green Bay, and was consecrated by Archbishop Henni at St. John's Cathedral, Milwaukee, June 29, 1875. He found in his diocese 92 churches with 63 priests and a population comprising English-speaking Catholics, Germans, Frenchmen, Hollanders, Bohemians, Wallsons, Poles and Indians. Such a mixture of races and languages made the administration of the diocese very difficult, but Bishop Krautbauer proved himself equal to the task, displaying rare judgment and tact in dealing with the wants and requirements of his miscellaneous flock. He erected the Cathedral of St. Francis Xavier, established several orphan asylums, increased the number of churches to 126 and that of priests to 96, and especially exerted himself to extend the advantages of Catholic education by founding numerous parochial and other schools. He visited Rome in 1877, and in 1884 attended the third plenary council of Baltimore. His health steadily declined after his return, and he died at Green Bay, Wis., Dec. 17, 1885.

KATZER, Frederick Xavier, third Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese of Green Bay and first archbishop of Milwaukee, was born at Ebensee, Austria, Feb. 7, 1844, son of Charles and Barbara (Reinhartsgruber) Katzer. After attending school at Gruündin, Austria, to which place his parents had removed, he began his classical studies in 1857, at the Jesuit College, Linz, Austria. He was graduated there in 1864, and coming to America in May of the same year, studied theology at the Seminary of St. Francis de Sales, near Milwaukee, Wis., where he completed his studies and was ordained a priest, Dec. 21, 1866. He remained at St. Francis as professor of mathematics, dogmatic theology, and philosophy, until July, 1875, when he accepted the position of secretary to Bishop Krautbauer, of Green Bay, Wis. He was at the same time rector of the cathedral, in 1879, becoming vicar-general of the diocese. Upon the death of Bishop Krautbauer, Dec. 17, 1885, he became administrator, and was nominated bishop of Green Bay, May 31, 1886, receiving the episcopal consecration on Sept. 21, 1886. On Jan. 30, 1891, he was transferred to Milwaukee and raised to the archiepiscopal dignity. Archbishop Katzer was distinguished in the so-called German movement in the Catholic church and as a determined upholder and promoter of Catholic parochial schools and education. The archdiocese under his jurisdiction in 1902 contained 317 churches, 36 chapels, 4 seminaries, 6 schools for the higher education of boys, 7 academies for young ladies, 144 parochial schools, various asylums and hospitals, and had a Catholic population of about 245,000, and 312 priests. He died at Fond du Lac, Wis., July 20, 1903.

F. X. Katzer

MESSMER, Sebastian Gebhard, fourth Roman Catholic bishop of Green Bay, was born at Goldach, Switzerland, Aug. 29, 1847, son of Sebastian and Rosa (Baumgartner) Messmer. Having passed three years at the high school at Rorschach, he studied the classics at St. George College, St. Gall, Switzerland, during 1861–66, and in the latter year entered the University of Innsbruck, Tyrol, Austria, where he pursued philosophical and theological studies for five years. He was ordained a priest July 23, 1871, and coming to the United States in the same year took a chair in Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J., as professor of theology. He was one of the secretaries of the plenary council of Baltimore (1884) and editor of its acts and decrees (1885); received the degree of doctor of divinity from Pope Leo XIII in 1886.* In 1889 he went to Rome, where he got the degree of doctor of canon law; from there he went to the Catholic University of Washington, D. C., as professor of canon law, which post he retained till 1892, when he was appointed bishop of Green Bay, Wis. He was consecrated at Newark, N. J., Mar. 27, 1892, by Bishop Zardetti, of St. Cloud, Minn., and has since successfully administered the ecclesiastical affairs of the territory under his jurisdiction. The diocese of Green Bay at present (1904) contains 204 church, 23 chapels and stations, 77 parochial schools and several other educational as well as charitable institutions. Its Catholic population comprises 125,000 souls, attended to by 157 priests. Bishop Messmer is the author of "Praxis Synodalis" (1883) and editor of "Canonical Procedure" (1886), "Spirago's Method of Christian Doctrine" (1901) and "Deirviers, Christian Apologchy" (1903). Bishop Messmer is a life member of the Wisconsin State Historical Society and the Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia, Pa.

BRUTÉ, Simon Gabriel, first Roman Catholic bishop of Vincennes (now diocese of Indianapolis), was born in Rennes, France, Mar. 2, 1779. His father, who was superintendent of the royal domains in Brittany, possessed considerable wealth, but on account of some unfortunate business transactions left his family at his death in embarrassed circumstances. His widow was a woman of energy and ability, and by sacrificing her personal property managed to liquidate her husband's indebtedness. Simon Gabriel passed through the different Catholic schools of his native town, and entered college to prepare himself for the polytechnic school, when his career was interrupted by the terrors of the French revolution. Many priests found a refuge from persecution in his brother's house, and he would visit them in their prisons and hiding places. These associations, coupled with his natural inclinations, early led him to desire to adopt an ecclesiastical life, but that career being then closed to him, he resolved to take up medicine. He first studied for three years at the medical college of Dr. Dreval at Rennes, and in 1799, went to complete his professional studies in Paris, where he was graduated with the highest honors in 1803, winning the first prize among 120 competitors, who had been selected as the best out of 1,100 students. He was at once appointed physician to the First Dispensary at Paris, but declined the position, being now at liberty to follow his chosen vocation. In November, 1803, he began his theological studies at the Seminary of St. Sulpice in Paris, and in 1808, was ordained a priest. He was then offered the position of chaplain to the Emperor Napoleon, a canonicate in the cathedral at Rennes, and several other places, but preferring to teach in a seminary he declined them all and accepted an appointment as professor of theology in the Sulpitian Seminary at Rennes. He remained there until 1810, when, meeting Bishop Flaget, he resolved to accompany him to America, and to devote himself to missionary work there. He arrived in Baltimore on Aug. 10, 1810, and was at once appointed professor of philosophy in St. Mary's College. In 1812, he was called to Emmettsburg to assist Father Dribors, and was for the following twenty years the spiritual director of the Sisters of Charity, contributing largely to the development and prosperity of the institution they had founded. He went to France in 1815, in the interests of the American missions, and for the purpose of bringing his library of 5,000 volumes to the United States. This valuable collection of choice books he donated to St. Mary's College, of which he was made president soon after his return. At the expiration of tw years he resigned this post and resumed his pastoral duties at Emmettsburg, where he at the same time filled the chair of theology and moral philosophy, and lectured on sacred scriptures in the ecclesiastical seminary. In 1833, when the see of Vincennes, comprising all of Indiana and a part of Illinois, was created, Bruté was nomi-

+ Simon Bishop
of Vincennes

nated its first bishop. He was consecrated by Bishop Flaget at the St. Louis Cathedral on Oct. 28, 1834, and immediately assumed charge of his diocese. He found in it but three priests, a few churches, and no religious orders, seminary, or schools. Feeling keenly the necessity for funds Bishop Brutè, after a thorough visitation of his see, resolved to go abroad in the hope of obtaining in Europe priests and money to enable him to carry on his work. In this undertaking he was very successful, and returned with both missionaries and means. The priests, twenty in number, were distributed through the diocese, and the erection of a cathedral, as well as the establishment of a seminary, an orphan asylum, free schools, and of small churches was begun and completed during his brief administration. The bishop subsequently visited Europe eight times more to secure assistance for his work. At the close of his episcopate he left the see that he had found in such spiritual and financial poverty supplied with 24 priests, 23 churches, besides 6 church buildings, and 28 stations occasionally visited, 1 theological seminary, 1 college for young men, 1 female academy, 2 free schools, and 2 religious communities. All this work was done without incurring debt or allowing church property to be mortgaged. Bishop Brutè was a profound theologian, a scholar, and an untiring worker, bravely facing and overcoming difficulties that would have seemed insurmountable to a less courageous nature. He was consulted by the bishops and clergy throughout the United States upon theological subjects, and was certainly one of the most powerful and beneficent factors of the church in its early struggles in America. He died in Vincennes, Ind., June 26, 1839.

HAILANDIÉRE, Celestine Renè Laurence Guynemer de la, second Roman Catholic bishop of Vincennes (now the diocese of Indianapolis), was born in Cornbourg, Brittany, France, May 2, 1798. He was educated in the classics at the college of Rennes, and upon graduation from that institution at the age of nineteen, read law and was admitted to the bar. In 1822, he accepted an appointment as judge of the civil tribunal of Redon, but having previously determined to dedicate himself to an ecclesiastical vocation, he soon resigned his judgeship and in October of the same year entered the theological seminary of Rennes. He was ordained deacon in 1824, and completed his ecclesiastical studies at the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris, being elevated to the priesthood, May 25, 1825. The following ten years he spent chiefly in missionary work at Rennes, but in 1836, went to America with Bishop Brutè, who had made him his vicar-general. He was at first placed in charge of the congregation of French Catholics at Vincennes, Ind., and assisted in the administration of the diocese. Two years later he returned to Europe to recruit German priests and students, and it was while successfully carrying out in Strassburg, this mission, that he received his appointment as coadjutor to Bishop Brutè with the right of succession, and a short time afterward the news of that prelate's death. He was consecrated bishop of Vincennes, in Paris, Aug. 18, 1839, and before leaving France sent to his diocese twenty priests and students with a large quantity of ecclesiastical stores. He also induced the Endists at Rennes to send a body of priests, who subsequently founded St. Gabriel's College at Vincennes, at their own expense, and introduced into this country the Congregation of the Holy Cross, by persuading that newly established society to send some of their brothers to take charge of schools for boys in his diocese. The Sisters of Providence of the Holy Childhood of Jesus were also introduced by him, and female schools, orphan asylums, and other educational and charitable institutions founded during his administration were placed under their supervision. Bishop Hailandière arrived at Vincennes in November, 1839, and at once assumed his onerous duties, which he discharged with "cool judgment, untiring patience, persevering energy, and quiet activity." Having considerable means, collected chiefly in France, at his disposal, he built a seminary in Vincennes, erected a beautiful cathedral there, founded a library, established schools and missions, and converted the little village of Vincennes into a city. But his episcopate was marred by schisms and a growing dissatisfaction among the laity and clergy who accused him of being arbitrary and overbearing. In 1845, he went to Rome to vindicate his position and to offer his resignation. The pope not only did not accept it, but invested Hailandière with the dignity of assistant to the pontifical throne. The bishop then returned to his see, bringing more priests and students; but being unable to allay the discontent, again tendered his resignation in July, 1847, which was this time accepted. He then went to New Orleans for the recuperation of his health, and in 1848, returned to France, spending the rest of his long life in retirement at Triandior, near his native place. He died there, May 1, 1882, and the same year his remains were brought to the United States and entombed at Vincennes.

BAZIN, John S., third Roman Catholic bishop of Vincennes (now the diocese of Indianapolis), was born in the archdiocese of Lyons, France, in 1796. He was educated and ordained in his native country, and in 1830, came to America, locating in Mobile, Ala. For seventeen years he was attached to this diocese, and was one of Bishop Portiers most zealous assistants. He was vicar-general of the diocese, and devoted himself particularly to the instruction of the young, and to Sunday school work. Father Bazin established a Catholic benevolent female society at Mobile, which under his direction developed into an orphan asylum society. In 1846, he went to Europe to recruit a colony of the Jesuits for the college at Spring Hill, and to secure a corps of Christian Brothers to take the management of the male orphan asylum. He successfully accomplished both missions. Upon his return to America he received notice of his appointment as bishop of Vincennes, and on Oct. 24, 1847, Bishop Bazin had but entered upon his episcopate when he was stricken with a fatal illness that terminated his life after he had been sick but a few days. He died at Vincennes, Ind., Apr. 23, 1848.

ST. PALAIS, James Maurice de Long d'Aussac de, fourth Roman Catholic bishop of Vincennes (now Indianapolis), was born at La Salvetat, France, Nov. 15, 1811. He obtained his education at the College of St. Nicholas du Chardonet, in Paris, and at the age of nineteen entered the Seminary of St. Sulpice, where he prepared himself for the priesthood. On being ordained, in 1836, he went to America and was stationed as missionary in the diocese of Vincennes, where he erected several churches, among them St. Mary's, built thirty-five miles east of Vincennes. In 1839 he was sent by Bishop Hailandiére to Chicago, where he remained for five years, being active in mission work among the Indians and trying to heal the troubles of a schism which at that time prevailed in the place. Notwithstanding the demoralized condition of his flock, who for two years refused him his salary and even burned his cabin once, Father St. Palais stood firmly at his post, finally overcoming all hardships and allaying the disturbed condition of affairs. He built there St. Mary's Church, which, on the creation of an episcopal see in Chicago, in 1844, became the first cathedral of the new diocese, and from 1844–46 he was stationed at Logansport, Ind. He was then assigned to Madison, Wis., and in 1847 was appointed vicar-general and superior of the ecclesiastical seminary at Vincennes. On the death of Bishop Bazin, in 1848, he was made successively administrator and bishop of the diocese of Vincennes, and was consecrated, Jan. 14, 1849. He visited Rome the same year and subsequently again in 1859 and 1869, traveling during his second visit to Europe through France, Switzerland and Germany, in the interest of his diocese. He introduced into Indiana the Order of Benedictines, The Brothers of the Sacred Heart, the Franciscan Fathers, whom he established at Oldenbury and Indianapolis, the Fathers O. M. C. at Terre Haute, the Sisters of St. Francis, the Nuns of the Order of St. Benedict, the Daughters of Charity, the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, the Little Sisters of the Poor, the Ursuline Sisters, and the Sisters of St. Joseph. His administration of the diocese was marked by continual progress of the Catholic Church, and although in 1857 a part of Indiana was set off as a separate diocese with a see at Fort Wayne, the territory which remained under his jurisdiction contained at his death 151 churches, 117 priests and a Catholic population of 90,000 souls, as against 50 churches, 33 priests and about 30,000 Catholics, whom he had found in the whole state of Indiana when entering upon the episcopate. He also founded various educational and charitable institutions, among them an orphan asylum for boys at Highland, and one for girls at Terre Haute. Bishop St. Palais died in St. Mary's of the Woods, Vigo co., Ind., June 28, 1877.

Francis S. Chatard

CHATARD, Francis Silas, fifth R. C. bishop of Vincennes (now diocese of Indianapolis), was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 13, 1834, son of Ferdinand E. and Eliza (Marean) Chatard. He was graduated at Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, in June, 1853, and then took a full medical course at the University of Maryland, but deciding to prepare himself for the priesthood in the Roman Catholic church, he went to Rome in 1857 and studied six years at the Urban College. He was given the degree of D.D. in 1863, and in November of the same year was appointed vice-rector of the American College at Rome. Five years later he succeeded Dr. McCloskey to the rectorship, and presided over the college ten years. His services to that institution and the assistance he rendered the American bishops in attendance at the Vatican council were so highly esteemed by Pope Pius IX that he presented him with a gold medal of rare beauty and great value. In 1878 he visited the United States for the recuperation of his health, and during his short stay there collected considerable money for the college. On his return to Rome he was appointed bishop of Vincennes, and was consecrated on May 12, 1878. On taking charge of his diocese he transferred the episcopal residence to Indianapolis, and it has since been known by the name of that city. It at present (1904) contains 171 churches, 185 priests, 4 seminaries, 2 colleges, 16 female academies, 103 parochial schools and has a Catholic population of about 104,000. Bishop Chatard presided over the second, third and fourth diocesan synods and took part in the fourth council of Cincinnati and the third plenary council of Baltimore. He is the author of "Christian Truths" and several other religious tracts.

BARAGA, Frederic, first R. C. bishop of Marquette and Sault Ste. Marie, was born at Triffen, Carniola, Austria, June 29, 1797, of a distinguished family. He was educated at the College of Leibac, the capital of his native province, where, in addition to Latin and Greek, he learned German, Italian and French. In 1816 he began the study of law at the University of Vienna, but after graduation, in 1821, decided to embrace the ecclesiastical state, and entered the seminary at Leibac. He completed his theology in two years, and on Sept. 21, 1823, was ordained to the priesthood. During the subsequent seven years he was occupied with parochial duties in Carniola, devoting his leisure to the preparation of devotional books for the use of the people in his native Slavonic. Becoming interested in the conversion of the Indian tribes in the United States, he transferred his share in the family estate to his brothers, retaining only a pittance of $300 per annum, and Dec. 1, 1830, sailed for America. After reaching this country he remained for some months in Cincinnati doing missionary work and studying English and the Ottawa dialect in preparation for his work among the Indians. On May 28, 1831, he arrived at Arbre Croche—a village of the Ottawa Indians, situated in the northwestern part of the lower Peninsula of Michigan. The inhabitants, although living in a state of barbarism, still retained memories of the Jesuit missionaries of the 17th century, and cordially welcomed Father Baraga. In the course of a year he erected two schools and the Church of St. Peter, which was attended by a congregation of 700 Indians. The zealous priest had also extended his labors as far as the Castor island beyond Lake Michigan, and had erected several churches in this district, also a school at St. Joseph and another at Green Bay. He had, moreover, published a prayer book in the Ottawa language, the first of a series of books in the Indian dialects that have since been of practical value to philologists. In the spring of 1833 Father Baraga visited Grand River, near the present site of Grand Rapids, Mich., where he found the Indians in a deplorable condition. Procuring a successor for the mission of Arbre Croche, he went there in the autumn of the same year, deciding to devote himself to the Indians in this field. He encountered much opposition from white liquor dealers and sectarian missionaries; but, notwithstanding these and other difficulties, he baptized 170 Indians. His enemies finding him undaunted, petitioned the governor of Michigan for his removal, and though the latter wrote in his favor, Father Baraga was eventually obliged to leave, after laboring there sixteen months. His next mission was among the Chippewa Indians at La Pointe, where he labored for the subsequent eighteen years. There was neither priest nor chapel in the wilderness, but he succeeded in making it a Christian settlement and brought the Indians from paganism and barbarism to a state of Christianity and civilization. He also extended the area of his missionary labors to the Indians of Fond du Lac and Bad River, and during the severe winter of 1836–37 traveled six miles daily that he might instruct them each evening after they returned from their work in the forests and on the water. In 1837 he went to Europe to procure money for the support of his missions, and on his return to America in the spring of the following year resumed his duties on the shores of Lake Superior, his better financial condition now enabling him to manage the missions with more system and regularity. In 1843 Father Baraga transferred his activity to the Ann, an old trading post established by the American Fur Co. between Pointe Abbaye and Keweenan Point. He here encountered difficulties that were in many respects a repetition of those he met with at Grand River, but through the conversion of some of the Indian medicine men succeeded in gaining a foothold among the savages, and by 1850 was laboring in a Christian settlement. He built a church and parsonage, purchased a tract of land upon which he erected thirty houses for the converted Indians, and so impressed were the latter with his work that many from distant points flocked to the mission. While in Europe in 1837 he published his various Indian books in Paris, and the demand for them in the United States and Canada afterward became so great that they returned him a revenue whereby he was enabled to further improve the settlement at Ann. In 1845 his labors were increased by an influx into the country of a large population from all parts of the world who were attracted there by the discovery of the celebrated copper mines of the upper Peninsula of Michigan. The greater proportion of them were Catholics, and Father Baraga took it upon himself to administer to their spiritual wants. There numbers, however, soon became so large that he found it imperative to secure the services of more priests. For this purpose and in order to attend the publication of his books, in 1853 he visited Cincinnati, where he lectured on the mineral wealth of the Lake Superior region and the fruitful field that was open to the missionary. On Nov. 1, 1853, Father Baraga was consecrated bishop of Amyzonia *in partibus* and made vicar-apostolic of upper Michigan. The following year he went to Europe to secure more priests, and returned with twelve fathers who had volunteered for the missions. He introduced the Brothers and Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, and found them invaluable assistants in his work among the Indians. In 1856 the vicariate was erected into the diocese of Sault Ste. Marie and he was appointed first bishop of the new see. Despite his failing health he continued his former life of labor, hardship and exposure, always sleeping on the floor or a bench and often walking forty miles a day on snowshoes when making his visitations. In 1865 the episcopal see was transferred to Marquette, and on Oct. 15th of that year Rt. Rev. Baraga was created bishop of Marquette and Sault Ste. Marie. He was stricken with apoplexy while attending the patroal council in Baltimore October, 1866, but he returned to his diocese as soon as he was sufficiently improved. He attended to his duties until a short time before his death, which occurred at Marquette, Mich., Jan. 19, 1868.

MRAK, Ignatius, second R. C. bishop of Marquette, was born at Hotoula, Carniola, Austria, Oct. 16, 1816. After completing his theological studies, he was ordained priest in 1837, and for the following eight years served as parish priest in his native country. In 1845 he came to the United States, and spent ten years as missionary in northern Michigan, laboring among the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians at Arbre Croche, Manistee, La Croix, Middleton and Castor island. From 1855–60 he was stationed at Eagle Town, on Grand Traverse bay, at the same time attending several other Indian missions which he had founded, and was then appointed vicar-general to Bishop Baraga. Upon the death of the latter prelate, Father Mrak was nominated for the see of Marquette and Sault Ste. Marie, and was consecrated by Archbishop Purcell, Feb. 7, 1869. He presided over the bishopric till 1878, when he was compelled to resign on account of failing health. In 1881 he was created titular bishop of Antinoe. He spent the remaining years of his life in retirement, and died in Marquette, Mich., Jan. 2, 1901.

VERTIN, John, third R. C. bishop of Marquette, Mich., was born at Rudolphswerth, Carniola, Austria, July 17, 1844. When nineteen years of age he came with his father to the United States and entered the Theological Seminary of St. Francis, Milwaukee, Wis. On Aug. 31, 1866, he was elevated to the priesthood by Bishop Baraga, and was then stationed as pastor at Houghton, Mich., in which charge he remained for five years. He served in the same capacity at Negaunee, Mich., from 1871–79, and on Sept. 14th of the latter year was consecrated bishop of Marquette, succeeding Rt. Rev. Ignatius Mrak who had resigned the bishopric in 1878. Bishop Vertin's administration of the diocese was signalized by considerable progress of Catholicism, new churches having been built, convents established, and schools founded and placed in charge of the various religious orders. He died at the episcopal residence, Marquette, Mich., Feb. 26, 1899. His successor, Rt. Rev. Frederick Eis, was administrator of the see until he was regularly consecrated bishop of Marquette, Aug. 24, 1899. His diocese now (1904) contains 80 churches, 68 priests, 20 parochial schools, and a Catholic population aggregating about 70,000.

+ John Vertin

MARTY, Martin, first Roman Catholic bishop of Sioux Falls, and second bishop of St. Cloud, Ind., was born at Schevyz, Switzerland, Jan. 12, 1834. In early youth he entered the Benedictine Abbey of Einsiedlen, and pursuing the study of theology with great zeal and talent, he made his profession on May 20, 1855, and in September of the following year was ordained into the Benedictine order. In 1860, he was sent to America, to join a colony of monks from Einsiedlen, who had founded the Benedictine settlement of St. Meinrad in Indiana in 1854. He soon became a leading spirit in the community, and when a priory was established there in 1865, Dom. Marty was made its first superior. Under his zealous administration the labors of the fathers rapidly extended their influence, a large number of postulants were received and persevered in their vows, and the mission work increased. In 1870, Pope Pius converted St. Meinrad's into an abbey, constituting the fathers connected with it into the "Helveto-American Congregation," and Right Rev. Martin Marty was made mitred abbot. The corner-stone of the new monastery was laid May 22, 1872. Abbot Marty presided for several years, perfecting the institution under his care, extending its missions, erecting churches, and fostering education in connection with the Roman Catholic church. In spite of the zeal and energy with which he devoted himself to these duties, he had always fostered a wish to labor amongst the Indians, and finally obtaining permission from his superiors, he went with some of the fathers on a mission to Dakota. There he found the work so promising, and so full of interest for him, that he resigned the dignity of abbot, in order to devote himself to it, and for some time he labored as an humble father amongst the Indians. In 1879, the territory of Dakota was formed into a vicariate-apostolic, and confided to the care of the zealous Benedictine, who was consecrated bishop of Tiberias, Feb. 1, 1880. Under his administration the Catholic church made such progress in the vicariate that after four years it contained 90 churches and 50 priests, with 7 Indian missions attended by his clergy, Benedictine, Ursuline, and Presentation nuns, with Sisters of the Holy Cross, and Jonville Sisters of Charity to aid in the diocesan work. In 1889, the diocese of Sioux Falls, comprising the state of South Dakota, was established, and the learned vicar-apostolic was appointed its first bishop. His labors on behalf of religion earned for him the sobriquet of "The Angel of the West," and established the Roman Catholic church strongly in Dakota. His health, however, gave way under the strain of his arduous duties, and it became necessary for him to resign his laborious office. In 1894, he was prevailed upon by his friends to accept the less onerous charge of the diocese of St. Cloud, Minn., and he administered it until his death, which occurred at the episcopal residence, Sept. 19, 1896.

TROBEC, James, third R. C. bishop of St. Cloud, was born in Billichgratz, Carniola, Austria, July 10, 1838. After completing his classical course in Laibach, Austria, he entered the ecclesiastical seminary of that city, where he studied theology and philosophy. In the year 1864 he emigrated to the United States and continued the theological studies in St. Vincent's College, Pennsylvania. He was ordained priest at St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 8, 1865, and in October following was stationed as missionary at Belleprairie, Morrison co., Minn., where he remained one year. He was next assigned to St. Felix Church at Wabasha, Minn., and after a pastorate of twenty-one years, was entrusted, in 1887, with the organization of St. Agnes parish in St. Paul, Minn. He remained in this charge for ten years, and on Sept. 21, 1897, was consecrated bishop of the diocese of St. Cloud, Minn., succeeding the Rt. Rev. Martin Marty. The diocese of Bishop Trobec, comprising sixteen counties of the state of Minnesota, at present (1904) contains 94 churches, 12 chapels, 1 university, 1 seminary and 1 college for boys, 2 female academies, 22 parochial schools, several hospitals and asylums, and a Catholic population of 42,000, who are attended by 106 priests.

O'GORMAN, Thomas, second R. C. bishop of Sioux Falls, was born in Boston, Mass., May 1, 1843. He was educated in Chicago and St. Paul in 1850–53 and in France in 1853–65. He was pastor at Rochester, Minn., in 1867–78, a member of the Paulist community in New York city in 1878–82 and pastor at Faribault, Minn., in 1882–85. He then became first president of the College of St. Thomas, Merriam park, St. Paul, where he also filled the chair of dogmatic theology for four years. He was professor of modern church history at the Catholic University, Washington, D. C., from 1890–96, and on Apr. 19th of the latter year he was consecrated by Cardinal Satolli bishop of Sioux Falls in St. Patrick's Church, Washington. The diocese over which he has since presided now (1904) contains 134 churches, 88 priests, 28 parochial schools, 6 Indian schools and a Catholic population of 55,000. Bishop O'Gorman is a man of winning personality and imposing appearance. He has acquired an enviable reputation for accuracy and research, especially on difficult historical subjects, and is the author of a "History of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States." He was a member of the commission sent by Pres. Roosevelt to Rome in 1902 to confer with the Vatican authorities on certain Philippine questions in which Washington and Rome were both interested.

VAIL, Stephen, manufacturer, was born at Malapardis, near Morristown, N. J., June 28, 1780, son of Davis and Hannah (Moore) Vail, grandson of Thomas and Sarah (Davis) Vail and great-grandson of John and Martha (Fitz Randolph) Vail. He was educated in the common schools of the neighborhood. In 1804 he became owner of the Speedwell Iron Works, near Morristown, which have become famous as the building where his son Alfred (q. v.) carried on his electrical experiments with the Morse telegraph, and where also the engine for the steamer Savannah, the first steamship to cross the ocean, was built. He contributed the funds necessary for his son to carry on his experiments. He also made the screw docks for Baltimore, Md., and Charleston, S. C. He had two sons, Alfred and George. The latter (1809–75) was associated with his father in the factory, represented his state at the world's fair in London in 1851 and served in the national congress as a Democrat from Dec. 5, 1853, to Mar. 3, 1857, and was U. S. consul at Glasgow, Scotland, during 1858–61. Stephen Vail was one of the lay judges that were required on the local bench in New Jersey, and thus acquired the title of judge, and was president of the Morris and Essex Railroad Co. and the Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey. He died in Morristown, N. J., June 12, 1864.

S. Vail

L'HOMMEDIEU, Ezra, legislator, was born at Southold, L. I., Aug. 30, 1734, son of Benjamin and Martha (Bourne) L'Hommedieu, and grandson of Benjamin L'Hommedieu, a Huguenot of La Rochelle who fled to Holland, and thence to New York in 1686. He was graduated at Yale College in 1754; became a lawyer practicing in New York; was a member of all the provincial congresses of New York including the fourth at Kingston, which formed the first state Constitution; in 1801, was a member of the convention called to interpret some parts of the Constitution and determine how many members each house should have; was a member of the state assembly, 1777–83; was state senator during 1784–1809, one year excepted (1792–93); chairman of the judiciary committee, and of the committees to which educational bills were referred, and framer of many of the laws enacted; was repeatedly on the council of appointment. For twenty-six years he was clerk of Suffolk county; he did much to promote agriculture, and contributed papers to the proceedings of the first New York agricultural society. During 1779–83, he sat in congress and in 1878–88. In politics, he was a Federalist. From 1787 until his death, Mr. L'Hommedieu was a regent of the state university, and to him and not to Alexander Hamilton is due the credit of founding the system of higher education in the state. He was married, Dec. 21, 1756, to Charity, daughter of Nicoll Floyd, of Brookhaven, N. Y., and sister of Gen. William Floyd; and again, June 15, 1783, to Catherine, daughter of Nicoll Havens, of Shelter island, by whom he had a daughter who became the wife of Samuel S. Gardineir, of the New York bar. He died at Southhold, L. I., Sept. 28, 1811.

WALTON, Joseph, manufacturer, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., Mar. 24, 1826, son of Samuel and Sarah (Mansfield) Walton. His granduncle, George Walton, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His father, a native of Philadelphia, was a prominent millwright and bridgebuilder, who constructed the first bridge over the Allegheny river, and erected the first mill on that stream, now known as Hills Mill. After having learned something of his father's trade, Joseph Walton went to Cincinnati, O., and began carpentering work, mastering his trade before reaching the age of nineteen. He associated himself with a German builder and was very successful as a millwright. Removing to Pittsburg, Pa., in 1848, he erected and operated several saw-mills. While employed in the rolling-mill of a James Wood, at Temperanceville, Pa., he was singled out by Judge Heath, who was operating a saw-mill at that place; and his rise to a prominent position was largely due to the influence of that gentleman. After working for Judge Heath for a time, Mr. Walton was made a partner with him, and given full charge over his lumber interests. In 1856 he engaged in the coal business and built up a prosperous trade, filling extensive contracts for the government during the civil war. One of these was said to have been the largest handled by any one firm up to that time; and the two branches of his business, coal and lumber, assumed mammoth proportions before his death. Being at that time the owner of three coal works and eight steamboats, he had established branches of his coal business in Cincinnati, Louisville, and New Orleans, and at one time owned and operated a large sugar plantation in Louisiana, besides being the owner of several large farms in Pennsylvania. In 1870 he was elected to the Pennsylvania legislature on the Republican ticket, serving one term; and for seventeen years he was a member of the Allegheny school board, devoting much time to the furtherance of the cause of education. He was president of the Keystone Glass Co.; and for four years one of the principal members of the firm of Chess, Smith & Co., manufacturers of nails and tacks. He was the original organizer of the First National Bank, of Birmingham; was president of the Farmers' Deposit National Bank from 1880 until he died; and for many years was director of several banks and insurance companies of Pittsburg and Allegheny. Of the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad Co., he was a founder, and served on its board of directors from its inception. About 1855 he established a Sunday school in Birmingham (now South Side, Pittsburg), and assumed the duties of superintendent; and in the centenary year of Methodism (18), he made a liberal donation to erect a church on the spot where the school had been, resulting in the Walton M. E. Church. Mr. Walton was married Aug. 8, 1858, to Annie, daughter of James Fawcett, president of the First National Bank, of Birmingham, and had two sons and four daughters. He died at Allegheny City, Pa., Dec. 5, 1892.

Joseph Walton

DAY, James Roscoe, chancellor of Syracuse University (1894–), was born at Whitneyville, Washington co., Me., Oct. 17, 1845, son of Thomas and Mary P. (Hillman) Day, and a descendant of the Day family of Cape Ann. He was educated at the Maine Conference Seminary, Kent's Hill, and Bowdoin College. He entered the Maine conference in 1872 and after conducting an extraordinary revival at Bath, Me., filled pastorates successively at Biddeford, Portland, Me., Nashua, N. H., Boston, Mass., New York city and Newburg, N. Y. While pastor of the Calvary Methodist Church in New York city he was elected chancellor of Syracuse University in 1893. This is the most important of the Methodist Episcopal educational institutions in the United States, with a faculty of 180 instructors, an enrollment of 2,200 students, a library of 70,000 volumes, and a property and endowment fund of $3,000,000. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him in 1894 by both Dickinson College and Wesleyan University. He was married July 14, 1873, to Hannah E., daughter of Rev. R. R. Richards of Auburn, Me., and has one daughter.

CURREY, John, lawyer, was born near Peekskill, N. Y., in October, 1814. He received a classical education, and in 1839 became a law student under the tutorship of the Hon. William Nelson of Peekskill. After remaining with him three years he was admitted to the bar, and during the following seven years was engaged in practice at Peekskill and at Kingston, N. Y. He emigrated to California in 1849, and after a visit to the gold diggings opened a law office in San Francisco, but that city having been devastated by two great fires in May and June, 1851, he removed to Benicia. As that was then the headquarters of the United States army on the Pacific coast and the depot for the ships of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., he soon obtained a large and lucrative practice. In 1861 he returned to San Francisco, and two years later was elected a justice of the supreme court of the state. He was installed in office on Jan. 1, 1864, for the term of four years, and for the last two years thereof was chief justice, succeeding S. W. Sanderson. After his retirement from the bench he practiced law until he became practically blind and was compelled to retire from active business. Judge Currey was always an anti-slavery man, and in 1858–59 he headed the ticket of the newly constructed anti-slavery extension or Free-state party in California. In 1870 Williams College conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D.

HARVEY, Thomas William, inventor, was born at Wardsboro, Windham co., Vt., July 22, 1795, son of Rufus and Sarah Harvey. Having lost his parents at an early age he soon afterward left school and was apprenticed to a blacksmith. In 1814, he removed to the state of New York, and in the course of a few years his smithy developed into a full-fledged machine shop. During this period he began making experiments in the mechanical and metallurgical arts, and is said to have been the first maker of steel in this country to depart from the old "blister" or "cement" process, and to introduce the manufacture of "crucible steel." He was granted a patent for a

Joseph Walton

process for manufacturing wrought nails in January, 1832; for a toggle-joint rotary press in the following April; for a new process for heading screws and rivets, and for grooved and flanged nails and spikes in 1833. He helped to organize the Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Screw Manufacturing Co. in 1836, for the purpose of manufacturing screws by the processes invented by him, and in March, 1837, he was granted patents for cutting and heading wire, and for turning the heads of wood screws, processes which were immediately introduced into the new factory. In 1838, he patented the gimlet-pointed screw, but it was not until 1846, that Harvey succeeded in getting people to abandon the old blunt-ended screw. Other inventions patented by him were a cotton press (1826); devices for nicking the heads of wood screws; turning the heads of wood screws; threading the wood screws and heading blanks for screws (1846); and a rotating tumbler gun-lock (1849). He was a founder and first president of the New York Screw Co., organized in 1844, and six years later he became first president of the Harvey Steel & Iron Co. at Mott Haven, N. Y., which post he held until his death. He was actively identified with the militia establishment of New York state, after its reorganization, and having held various commissions as a line and field officer, was finally promoted major-general of the 26th division of infantry, Jan. 30, 1833. He died at Canaan, Conn., June 5, 1854.

Sanford B Dole

DOLE, Sanford Ballard, first governor of the territory of Hawaii, was born in Honolulu, H. I., Apr. 23, 1844, son of Daniel and Emily (Ballard) Dole, who were missionaries there at the time. He was educated at Punahou School and Oahu College, Honolulu, at Rev. Daniel Dole's School at Koloa, Island of Kauai, and at Williams College, Massachusetts. After leaving the latter institution in 1867, he went to Boston, where he studied law in the office of William Brigham, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1868. Returning to Honolulu, he began practice there, and in a short time became one of the leading lawyers of the Hawaiian Islands. In 1884 and 1886, he was a member of the legislature, and participated actively in the promotion of the reform movement which culminated in 1887. In the latter year he was appointed an associate judge of the supreme court under the monarchy. In January, 1893, he resigned his judicial position to become a leader in the revolution which overturned the monarchy; and on the 17th of that month a provisional government was established consisting of an executive council of four members, with Judge Dole at its head, and an advisory council of fourteen members. A committee of five members was also appointed at the time, to go to Washington and request annexation with the United States government. Pres. Harrison, who favored the proposition, was just retiring from office, and Pres. Cleveland, who assumed the office on March 4th, not only opposed the request, but at first even favored a restoration of the deposed queen's power. A constitutional convention was organized by the provisional government, which met in Honolulu on May 30th, and remained in session until July, and which elected Mr. Dole president of the republic of Hawaii, which election was proclaimed on the 4th day of July. The Constitution adopted was partially modelled after the Constitution of the United States, and while it made provision for annexation, it was framed for the permanent conduct of the affairs of Hawaii in case of a failure of the project of annexation. In 1897, a treaty was made between Hawaii and the United States, providing for future annexation; and in January, 1898, Pres. Dole visited Washington to discuss the matter with the American executive. A resolution to this end was passed by the lower house on June 15, 1898, and by the United States senate on July 6th; and finally on the following day, the signature of Pres. McKinley made the Hawaiian Islands United States territory. In 1900, Judge Dole was officially appointed by Pres. McKinley as the governor of Hawaii, and in 1903 he became U. S. district judge for Hawaii, succeeding the late Judge Morris M. Estee. He was married in Castine, Me., May 19, 1873, to Anna Prentice, daughter of Charles and Jane (Adams) Cate.

Alexander Young

YOUNG, Alexander, engineer and capitalist, was born at Blackburn, Lanarkshire, Scotland, Dec. 14, 1833, son of Robert and Agnes (Waddle) Young. His father was a contractor, and the son was indentured as an apprentice to Alex. Chaplin & Co. of Glasgow, in the mechanical, engineering, and machinist trade. After his apprenticeship had expired, he remained as a journeyman until 1858, when he was sent by the firm to London to erect machinery for them. He showed such marked ability that on Mar. 26, 1860, he was sent by Anderson & Co., a London firm, to Vancouver Island, under a three years' engagement to erect and operate machinery for a large saw mill plant at Alberni. In 1862, with the consent of his employers, he went to San Francisco, Cal., where he remained for one year working as journeyman in the old Vulcan foundry, and later returned to the service of his former employers in Alberni. After a year at the Vancouver Island plant as mill-manager and engineer, he sailed for Honolulu, H. I., and at once found employment in the Honolulu Iron works as pattern maker. Shortly after, with William Lidgate, he opened a machine shop and foundry, at Hilo, Hawaii. In this business he continued for four years, and in 1869, he purchased from Thomas Hughes his stock in the Honolulu Iron Works Co., and became manager. Inefficient machinery for extracting and treating the juice of the sugar cane had seriously hindered the planters, and Mr. Young at once set to work to improve it. Much of the best and most effective sugar-making machinery in use in the eighties and early nineties was the result of his close and practical study of the question. Amongst other appliances he invented the automatic mill feeder, the exhaust steam superheater, and the successful Bagasse furnace. He invested practically all of his earnings in the sugar business, and helped in the promotion of several companies to work plantations. He was for many years president of the Pepekeo Sugar Co., and vice-president of the Waiakea Mill Co., Hawaii, controlling the stock in the former, and owning five-twelfths of the latter. He was also largely interested in the Kahuku Plantation Co., Oahu, of which he was president. In 1887, he became a naturalized citizen of Hawaii. In the following year he was a member of the house of nobles, and in 1889, a member of the constitutional convention. When the provisional government was formed he was one of its most ardent supporters, and was, during its existence, a member of the advisory council. When the office of minister of the interior became vacant, by the death of James A. King in 1898, he was offered and accepted the office and in 1899, became a member of Pres. Dole's last cabinet. During his incumbency, the affairs of the republic of Hawaii were concluded, and a law passed by congress, Apr. 30, 1900, providing that the islands shall be known as the "Territory of Hawaii." He was married in Norfolk, Eng., Mar. 6, 1860, to Ruth, daughter of Robert and Susan (Armiger) Pierce, and had three sons and six daughters.

WILLIAMSON, Samuel Eladsit, jurist, was born in Cleveland, O., Apr. 19, 1844, son of Samuel and Mary Eladsit (Tisdale) Williamson, and grandson of Samuel and Isabella (McQueen) Williamson, of Scotch-Irish descent. His father (1808–84) was a lawyer, state senator, and at the time of his death, president of the Society for Savings of Cleveland, O. The son was educated in the public schools of Cleveland, and at Adelbert College (Western Reserve University), where he was graduated in 1864. On leaving college he studied law with his father for a short period, and then went to the law school at Harvard University, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1866. He commenced the practice of his profession in partnership with his father in Cleveland, and in 1870, formed a partnership with T. K. Bolton, and later with J. E. Ingersoll, which continued until November, 1880, when he was elected judge of the court of common pleas. In 1882, he resigned his seat on the bench to enter on his duties as general counsel for the New York, Chicago & St. Louis railroad. In 1883, he entered into partnership with W. E. Cushing, and in 1897, the law firm of Williamson, Cushing & Clarke was formed, and lasted until the death of the senior member. Judge Williamson removed to New York city in 1898, on being appointed to the general counselship of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co. Although engaged in business in New York, he did not give up his residence in Cleveland, where, in 1888, he built a beautiful country seat, "Springbank," at Glenville, on Lake Erie. Judge Williamson was vice-president of the Society for Savings, and the Mercantile National Bank of Cleveland, and a director of a number of financial institutions and railroads. In politics he was a Republican. He was one of the trustees of the Western Reserve University, and of the Cleveland Law School, and president of the University School of Cleveland; member of the Ohio, the Cuyahoga, the New York, and the National Bar Associations, and several social clubs, both in New York and Cleveland. He was married in 1878, to Mary Peabody, daughter of Caleb Marsh, of Danvers, Mass., and sister of Prof. O. C. Marsh. of Yale College. She died in 1881, leaving twin daughters, Mary Peabody and Ethel Marsh Williamson, and in 1884, he was married to Harriet W., daughter of Samuel R. Brown, of East Windsor, Conn., by whom he had one son, Samuel Bartlett Williamson. Although comparatively young in years at the time of his death, Judge Williamson was a man of ripe judgment and deep legal study. His attainments were many, and he was deeply honored and esteemed by all who knew him. He died at his home in Glenville, O., Feb. 21, 1903.

Saml. E. Williamson

GRYMES, John Randolph, soldier, was born in Virginia, about 1746, son of Philip and Mary (Randolph) Grymes; grandson of Maj. John and Lucy Grymes; and great-grandson of John, who came from England to Virginia, where his name appears as a vestryman in 1694. In 1776, John Randolph Grymes joined the royal army under Lord Dunmore, and his allegiance was accounted of great importance by that general because of his influential position in the colony. He served at the head of a troop of horse which he himself raised. His family was expelled from his estate and his negroes and personal property fell into the hands of the Continentals. In 1777, he joined the "Rangers;" resigned in 1778, and went to England as agent for prosecuting the claims of the loyalists and when the loyalist Americans in London, with the approval of the king, formed themselves into a company he was appointed ensign. While in London, he married his cousin, a daughter of John Randolph, the last attorney-general of Virginia under the king. Later he returned to America and settled in Orange county, Va., where he became a wealthy planter. He died there in 1820.

GRYMES, John Randolph, soldier, was born in Orange county, Va. in 1786, son of John Randolph Grymes. He was admitted to the bar and in 1808, removed to Louisiana where he attained eminence as a lawyer. He served in the battle of New Orleans as aid to Gen. Jackson, where he won great commendation for his bravery. He was Gen. Jackson's counsel in the United States Bank Case, and was the opposing counsel to Daniel Webster in the case of the City of New Orleans v. Myra Clark Gaines. Mr. Grymes was U. S. district-attorney, attorney-general of the state, and a member of the state legislature. He was also a member of the state constitutional convention. During his term in the legislature he fought two duels, in one of which he was severely wounded. He died at New Orleans, La., Dec. 4, 1854.

MEGAPOLENSIS, Johannes, clergyman, was born in Koedyck, Holland, in 1603. The name was originally Van Mecelenburg. He came to New Netherlands under the patronage of the patroon of Rensselaerwyck in 1642. He was the first Protestant missionary to the Indians, preceding John Eliot by three months and the second that was sent by the classis of Amsterdam. Having learned the language of the Mohawks he preached fluently in it, received many converts into the church and soon exerted a visible influence in restraining the immoralities of frontier life. At the end of his mission, to which he was appointed for six years, he was persuaded by Gov. Peter Stuyvesant to remain in New Amsterdam as senior pastor of the Dutch church, which office he occupied for twenty years (1649–69). His predecessor in the church was Johannas Backenes (1647–49). He published several treatises and tracts, and "A Short Account of Mohawk Indians, Their Country, Language, Figure, Costume, Religion and Government" (1651). His son Samuel (1634–1700) accompanied his father to this country, spent three years at Harvard

College and received the degree of M.D. at the University of Leyden. Returning to America he became associate pastor with his father in New York and was senior pastor during 1664–68. In 1664 he was one of the Dutch commissioners that prepared the terms of surrender to the English and it is probable that the rights of the Dutch Reformed church were preserved through his influence. He returned to Holland in 1668. Johannes Megapolensis died in New York, Jan. 14, 1670.

JONES, Alfred D., pioneer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1814. He was educated at the common schools and at the Marrietta College. He learned the trade of plasterer, and being studious read law and mastered land surveying. In the course of his work as surveyor he laid out and platted more towns in Nebraska and Iowa than any other one man. On June 4, 1846, he surveyed the town site of Des Moines, Ia., which was erected as a fort in 1843, by Capt. James Allen, and was while there clerk of the circuit court. He was admitted to the bar at that place and enjoyed thereafter a fair practice for the time and conditions which obtained. His first legal triumph consisted of an adjustment of the opposing claims of two settlers, relative to their land. For this service he received a sack of flour as a fee. He also surveyed and sold the first town lots at Rosserville, Winterset, and Council Bluffs, and in 1853, resided at the latter place, practicing civil engineering and filling the office of post carrier between Council Bluffs and the settlement of what is now the city of Omaha. To accommodate the stream of settlers and gold seekers, he organized the Council Bluffs & Nebraska Ferry Co., in 1853, to build a ferry across the Missouri. The name Council Bluffs was first applied to another point on the Missouri river, to which it justly belonged by reason of its having been the meeting place of the Indian tribes where councils were held. The Indians met the Lewis and Clark expedition there in 1804, and ever afterward and until the name was appropriated by the present city of Council Bluffs, it bore that name. Its location was upon the bluffs of the river, fifteen miles up stream from the present city, and was afterward known as Fort Calhoun. The city of Council Bluffs was a Mormon settlement, and was first called "Miller's Hollow" after a Mormon elder named Miller; later a portion of the settlement was called Kanesville, after Dr. Kane, the famous Arctic explorer, and not until 1853 was the name of Council Bluffs adopted, and that by the suggestion of Jones. During the following year he also located the first site of the then prospective settlement of Omaha, which claim has since become part of the city. He took up his residence on the Omaha side of the river, and became its first postmaster. After the town site of Omaha had been surveyed by him, he acted as referee between land claimants, and wrote the first law relating to land claims in Nebraska, on a leaf of his note-book. In 1854 and 1862, he was elected to the Nebraska territorial council, the second time becoming speaker of the house of representatives, and was one of the founders of the Merchant's National Bank. He was married, Sept. 15, 1847, in Jackson county, Mo., to Sophronia, daughter of George Reeves, of Virginia. He died at Omaha, Neb., Aug. 30, 1902.

A. D. Jones.

RYDER, Charles Jackson, clergyman, was born at Oberlin, O., Dec. 25, 1848, son of Oliver Roberts and Harriet Rachael Jackson (Jackson) Ryder and a descendant of Samuel Ryder, who emigrated from England about 1638, settling at Yarmouth, Mass. The line of descent runs through his son Zachary, his son John and his wife Esther, their son John and his wife Mehetable Crowell, their son John and his wife Mary, their son John and his wife Mary Jarvis, and their son John and his wife Ann Roberts, the grandparents of Dr. Ryder. After being graduated at Oberlin College in 1875, Charles J. Ryder was immediately appointed instructor of Greek in the preparatory school connected with that institution. Within a few months, however, he was called by the American Missionary Association to the business management of the "Jubilee Singers," who were then in Europe seeking to gather funds for buildings and endowment at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., for the better education of the colored race. Under his wise management the effort was abundantly successful. In 1876 he was married to Sarah Hale Tenney, at Chester, N. H., and after spending two years abroad returned to complete his theological studies at Oberlin, where he was graduated in the Theological Seminary in 1880. He was called to the Congregational Church of Medina, O., and served for five years, when he resigned to become field superintendent of the American Missionary Association. This position he filled until the spring of 1888, when he was elected district secretary for New England, with headquarters in the Congregational House, Boston, Mass. In his official capacity he was led to give special study to the white people of the southern mountains, which he had named American Highlands. He has since written and lectured extensively on their history and customs. For many years his home was in New England, where he was actively identified with educational and religious interests, serving as chairman of the local board and in similar capacities. He has been a frequent contributor to the leading periodicals. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Oberlin in 1875, and that of D.D. in 1894. In 1895 he was elected corresponding secretary of the American Missionary Association and is still occupying the office in 1904, his headquarters being in New York city.

C. J. Ryder

MOORE, Samuel, physician and director of the United States mint, was a native of New Jersey and a son of a distinguished revolutionary officer. He was one of the first graduates of the Penn University in 1791, and was afterward a tutor in that institution. He was appointed by Pres. Monroe, July 15, 1824, the fifth director of the United States mint, and during his administration the mint was removed to the present building in Philadelphia. He held the position until 1835.

SMITH, Albert Holmes, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 19, 1835, son of Dr.

Moses B. and Rachael (Coate) Smith. He was educated at Friends' School, Westtown, and at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated at the age of eighteen. Three years later he was graduated at its medical department and then served as resident physician to the Frankford Asylum for the Insane and to the Pennsylvania Hospital (1856-59). In 1859 he engaged in private practice and became assistant physician to the Philadelphia Lying-in Charity, in 1862 he was attending accoucheur to Philadelphia Hospital and a year afterward attending physician and lecturer to the Lying-in Charity. Subsequently he held the posts of consulting accoucheur to Preston Retreat, consulting surgeon-accoucheur to the Woman's Hospital, consulting physician to the Hospital of the Good Shepherd, and physician to the House of Refuge. He was manager of Wills Ophthalmic Hospital, 1863-71, was a founder of the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society and its president during 1874-76. He was a member of the American Gynecological Society serving as its president in 1884, of the Philadelphia County Medical Society serving as its president in 1880-81, of the College of Physicians, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, American Medical Association Pathological Society, Philosophical Society and was an honorary member of the British Gyneological Society in 1885. Dr. Smith was a delegate to the international medical congress in 1876 and he largely contributed to the advancement of obstetrics. In addition to papers published in medical journals on this subject he edited Ellis's "Medical Formulary." He was married, June 5, 1860, to Emily, daughter of Charles Kaighn of Camden, N. J. In the transactions of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia it was said "The attitudes which characterized Dr. Smith during life were perseverance, thoroughness, manly gentleness and unswerving loyalty. In discussions his cherished questions, truth and precision characterized his speech and although at times stung in debate by bitter words from those whom he had regarded with strong affection and had served with his utmost ability, no discourteous word in reply ever crossed his lips." He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 16, 1885.

BOGY, Lewis Vital, senator, was born at Sainte Genevieve, Mo., Apr. 9, 1813, son of Joseph and Marie (Beauvais) Bogy, grandson of Vital Beauvais and a descendant of the early French pioneers who emigrated to Louisiana prior to its purchase by the United States. During the Spanish dominion Joseph Bogy was private secretary to Gov. Marales and afterward served both in the territorial and state legislature of Missouri. His son was educated in the common schools and after leaving a school in Perryville, Mo., became a clerk in a store. In 1832 he began to read law in the office of Judge Nathaniel Pope in Kaskaskia, and after serving in the Black Hawk war, finished his legal studies in Lexington, Ky., and established his practice in St. Louis. In 1840 he was elected a member of the Missouri legislature and in 1854 a member of the general assembly from his native county. He was appointed commissioner of Indian affairs in 1867, but was not confirmed by the senate, and in 1873 he was elected to the U. S. senate to succeed Gen. Francis P. Blair, Jr., for the term beginning Mar. 4, 1873, and ending Mar. 3, 1879. In the senate he occupied a conspicuous position as a ready, fluent and logical debator. He served on the committees on Indian affairs, land claims, education, labor and foreign affairs, and was a member of the monetary commission of 1876. Mr. Bogy was president of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroad, the Exchange Bank of St. Louis and the city council; was commissioner of public schools and several times acting mayor. He was instrumental in developing the deposits of iron ore in the Pilot Knob and Iron mountains near St. Louis; through his exertions a railroad was run from St. Louis to the mines, thus giving a new impetus to the enterprise of the city. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 20, 1877, survived by his widow, Pelagie (Pratte) Bogy, the daughter of Gen. Bernard Pratte; his son Joseph and his daughter Mrs. Josephine Noonan.

CRANE, William Montgomery, naval officer, was born in Elizabethtown, N. J., Feb. 1, 1776, son of Gen. William Crane, an officer in the revolutionary war, who was wounded at the attack on Quebec, and who died in 1814. The son entered the U. S. navy as a midshipman in 1799, became lieutenant in 1803, commander in 1813, and captain in 1814. While in command of gunboat No. 8 he distinguished himsef in the second attack on Tripoli, Aug. 9, 1804, and he served on the Chesapeake when she was attacked by the British Leopard. While in command of the brig Nautilus he was captured by the British frigate Southampton, of Capt. Broke's squadron, July 17, 1812, and on being exchanged was ordered to the lakes, where, in command of the General Pike in Com. Chauncey's squadron, he served until the end of that war. He was with the second squadron before Algiers in 1815, in command of the sloop of war Erie. He was in command of the Mediterranean squadron in 1827, his flagship being the Delaware, and he acted as joint commissioner with Mr. Offley, U. S. consul at Smyrna, to open negotiations with the Ottoman empire. He was appointed navy commissioner in 1841, and in 1842 was chief of the bureau of ordnance and hydrography. He committed suicide in Washington, Mar. 18, 1846.

Wm Crane

ALEXANDER, Archer, negro slave, was born near Richmond, Va., about 1810. When he was about twenty years of age, his master took him to Missouri. After the outbreak of the civil war he accidently learned that the proslavery party had cut the timbers of a bridge over which a train was about to pass with a detachment of national troops. At the risk of his own life, he conveyed the intelligence to a Union man, who was thus enabled to prevent the catastrophe. He was suspected of being the informant, and was arrested by a proslavery committee. He subsequently fled to St. Louis, where he was in the employ of the Rev. William Greenleaf Eliot, chancellor of the Washington University. On Mar. 30, 1863, he was captured, being probably the last fugitive slave captured in Missouri under the old state laws. On the same day, however, he was restored to freedom by Dr. Eliot, with the aid of military law administered through Pres. Lincoln's provost-marshal. On the spot where he was captured as a fugitive slave, a stone commemorating the event had been afterward raised. Archer Alexander served the sculptor Thomas Ball as the model for the freedman in his famous bronze group "Freedom's Memorial Statue," erected in Lincoln square, Washington, which was unveiled by Pres. Grant, Apr. 14, 1876. A duplicate of the group, situated in Park square, Boston, was unveiled, Dec. 9, 1879. He died in St. Louis, Dec. 8, 1879.

GUNN, Moses, physician, was born at East Bloomfield, Ontario co., N. Y., Apr. 20, 1822, son of Linus and Esther (Bronson) Gunn. He received a thorough academic education, was graduated at Geneva Medical College in 1846, and settled for the practice of his profession at Ann Arbor, Mich., where he also instituted a course of anatomical lectures (the first given in that state), which was attended by a large class of students and practitioners. This was repeated until 1850, when the medical department of the University of Michigan was organized, and Dr. Gunn was appointed to the chair of anatomy and surgery. Subsequently he was relieved from the former, but filled the chair of surgery for nearly fifteen years. In 1851-52 he made a series of dissections and experiments to determine what particular tissue opposes the effort to reduce dislocations, particularly of the hip and shoulder joints; the results were embodied in a paper read before the Detroit Medical Society in 1853, and also published in the "Peninsular Medical Journal." In 1853 he removed to Detroit, but visited Ann Arbor twice a week to deliver his lectures. He became senior editor of the "Medical Independent" in 1857. In September, 1861, he entered the medical department of the army, and saw much active service through the peninsular campaign with Gen. McClellan. In 1867 he was called to fill the chair of surgery at the Rush Medical College, vacated by the death of Dr. Daniel Brainard, and this position he occupied until his death, at the same time being surgeon to Cook County Hospital, to St. Joseph's Hospital, and consulting surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital. He was president of the American Surgical Association in 1885, and was a member of the American Medical Association and of the city and state medical associations. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1877 by the University of Chicago. He was married, in 1848, to Jane Augusta, daughter of Dr. J. M. Terry. Three children survived him. He died at Ann Arbor, Mich., Nov. 4, 1887.

STRONG, Paschal Neilson, clergyman, was born in Setauket, Suffolk co., N. Y., Feb. 16, 1793. He was graduated at Columbia College in 1810, the first in his class, and after studying theology under Dr. John M. Mason he was ordained as one of the pastors of the Collegiate Reformed Church (Dutch) in New York in 1816. His career was cut short by a pulmonary affection, but during his short pastorate he obtained a reputation as a pulpit orator. He was the author of "The Pestilence a Punishment for Public Sins" (1822), which attracted considerable attention. He died in St. Croix, West Indies, Apr. 7, 1825.

SHEPHERD, James Edward, jurist, was born in Nansemond county, Va., July 26, 1846, son of Thomas and Anne E. (Bronne) Shepherd. He received a common school education, and during the civil war was a military telegraph operator in western Virginia. He continued his studies after the war while working as telegraph operator at Wilson, N. C., then studied law under Judge Battle at the University of North Carolina, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He was the youngest member of the constitutional convention of 1875, but exerted much influence there; was appointed a judge of the superior court in 1882 and was chosen by the people to the same position the same year. When the supreme court was increased in number from three to five he was elected one of the additional judges, and began work Jan. 1, 1889; on the death of Chief Justice Merrimon he was appointed his successor, Nov. 16, 1892. His opinions begin in the N. C. Reports, Vol. 102. He was defeated for re-election along with other members of the Democratic party in 1894. He received the degree LL.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1889, and since 1891 has been associated with the Hon. John Manning (q. v.) as professor of law in that institution.

ANDERSON, Joseph Reid, soldier and manufacturer, was born at Walnut Hill, near Fincastle, Botetourt co., Va., Feb. 6, 1813, son of Col. William and Anna (Thomas) Anderson, grandson of Robert and Margaret Anderson, and great-grandson of Robert Anderson, of County Donegal, Ireland. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1836, fourth in a class of forty-nine, and was assigned to the 3rd artillery as second lieutenant. He served in the engineer bureau at Washington, D. C., and was assistant engineer in building Fort Pulaski, on Cockspur island, Georgia, 1836-37. On July 1, 1837, he was transferred to the engineer corps; but resigned from the service on Sept. 30th of that year to accept the position of assistant engineer of the state of Virginia. He was chief engineer of the Valley Turnpike Co., 1838-41, when he became superintendent of the Tredegar Iron works of Richmond, Va., and subsequently purchased the entire plant. Nearly all the machinery used in the sugar mills of the South was manufactured by him, and he also made ordnance, projectiles, and cable iron for the United States government. On the outbreak of the civil war he joined the Confederate army, was commissioned brigadier-general, Sept. 3, 1861, and assigned to the command of a brigade, in the army of northern Virginia, which was composed of the 14th, 35th, 45th, and 49th Georgia regiments and the 3rd Louisiana battalion. He had been recalled from the field on several occasions to superintend the manufacture of material for the Confederate government, and perceiving that he would have to give his undivided attention to this work, he resigned his commission, July 19, 1862. After the war the works were seized by the Federal government but were soon released, and in 1867, a new company was organized with Gen. Anderson as its president. In 1876, the company met with financial losses, and he was appointed receiver. The business and plant were restored to the original company, and Gen. Anderson remained at the head of its management until his death. He was several times a member of the state legislature, and was president of the Richmond city council and chamber of commerce. He was married first, in 1837, to Sallie, daughter of Dr. Robert Archer, and in 1884, to Mary, daughter of Gen. James Pegram. He died on the Isles of Shoals, N. H., Sept. 7, 1892.

DU BOIS, Gualterus, clergyman, was born in Streefkerk, Holland, in 1666, son of Rev. Peter Du Bois, a clergyman of Amsterdam. He was called to the Collegiate Reformed Church in New

York in 1699 as a colleague of Rev. Henry Selyns, whom he succeeded in 1701 as senior pastor and held the position until 1751. Contemporary with Du Bois was Henricus Boel (1713–54) who was his successor. Du Bois was a man of quiet and peaceful spirit, prudent, judicious and consistent, and so universally respected that he is said to have been more like a bishop among the Dutch churches of the day than a pastor of a single organization. He died in New York city in October, 1751.

CROCKER, Francis Bacon, electrical engineer, educator and inventor, was born in New York city, July 4, 1861, son of Henry H. and Mary A. (Eldridge) Crocker and a descendant of Deacon William Crocker, who came from England in 1630 and settled first in Scituate, Mass., and later in Barnstable. He was educated privately, and was graduated in the school of mines of Columbia College in 1882, receiving the degree of Ph.D. in 1895. While pursuing his studies he devoted special attention to electrical science and its applications. In 1881, while still an undergraduate, he invented a telephone call system, which he sold to the Bell Telephone Co. The following year, jointly with Messrs. C. G. Curtis and S. S. Wheeler, he made several inventions relating to electric railways, which were adopted by the Sprague and the Dalf Electric Railway companies of New York city. In 1883, in co-operation with Mr. Charles S. Bradley, he invented an electric smelting process, afterward used by the Cowles Electric Smelting Co. His most important inventions were the electric motors upon which the "C. & C." (Curtis and Crocker) and the Crocker-Wheeler Co. were based, two important manufacturing corporations which he was prominent in founding and developing. When a course in electrical engineering was established at Columbia University in 1889 Mr. Crocker was placed in charge of the new department, which has since become one of the most prominent and successful electrical schools in the country. He has written several papers on electrical subjects which have attracted widespread attention and is the author of "The Practical Management of Dynamos and Motors" and "Electric Lighting." He was one of the founders of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and was its vice-president in 1890 and president in 1897. During 1892-95 he was president of the New York Electrical Society. At his suggestion the name of "henry" has been adopted for the unit of electric inductance in recognition of the contributions to electric science made by the distinguished Joseph Henry, all other electrical units having been given the names of Europeans. Prof. Crocker was elected permanent secretary of the international electrical congress held at Chicago in 1893, at which the final values for the volt, ohm and other electrical units were adopted by all the important countries. As chairman of the committee that formulated the "National Electrical Code" of insurance rules covering the construction and operation of electrical plants throughout the United States and Canada, he did much in preparing and securing the general adoption of the code. He served also as chairman of the committee which drew up the rules of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers for the standardization of electrical apparatus. These two codes have been of great benefit in securing uniformity, interchangeability and similar advantages characteristic of American progress. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a foreign member of the British Institution of Electrical Engineers, and a member of the American Physical and the American Electro-Chemical Societies.

Francis B. Crocker

DRISIUS, Samuel, was born in Germany about 1602. He was pastor of the Dutch church in London until 1652, when he was appointed by the West India Co. minister of the Dutch church in New Amsterdam, and he had charge of this (which stood within the fort at the Battery) until 1673. His appointment was made on account of his ability to preach in Dutch, French and English, and because of his knowledge of English he was sent as envoy to the governor of Virginia to negotiate a treaty. He was often called to preach to the French and English, and for a while did so once a month to the Huguenot and Vaudois settlers on Staten Island. He died in New Amsterdam about 1673.

PARSONS, Charles, financier, was born at Homer, Cortland co., N. Y., Jan. 24, 1824, son of Lewis Baldwin and Lucina (Hoar) Parsons. His father was the founder of Parsons College at Fairfield, Ia., in 1875. The son was educated at Cortland Academy and was first employed in his father's store. After a clerkship in a commission house in Buffalo he entered the Bank of Attica in Buffalo, and in 1851 he established a bank of his own in Keokuk, Ia. He enlisted in the civil war and had charge of army transportation at St. Louis as assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain. He resigned in 1864 to become cashier of the State Savings Association of St. Louis, now the State National Bank, of which he was elected president in 1870. He was president of the St. Louis Clearing House 1873–94, president of the American Bankers Association 1888–99 and president of the congress of bankers held at the Columbian Exposition, Chicago, in 1893. He was treasurer of the city of St. Louis in 1892. Col. Parsons endowed the Martha Parsons Hospital for Children, St. Louis, in 1889, and has endowed professorships in Parsons College, Iowa. He was married June 11, 1857, to Martha, daughter of William G. Pettus, the first secretary of the state of Missouri.

MAGIE, William Jay, jurist, was born in Elizabeth, N. J., Dec. 9, 1832, son of Rev. David and Ann M. (Wilson) Magie, and a descendant of John MacGhie, who came from Galloway, Scotland, to Elizabeth, N. J., in 1685. He entered Princeton College at the age of seventeen, graduating in 1852, studied law with Francis B. Chetwood of Elizabeth, and was licensed as an attorney in 1856, and as a counselor, three years afterward. For six years he was associated in practice with his preceptor, Mr. Chetwood, and there formed a connection with Joseph Cross, which continued until 1880. He was prosecutor of pleas for Union county, N. J., during 1866–71, and in 1875 was elected to the state senate as a Republican, from his county for a term of three years. He was associate justice of the supreme court of New Jersey during 1880-97, became its chief justice in 1897, and three years later was made chancellor of the state, his commission dating from May 2, 1900. This post, Judge Magie has since held. He was also connected with the banks of Elizabeth, and has acted as counsel for many corporations and railroad companies. He is a trustee of Princeton University. He was married in 1857 to Sarah Frances, daughter of Jediah and Abby (Johnston) Baldwin, and had a son, William Francis, professor of physics at Princeton University since 1885. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1891 by Princeton University.

MAGIE, William Francis, educator, was born in Elizabeth, N. J., Dec. 14, 1858, son of William Jay and Sarah Francis (Baldwin) Magie, and a descendant of John MacGhie (or Magie) who came from Galloway, Scotland, in 1685, and settled at Elizabethtown, N. J. He was prepared for college at the school of Dr. John F. Pingry, Elizabeth; was graduated at Princeton in 1879, and in the same year became assistant to Prof. Brackett in the department of physics there. In 1884 he went abroad to continue his studies at the University of Berlin, where he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1885. At Princeton he was successively advanced to instructor in 1882, assistant professor in 1885, and professor of physics in 1890; he still (1903) occupies that chair. Prof. Magie has served on the Princeton board of health, and on the borough council; is a member of the Cliosophic, and the American Philosophical Societies, and of the Nassau Club of Princeton. He has published papers on "The Measurement of Surface Tensions," "Atmospheric Electricity," "The Röntgen Radiance" (1896), a revision of Anthony S. Bracketts' "Text-Book of Physics" (1896); a translation of Christiansen's "Theoretical Physics" (1896); and the volume on "The Second Law of Thermodynamics" in Harpers Scientific Series (1898). He was married, June 7, 1894, to Mary Blanchard, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Caspar Wistar Hodge, of Princeton, N. J.

SMALLS, Robert, soldier and congressman, was born at Beaufort, S. C., Apr. 5, 1839, and was the colored slave of John H. McKee, who had been nursed by Smalls' mother. In 1851 Mr. McKee removed to Charleston, S. C., and Smalls was a waiter at one of the hotels, afterward a driver, and then worked for seven years as a rigging captain. In 1860 he became the property of his master's widow, and in 1861 he was placed on board the Confederate steamer Planter, soon becoming virtually her pilot. In this vessel a survey was made of all the bays on the coast of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. In 1862 the Confederate commander, Gen. Ripley, commanded the Planter as his dispatch boat and flagship, and as she moved up and down the narrow passages among the islands south of Charleston, Smalls and his slave comrades matured their plans for leaving the Confederacy, and taking refuge on the "Lincoln gunboats," as the Federal ships off the harbor were called. On the night of the 12th of May, the Planter having been for two weeks engaged in removing guns from one island to another around Charleston, all her officers were on shore asleep, with their families, and at 3.25 A. M., May 13th, Smalls took command, and with eight men, five women (one of them Smalls' wife), and three children (two being Smalls), started down the bay, passed the Confederate forts, receiving answers of "all right" in reply to the signal which he gave to Fort Sumter, displayed a white flag as he neared the Federal fleet off the bar, and safely delivered the Planter to Capt. Nichols, of the United States ship Newark. For this exploit Smalls received $1,500, as his share of the prize money, or salvage, and the others on the Planter, $400 apiece. It was estimated that the cargo of the Planter, incuding guns, ammunition, and other material, was worth at least $60,000. Smalls was appointed pilot in the United States navy, and served as Federal pilot in the succeeding operations about Charleston. He proved himself of great value to the Federal forces, as he knew where the Confederate torpedoes were sunk in the harbor, having helped to place many of them. In 1863, while the Planter was sailing through Folly Island creek, the Confederate batteries at Secessionville opened such a hot fire on her that the captain deserted his post and took shelter in the coal bunker. Smalls entered the pilot house, took command of the boat, and carried her safely out of reach of the enemy's guns. For this courageous act he was made captain of the Planter, and served as such until September, 1866, when he was honorably discharged. In 1868 Smalls was a member of the South Carolina constitutional convention, and of its house of representatives in 1868–70. In 1870–72 he served in the South Carolina senate; during 1875–87, was a member of congress from that state. In 1895 he was a member of the South Carolina constitutional convention. In 1865–77 he served in the United States militia, first as colonel, and finally as major-general. In 1879 he organized the Beaufort light infantry, and was its captain. In 1889–94 he was collector of the port of Beaufort. Gen. Smalls has been a delegate to every Republican national convention, except two, since reconstruction. Since 1898 he has been collector of customs at Beaufort, S. C. He was married in 1856, to Hannah, daughter of Simon Mattis, who died in 1883, and in 1890 he was married to Annie E. Wigg.

Robert Smalls

THOMSON, Alexander, jurist, was born in Franklin couny, Pa., Jan. 12, 1788, son of Archibald Thomson, a revolutionary soldier, of Scotch ancestry. Being left an orphan at an early age, he was apprenticed to his uncle, Andrew Thomson, a sickle-maker, at the age of fifteen years, but he devoted some time to private study and at the expiration of his apprenticeship he possessed a fair knowledge of Latin, Greek and English literature. He tutored in the family of Rev. Isaac Grier, father of Justice Robert C. Grier, for three years. He then taught school at Bedford, meanwhile studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1815. He rose rapidly in his profession, was elected to the lower house of the Pennsylvania legislature and later to congress, where he represented his native state (1825–26), and while in Washington he gave great attention to the welfare of the District of Columbia. He was appointed city judge of Lancaster, after his retirement from congress, and later became president-judge of the 16th judicial district, retaining the office until 1838. He was also professor of law at Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa. Judge Thomson's wife was Jane Graham, by whom he had three sons. He died at Chambersburg, Pa., Aug. 2, 1848.

PENTECOST, George Frederick, clergyman and author, was born at Albion, Edwards co., Ill., Sept. 23, 1842, son of Hugh Lockett and Emma (Flower) Pentecost. His father, who served as a colonel of militia in the war with Mexico, was the owner of a fleet of Mississippi river steamboats, and in consequence of their destruction in a disastrous flood, the son was taken from school at the age of twelve, and apprenticed to a printer at Evansville, Ind. After his father's death he worked at his trade at Lawrence, Kan., and at Lecompton, Kan., which was then the capital of the territory, and there became private secretary to the governor, assistant clerk of the supreme court, and clerk of the United States district court of Kansas. In 1861, he was converted to the Baptist faith, and entered Georgetown College to study for the ministry, but, in 1862, he enlisted in the Union army as a member of the 8th regiment of Kentucky cavalry. He was subsequently transferred to the staff of Gen. James Shackleford, serving with the rank of captain. After leaving the army in 1864, he held pastorates at Greencastle, Ind., Evansville, Ind., Covington, Ky., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass. He finally left the Baptist church, and devoted himself to evangelical work for three years, serving as Mr. Moody's chief associate. In 1881-87, he was pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., and also preached at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to overcrowding audiences. In 1888, at Mr. Moody's request, he went to England to assist him through his second great campaign in London and he also held successful evangelistic meetings in Glasgow, Edinburg, Dundee, Aberdeen, and other places. He preached daily for weeks to the Glasgow merchants assembled in the Chamber of Commerce, and in Edinburg addressed immense open-air gatherings often numbering 10,000. In 1889, he went to India and preached in every principal city, addressing large audiences of educated Brahmins. Returning to England, he was pastor of the Marylebone Presbyterian Church, London, for five years, and then for five years he presided over the First Presbyterian Church of Yonkers, N. Y. In 1902 he went to China, Japan, and the Philippines on a tour of inspection and evangelical work for the Presbyterian Board of Missions. He is an indefatigable worker, having been absent from the pulpit but twelve Sundays in thirty-eight years. He is the author of "Out of Egypt" (1874); "In the Volume of the Book" (1875); "A South Window" (1876); "The Invincible Gospel" (1893); "The Birth and Boyhood of Jesus" (1894); "The Forgiveness of Sins" (1895); ten volumes of expository and homiletical Bible studies, and innumerable tracts and pamphlets. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Colgate University in 1870, and that of D.D. by Lafayette College in 1884. Dr. Pentecost was married in 1863, to Ada, daughter of Dr. Augustus Webber, of Hopkinsville, Ky., and has had four sons and three daughters. His only brother, Hugh O. Pentecost, was born at New Harmony, Ind., Sept. 30, 1848, was educated at Madison University, was ordained to the ministry in 1871, and became pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church at Westerly, R. I., in 1875. He later had pastorates in Hartford, Conn., and Brooklyn, N. Y., and is now practicing law in New York city, but at the same time conducting religious services on Sundays at various public halls in New York city.

Geo. F. Pentecost

CABELL, William Lewis, soldier, was born at Danville, Va., Jan. 1, 1827, son of Benjamin W. S. and Sarah Eppers (Dasnell) Cabell, grandson of Joseph Cabell and a great-grandson of Pocahontas. He was at one time chief of the Creeks for the Canadian district, and in the civil war he had several companies of Indians in his command. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy, July 1, 1850, being assigned to the 7th infantry. He was promoted second lieutenant Mar. 9, 1851, first lieutenant Mar. 3, 1855, and captain in the quartermaster's department Mar. 8, 1858. He served on frontier duty in Indian territory, Kansas, Nebraska and Arkansas and participated in the Utah expedition of 1858 as a staff officer to Gen. William S. Harney. On Apr. 20, 1861, he resigned from the service and joined the Confederate army, receiving a commission as colonel. He served in Arkansas, Missouri and Indian territory till the spring of 1862, when he was placed in command of the 1st brigade, 2d division of the army of the West, and he took a prominent part in the battles around Corinth, Miss., in that year. He was promoted brigadier-general, Jan. 20, 1863, and was assigned to the command of a cavalry brigade. In October, 1864, he was captured while leading a raid into Kansas, and he was made a prisoner of war, being confined in Fort Warren, Boston harbor, till the latter part of September, 1865. After his release he went to Fort Smith, Ark., where he practiced law until December, 1872, when he went to Dallas, Tex. He served four terms as mayor of Dallas, and during 1885-89 was U. S. marshal for the northern district of Texas. He has been lieutenant-general, commanding the Trans-Mississippi department of the United Confederate Veterans, since 1893.

GIBBS, Alfred, soldier, was born at Sunswick, Long Island, N. Y., Apr. 22, 1823, son of George and Laura (Wolcott) Gibbs. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1846, being assigned to the mounted rifles. In the Mexican war he was brevetted first lieutenant for gallant conduct at the battle of Cerro Gordo, where he was wounded. He was also engaged in the siege of Vera Cruz; at the battles of Contreras, Churubusco, and Chapultepec, and in the assault and capture of the City of Mexico, being brevetted captain for his services, Sept. 13, 1847. He was made second lieutenant, Dec. 31, 1847, and was aide-de-camp to Gen. Persifor F. Smith till July 1, 1856, having in the meantime been promoted first lieutenant. He then served on the frontier duty in New Mexico, and on Mar. 8, 1857, in an encounter with the Apache Indians at Cooke's Spring, was severely wounded. He became captain, May 13, 1861. On July 8th of that year, he was captured by the Confederates at San Augustin Springs, Tex., and was paroled as a prisoner of war until Aug. 27, 1862, when he was exchanged. He was commissioned colonel of the 130th New York volunteers, Sept. 6, 1862, and was engaged in the operations about Suffolk, Va., and in the expedition toward Richmond of Gen. E. D. Keyes. In July, 1863, his

regiment became the 1st New York dragoons, and he was occupied in reorganizing it and other regiments into a cavalry brigade, of which he was given command, and was stationed at Manassas, guarding the line of the Orange and Alexandria railroad until Apr. 1, 1864. He took a prominent part in the Richmond campaign, commanding a brigade of the first cavalry division of the army of the Potomac, and participated in the Shenandoah campaign, under Gen. Sheridan, being engaged at Beaver Dam, Yellow Tavern, Mechanicsville, Cold Harbor, Trevillian Station, Mallory's Ford, and Darbytown, and was brevetted major, June 11, 1864, for gallantry at Trevillian Station. He was also engaged at the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek, winning the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 19, 1864, for services at Winchester. On Oct. 19, 1864, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, and commanded a cavalry brigade, participating in the subsequent operations of the army of the Potomac, being engaged in the battles of Dinwiddie C. H., Five Forks, and Sailor's Creek, and was present at the surrender of Gen. Lee. He was in command of a cavalry force in the division of the Gulf, from Aug. 20 to Oct. 17, 1865, and was mustered out of the volunteer service, Feb. 1, 1866. He received the brevets of colonel, brigadier-general, and major-general, United States army, and that of major-general of volunteers, Mar. 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war. On July 28, 1866, he was made major of the 7th cavalry, and served on frontier duty in Kansas until his death, which occurred at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Dec. 26, 1868.

HINCKES, John, colonial jurist. Nothing is known of his early life. He was frequently a member of the council of New Hampshire, and was once, at least, president of that body, and acted as governor. In 1692, several members of the assembly having refused to take the oath by swearing on the Bible, a practice then first introduced, the council passed an order that "to such of the assembly as have so refused, the oath be administered by lifting up of the hands, considering the present troubles and circumstances of affairs." Hinckes entered his dissent from this order, and being one of the commissioners appointed to administer the oaths, he refused to act. In August, 1699, an act was passed by the assembly of New Hampshire establishing regular courts of justice within the province. In pursuance of this act, a "superior court of judicature" was also established, and John Hinckes was appointed chief justice of the new tribunal, with Peter Coffin, John Gerrish and John Plaisted as assistants. He retired from the chief-justiceship in 1705, and was succeeded by Peter Coffin.

COFFIN, Peter, jurist, was born in Devonshire, England, in 1631, son of Tristram and Dionis (Stevens) Coffin, who were the progenitors of all of that name in this country. Peter Coffin emigrated to America about 1650 and settled at Dover, N. H., where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was one of the original purchasers of Nantucket, and, according to tradition, the wealthiest of them, owning large mill property. He was very successful in business, and was sent as a deputy to the general court in 1672, 1673 and again in 1679. Ten years later Dover was destroyed by the Indians, and Mr. Coffin with his family became captives. They effected their escape soon afterward, and in 1690 removed to Exeter. He was a member of the governor's council; was for many years associate justice of the superior court of New Hampshire, and held the position of chief justice of the colony from 1705–08, when he was superseded by William Vaughan of Portsmouth. The latter occupied a prominent place in the colony and had been a member of the council, an agent of the province in England and a major in the militia, then an important office, as Indian wars were frequent. That he had what would be now considered indispensable qualifications for the chief-justiceship, is not known, but he filled that office for eight years. Mr. Coffin was married to Abigail, daughter of Edward and Katherine Starbuck, and he died in Exeter, N. H., Mar. 21, 1715.

CARLIN, William Passmore, soldier, was born in Greene county, Ill., Nov. 24, 1829, son of Carlin. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy, West Point, in 1850, and was assigned to the 6th infantry as second lieutenant; was promoted to first lieutenant in 1855, and to captain Mar. 2, 1861. During this period he served on frontier duty, taking part in the Sioux war in 1855–56; the Cheyenne expedition in 1857; the Mormon rebellion, and the overland march to California in 1858. In 1861 he was appointed colonel of the 38th Illinois volunteer infantry. He commanded 4,500 men at the battle of Frederickstown, Mo., and with his regiment took part in the Arkansas expedition in 1862, and the capture of Pocahontas and Jacksonport, Ark. He was in the advance at the battle of Perryville, drove the enemy through the town, and captured 3 officers, 138 men, 2 caissons, and 15 ammunition wagons. After participating in the siege of Corinth he was made brigadier-general of volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862. With the army of the Ohio he marched to Louisville, commanded his brigade at the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga and Chattanooga, being brevetted lieutenant-colonel, Nov. 24, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services in the last named. In November, 1863, he was engaged in the battle of Lookout Mountain and led his brigade to the top of Missionary Ridge. He was brevetted colonel for gallantry at the battle of Jonesboro in 1864, took part in the assault and capture of Atlanta, marched with Sherman to the sea, and was present at the surrender of Savannah. He was brevetted brigadier-general, Mar. 13, 1865, for meritorious services at the battle of Bentonville and major-general for gallantry during the war. In August, 1865, he was mustered out of the volunteer service, and was appointed major in the 16th infantry, regular army. In 1867–68 he was assistant commissioner of the Freedmen's bureau in Tennessee. In 1872 he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel in the 17th infantry, and in the same year was in action against the Indians who attacked Fort McKean, Dakota. He was promoted brigadier-general, United States army, May 17, 1893, and assumed command of the department of the Columbia. On Nov. 24, 1893, he was retired by the age limit. His home was at Carrollton, Green co., Ill. Gen. Carlin was married. His death occurred on a railroad train in Montana, Sept. 4, 1903.

William P. Carlin

BAKER, Jehu, diplomat, was born in Fayette county, Ky., Nov. 4, 1822, son of William and Margaret (Caldwell) Baker. He attended the common schools and McKendree College, was admitted to the bar in 1846 and while still a young man became prominent as an orator in state and national political campaigns. He was master in chancery for St. Claire county 1861–65, and was a representative in the 39th and 40th congresses (1865–69). In 1886 he was a candidate for the 50th congress against William R. Morrison, Democrat, one of the most prominent members of the 49th congress; and the contest was a memorable one, the issue turning on the Morrison tariff bill, then under discussion before the people of the whole country. Mr. Baker was elected by a majority of 162 votes. In congress he was chairman of the committee on post-office expenditures and a member of the committees on private land claims, election of president and vice-president, education and labor, freedmen's affairs, and special committee on civil service. He took a leading part in opposition to the Mills tariff bill, and made speeches against it in various sections of the country. He was a prolific writer on political and economic subjects, and was the author of "The American Crisis" (1861), "The Rebellion" (1861) and an annotated translation of Montesquieu's "Grandeur and Decadence of the Romans" (1876). His newspaper nom de plume was "Americus." Mr. Baker represented the United States at Venezuela during 1878–81 and 1882–85, being minister-resident and consul-general for a time during the closing part of his service. He was married, Apr. 28, 1856, to Olive Starr, daughter of Lee Wait of Bond county, Ill.; and on Aug. 6, 1874, to Mary, daughter of George West and widow of B. M. Robertson. His first wife was a lecturer and writer upon philosophical subjects. He died at Belleville, Ill., Mar. 1, 1901, survived by one daughter, Margaret J.

LOVELL, John, educator, was born in Boston, Mass., June 16, 1710. He was graduated at Harvard in 1728, and in the following year, became usher in the Public Latin School of Boston, where in 1734, he succeeded Jeremy Gridley, as assistant head master. In 1738, upon the death of Dr. Nathaniel Williams, he became headmaster of the school, and remained in this position until the outbreak of the revolution. In 1742, he delivered the dedication address in Faneuil hall, at the meeting called on the decease of its founder, Peter Faneuil. He was a genial and witty companion, an excellent teacher, and a good scholar, but a stern disciplinarian, and his pupils feared him. They had to go to another school to learn to write and cipher, as he regarded it beneath his dignity to teach these branches. As a reward for good progress and behavior, he allowed the boys to work for him in his garden. He was a staunch loyalist, although many of his former pupils were leaders in the struggle for independence, and accompanied by his youngest son, Benjamin, he went with the British troops to Halifax, Mar. 14, 1776, having previously dismissed his school with the words: "War's begun—school's done." Another son was in the ordnance department under Howe, during the British occupation of Boston. He published several pamphlets of a political and theological nature, and contributed English and Latin essays to the "Pietas et Gratulatio" (1761), also to the "Weekly Rehearsal" of Boston. He was an elegant and pleasing writer. He died at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1778.

John Lovell

LOVELL, James, patriot, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 31, 1737, son of John Lovell. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1756, and was his father's assistant in the grammar school until it was dispersed on Apr. 19, 1775, on account of the siege. He delivered the official address before the city authorities, Apr. 2, 1771, commemorating the first anniversary of the Boston massacre, taking the side of the patriots. He was imprisoned by Gen. Gage, after the battle of Bunker Hill, and was taken by the British troops to Halifax, where he was kept in close confinement, at the same time that his father was there as a loyalist refugee. In November, 1776, he was exchanged for Col. Philip L. Skene. He was a member of the continental congress from December, 1776, until 1782. He was a confidant of Gen. Gates during the latter's quarrel with Gen. Schuyler, and encouraged him in ignoring Washington, and dealing directly with congress. Seeking to make Gates commander-in-chief, Lovell threatened Washington in a letter dated Oct. 11, 1777, with a "torrent of public clamor and vengeance," and in another letter accused him of having "fabianised matters into a very disagreeable posture." He was a receiver of taxes, 1784–88, collector of the port of Boston, 1788–89, and a naval officer in Boston and Charlestown from 1790 till his death. At one time he was master of the North Grammar School, Boston. He was a diligent member of the committee on foreign correspondence. He published several tracts, and a Latin oration on the death of Henry Flint (1760). His son, James Lovell, born in Boston, July 9, 1758, was graduated at Harvard in 1776; was adjutant of Jackson's Massachusetts regiment in 1776–79, and served with Lee's legion in the Southern campaign, ranking as major; he participated in many battles and was severely wounded. He died at St. Matthews, S. C., July 10, 1850. James Lovell, Sr., died at Windham, Me., July 14, 1814.

WOOD, John Taylor, naval officer, was born at Fort Snelling, Minn., Aug. 13, 1830, son of Gen. Robert C. and Alice W. Wood, and a grandson of ex-president Zachary Taylor. In 1847 he entered the United States navy as a midshipman and took part in the war between the United States and Mexico. After serving in the navy in different parts of the world, he resigned his commission in 1861 and joined the Confederate navy. He commanded the after division of the Merrimack or Virginia in the fights at Hampton Roads with the Monitor and other vessels. In 1863 he was appointed aide with the rank of colonel on the staff of Jefferson Davis, who was his uncle by marriage. He commanded in two cutting out expeditions, and captured three of the enemy's gun boats. He was with Gen. Lee in a number of the battles around Richmond, and was promoted twice for war service. He ran the blockade at Wilmington, N. C., in August, 1864, in the cruiser Atlanta, a twin screw vessel of 700 tons, renamed the Tallahassee. He made many captures in the North Atlantic, in the vicin-

J. Taylor Wood.

ity of New York, and after touching at Halifax for coal returned to Wilmington in safety. He was captured with Jefferson Davis, at the close of the war, but escaped, and with General John G. Breckenridge crossed from Florida to Cuba in an open boat. He went to Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1865, and has since been engaged in shipping and marine insurance. He was married to Lola Mackubin of Maryland in 1858 and has eight children.

STEELE, Isaac Nevett, lawyer and diplomat, was born at Cambridge, Md., Apr. 25, 1809. He was educated in the Cambridge Public Academy, in St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., and in Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. After his admission to the bar in 1830, he rose rapidly to prominence, becoming not only a leader of the Maryland bar, but also attaining rank as one of the foremost lawyers of America. In 1849 Pres. Taylor appointed him minister to Venezuela, and he held the position until 1854, when he was succeeded by Hon. Charles Eames. A number of valuable articles appeared from his pen in the periodicals of the day. He died in Baltimore, Md., Apr. 11, 1891.

MORSE, Allen Benton, jurist, was born at Otisco, Ionia co., Mich., Jan. 7, 1839, son of John L. and Susan Ann G. (Cowles) Morse and eighth in descent from Deacon Samuel Morse, one of the early settlers of Medford, Mass. His father (1817–94) was one of the first settlers of Michigan, was judge of probate for twelve years, a member of the state legislature and after removing to Iowa in 1866 was judge auditor and member of the assembly there. The son was educated in the common schools of Michigan and in the Agricultural College at Lansing. He began the study of law but at the outbreak of the civil war enlisted in the 16th Michigan infantry. He was transferred to the 21st and made acting assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Col. F. T. Sherman in the army of Gen. Sheridan. He took part in the battles of Hanover Court House, Gaines Mills, Manasses, Antietam and Chickamauga, and at the storming of Missionary Ridge lost an arm. After the war he resumed his legal studies and was admitted to the bar in 1865. He was prosecuting attorney in 1866 and 1868 and in 1874 he was elected to the state senate where he served as chairman of the military committee and a member of the committees on state affairs and constitutional amendments. He was mayor of Ionia in 1882 and was judge of the supreme court of the state 1885–92. He was chief justice during the last two years and was succeeded by John W. McGrath who held the office for the customary two years. He was married Nov. 25, 1874, to Marion, daughter of George W. Van Allen, and again Dec. 12, 1888, to Anna, daughter of Lucius Babcock, and has two sons and two daughters.

AUSTIN, Benjamin, political writer, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 18, 1752. He followed the occupation of a merchant, but prior to the revolution gained a considerable reputation as a writer; and during the administration of John Adams espoused the Republican side in the political controversy which then raged. He became known as a bold, unflinching, and uncompromising writer, who assailed others virulently for their political errors; and was himself constantly assailed and traduced in the public prints. The success of Pres. Jefferson procured for Mr. Austin the appointment of commissioner of loans for Massachusetts, though entirely without solicitation on his part. He was elected at different times to both houses of the Massachusetts legislature. Among his contributions to the "Independent Chronicle," were two series of political papers signed "Honestus" and "Old South," which were reprinted in book form in 1803. In 1806, Thomas O. Selfridge publicly slandered Mr. Austin, whereupon the latter's son Charles attacked Selfridge in State street, Boston, but was killed in the affray. Selfridge, though tried for murder, was acquitted on the ground of self-defense. Benjamin Austin died in his native city, May 4, 1820.

FORD, Sallie Rochester, author, was born at Rochester Springs, Ky., Oct. 1, 1828, daughter of Col. James Henry and Demoretta (Pitts) Rochester, and a descendant of Nicholas Rochester, who emigrated from Kent county, England, in 1687, and settled in Westmoreland county, Va. She was educated at the Female Seminary in Georgetown, Ky., graduating at the age of twenty-one, and in 1855, was married to Samuel Howard Ford, a prominent clergyman of the Baptist church, residing in St. Louis. The same year she became associated with her husband in editing "The Christian Repository and Home Circle," and for many years thereafter conducted the family department of the journal. Her other publications include: "Grace Truman" (1857); "Mary Bunyan, the Dreamer's Blind Daughter" (1859); "Raids and Romance of Morgan and His Men" (1864); "Ernest Quest" (1877); "Romance of Freemasonry;" "Evangel Wiseman;" and "The Inebriates." Mrs. Ford was president of the Woman's Missionary Society of the West, and of the Missionary Society of the South.

BACKUS, Charles, clergyman and educator, was born at Norwich, Conn., Nov. 5, 1749. Having lost his parents in early childhood, he received his education under the care of friends. He was graduated at Yale College in 1769, after which he fitted himself for the ministry, studying theology under Dr. Hart, of Preston, and receiving his license to preach in 1773. He preached at Somers, Conn., throughout the remainder of his life, having become pastor of the Congregational Church there on Aug. 10, 1774. For a number of years he taught theology in his own home, receiving the students into his family, and he preferred this method to that of the theological schools, some of which, among them Dartmouth and Yale, vainly tried to secure his services. His success as a teacher was remarkable, some of the most eminent of later New England divines being among his students, including Pres. Moore, of Amherst, Dr. Leonard Woods, of Andover, and Pres. Davis, of Hamilton. His manner of speaking, though plain, was very impressive; and he displayed great fervency in extemporaneous preaching. A large number of sermons were published by him on a wide variety of topics, among them being one to Free Masons (1797), "Five Discourses on the Truth of the Bible" (1797), an historical discourse on the town of Somers (1801), and there also appeared from his pen, a work on regeneration. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Yale College. An account of his divinity school was contributed by J. Vaill to the "Congregational Quarterly" during 1864. He died at Somers, Conn., Dec. 30, 1803.

ATWATER, Lyman Hotchkiss, clergyman and educator, was born at Cedar Hill in New

Haven, Conn., Feb. 20, 1813. He was descended from one of the first Puritan settlers of the colony. After his first course of education at the public school, he was prepared for college by Dr. H. P. Arms, and at the age of fourteen entered Yale College, where he was graduated in 1831, with the second honor. He spent the following year as head of the classical department of Mount Hope Institute, Baltimore. He then returned to New Haven, and in the fall of 1832, entered on the study of theology at the Yale Divinity School, where he was graduated in 1834. He was tutor of mathematics in Yale College, 1833–35. He was licensed to preach in 1834, and July 29, 1835, he was ordained and installed pastor of the First Congregational Church of Fairfield, Conn., one of the oldest and most prominent in the state. This charge he held for nineteen years. In 1854, he was appointed professor of mental and moral philosophy in Princeton, and in 1861, was made lecturer on the connection between revealed religion and metaphysical science, which office he filled for five years. In 1869, the general assembly elected him member of the joint committee which perfected the reunion of the old and new school branches of the Presbyterian church, and the same year he was appointed professor of logic and of moral and political science, holding this chair until his death. In 1851, he received the degree of D.D. from the Princeton Theological Seminary, and from 1876, was vice-president of the board of its trustees. He largely contributed to religious periodicals, was editor of the "Princeton Review," and when it was merged with the "American Quarterly" he was joint editor from 1872–78. He contributed extensively to religious periodicals, and published a "Manual of Elementary Logic" (1867). Prof. Atwater died in Princeton, N. J., Feb. 17, 1883.

BOREMAN, Arthur Ingraham, first governor of West Virginia (1863–1869), was born in Waynesburg, Pa., July 24, 1823. During his childhood his father removed to Tyler county, Va., where the son received a common school education and subsequently engaged in the study of law with his brother and brother-in-law at Middlebourne. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1843, and in the following November began the practice of his profession at Parkersburg, Va., soon attaining a high reputation as a jurist and lawyer. In 1855 he was elected a member of the house of delegates from Wood county, and was successively re-elected until 1860. He was a member of the extra session of the Virginia legislature in 1861, and was conspicuous in his opposition to secession. He presided over the convention of unionists of the northwestern counties of Virginia held at Wheeling, June 19, 1861, to form the new state of West Virginia, and in October of that year was elected judge of the circuit court, which office he held for two years. When on Apr. 20, 1863, Pres. Lincoln issued his proclamation that on June 20, West Virginia would be admitted into the Union, Judge Boreman was unanimously elected its first governor. He was re-elected governor in 1864 and in 1866, and served till Feb. 26, 1869, when he resigned the executive chair to accept the nomination as U. S. senator, Daniel D. T. Farnsworth, president of the senate, acting as governor during the remaining five days of his third term. On being elected to the senate, he took his seat, Mar. 4, 1869, and served ably on the committees on manufactures, territories and political disabilities, and during the 43d congress (1873–75), was chairman of the committee on territories and a member of the committee on claims. At the expiration of his senatorial term, Mar. 3, 1875, he resumed his law practice at Parkersburg, but in 1888 was elected judge of the same judicial circuit over which he had presided thirty years before. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in 1888 being elected by the West Virginia conference a lay delegate to the general conference of that denomination held in New York city. Gov. Boreman was married, Nov. 30, 1864, to Mrs. Laurane Bullock, daughter of Dr. James Tanner, a prominent physician of Wheeling. He died at Parkersburg, W. Va., Apr. 19, 1896.

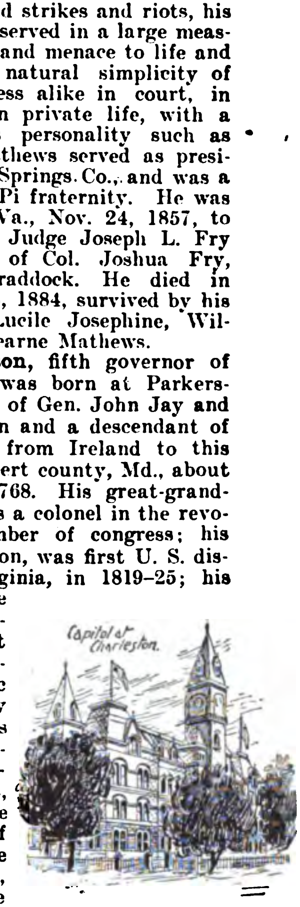
STEVENSON, William Erskine, second governor of West Virginia (1869–71), was born in Warren, Allegheny co., Penn., March 18, 1820, of Scotch-Irish parentage. In 1829 he removed to Pittsburgh, where he was apprenticed as a cabinetmaker, which trade he followed for a number of years. He was elected in 1856 a member of the legislature, and took part in the memorable session, which resulted in the election of Simon Cameron to the U. S. senate. In 1837, before the expiration of his legislative term, he removed to Valley Mills, Wood co., Va., where he purchased a small farm upon which he resided until 1880, removing then to Parkersburg on account of busiiness affairs. In the canvass of 1860, upon the question of secession, he took an active part, and bent his efforts to the support of the Union. He was a member of the convention called in November, 1861, to frame a constitution for the then proposed new state of West Virginia, and in 1863 was elected a member of the state senate, in which he served for five years, acting as president of that body during the last three years of his term. In 1868 he was elected governor of West Virginia, and upon retiring from the executive chair in 1871, he was for ten years associated with C. G. Scofield in the publication of the "State Journal" at Parkersburg. In 1881 he was made receiver of the West Virginia Oil and Oil Land Co., and held this position until twelve days before his death. Gov. Stevenson was an earnest friend of the working classes, and throughout his entire career they found in him a faithful and able advocate of their interests. He was married in 1842, to Sarah Clotworthy of Philadelphia, and died at Parkersburg, W. Va., Nov. 29, 1883.

JACOB, John Jeremiah, third governor of West Virginia (1871–77), was born in Hampshire county, W. Va., Dec. 9, 1829, son of Capt. John J. and Susan (McDavitt) Jacob. His father, a native of Maryland, was a Methodist minister and an officer in the revolutionary war. He was also a member of the county court of Hampshire, and then by right of priority as the oldest magistrate under the old regime was appointed high sheriff. The son was prepared for college at the academy in Romney, and afterward at the classical institute. He was graduated at Dickenson College in 1849, and subsequently studied law and taught for a time in a school at his native town. In the autumn of 1853, he was appointed professor in the University of Missouri, where he remained until 1860. In 1865 he returned to Romney, formed a partnership with Col. Robert White and resumed his law practice. He was elected as a Democrat to the house of delegates in 1869, and whilst serving in that body attained such a general reputation and popularity that in 1870, he was nominated and elected governor of the state, being the first Democrat to fill the executive chair. During his administration a constitutional convention was called, a new and different fundamental law enacted and the whole membership of the circuit and supreme courts changed. In 1872 Johnson N. Camden was nominated for governor, and this caused a decided split in the Democratic party, as many of the leaders considered Gov. Jacob's excellent administration worthy of a second term. An independent movement was consequently started, Gov. Jacob's candidacy announced, his acceptance given, and the two Democratic aspirants for leadership were in the field. The Republicans endorsing Gov. Jacob, he was elected and installed Mar. 4, 1873, for a term of four years. During this administration the capital removal bill was passed, and the seat of government temporarily transferred from Charleston to Wheeling. Here Gov. Jacob term, and at its expiration passed the remainder of his he settled in Wheeling and resumed the practice of law. He was elected to the house of delegates from Ohio county in 1879, and in 1881 was appointed by Gov. Jackson judge of the first circuit, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Thayer Melvin. In 1882 he was elected, and confirmed judge to the expiration of the term in 1888, when he returned to his practice. Gov. Jacob was a firm and faithful state executive, an able and just jurist, and ranked among the foremost lawyers of Virginia. He was married in 1853, to Jane, daughter of William and Nancy Baird of Washington, Pa. Gov. Jacob died at his home in Wheeling, Nov. 24, 1893.

John J. Jacob

MATHEWS, Henry Mason, fourth governor of West Virginia (1877–81), was born at Frankfort, Greenbier co., Va., Mar. 29, 1834, son of Mason and Eliza Shore (Reynolds) Mathews, grandson of Joseph Mathews, and a descendant of Capt. John Mathews, who emigrated from England in 1730, and located in Augusta county, Va., where he became the father of seven sons and four daughters. One of his sons, George Mathews, was twice governor of Georgia and represented that state in congress. Gov. Mathews was educated at the Lewisburg Academy and the University of Virginia, where he received the degree of A.B. in 1855 and A.M. in 1856. After a year's study in the law school of Judge John W. Brockenbrough, at Lexington, Va., he was graduated with honors in 1857, receiving the degree of B.L. He was admitted to the bar in 1857 and opened a law office at Lewisburg, but shortly afterward accepted the professorship of language and literature in Allegheny College, Blue Sulphur Springs, with the privilege of practicing his profession in the courts. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as a private in the Confederate army, but was assigned to recruiting and enlisting throughout a section of Virginia. Later he was promoted to the rank of major of artillery, and served until the establishment of peace. During the latter portion of the war he served through the Vicksburg campaign and participated in many battles under Gen. Stephenson. After the war he returned to Lewisburg and formed a partnership for the practice of his profession. In the fall of 1865 he was almost unanimously elected to the state senate of West Virginia, but was not allowed to take his seat owing to his connection with the Confederate army and his inability to take the "test oath" then required. In 1872 he was elected a member of the state constitutional convention, and served upon the judiciary committee, and in the same year was nominated and elected attorney-general on the Democratic ticket. In 1876, upon the expiration of his four years' term, he was nominated and elected governor, defeating Gen. Nathan Goff, the Republican nominee, by 15,000 votes. During his term he made an admirable record of fairness, efficiency and ability. His education, equipment and charming personality fitted him admirably for the discharge of the duties of the executive, and during the period of railroad strikes and riots, his determination and firmness served in a large measure to avert serious danger and menace to life and property. He displayed a natural simplicity of manner and grace of address alike in court, in political campaigns, and in private life, with a natural magnetism in his personality such as few men possess. Gov. Mathews served as president of the White Sulphur Springs Co., and was a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. He was married at Wheeling, W. Va., Nov. 24, 1857, to Lucy Clayton, daughter of Judge Joseph L. Fry and a great-granddaughter of Col. Joshua Fry, who served under Gen. Braddock. He died in Lewisburg, W. Va., Apr. 28, 1884, survived by his wife and three children: Lucile Josephine, William Gordon, and Laura Hearne Mathews.

JACKSON, Jacob Beeson, fifth governor of West Virginia (1881–85), was born at Parkersburg, Va., Apr. 6, 1829, son of Gen. John Jay and Emma G. (Beeson) Jackson and a descendant of John Jackson, who came from Ireland to this country and settled in Calvert county, Md., about 1748 and in Virginia in 1768. His great-grandfather, George Jackson, was a colonel in the revolutionary war and a member of congress; his grandfather, John G. Jackson, was first U. S. district judge for West Virginia, in 1819–25; his father was a member of the Virginia Cessation convention, although an opponent of cessation. The son received an excellent academic education, and subsequently read law in the office of his father. In 1852 he was admitted to the bar, and began practice at St. Mary's, Pleasants co. In 1852–61 he was prosecuting attorney of that county, and in 1864 he removed to Wood county, where he acquired a large practice, becoming in 1870 the prosecuting attorney and retaining the office for six years. Toward the close of his term he was elected to the house of delegates of West Virginia, serving in 1875–76 and being chairman of the committee on the judiciary. In 1879 he became mayor of Parkersburg, and in the following year was elected by the Democratic party governor of West Virginia. He served for four years, from Mar. 4, 1881, discharging his duties with credit to himself and his party. One of the important questions which came under his consideration was the assessment of personal property for taxation, and what property under the constitution should be exempt from taxation. His celebrated assessment order provoked a wide discussion throughout the state, but proved a wise measure and entirely constitutional. At the expiration of his term as governor he resumed


Capitol at Charleston.

his law practice in Parkersburg, where he was ranked with the ablest counselors in either of the Virginias. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the University of West Virginia. He was married in 1855 to Marie Antoinette, daughter of Benjamin Williard of Pleasants county, Va. They had two sons, of whom William Wirt Jackson, an attorney at Parkersburg, W. Va., is the survivor. Gov. Jackson died Dec. 11, 1893.

WILSON, Emanuel Willis, sixth governor of West Virginia (1885–90), was born at Harper's Ferry, Va., Aug. 11, 1844, son of James Fitzgerald and Mariah (Spangler) Wilson. His father emigrated to the United States from England in 1810. He attended the public schools and worked for seven months in the United States armory at Harper's Ferry. He was admitted to the bar in 1869, and in 1870 was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, and to the senate in 1872. He took up his residence in Charleston in 1874, and was again elected to the lower branch of the legislature in 1876, being re-elected in 1880, when he was made speaker of the house. He was the author of measures for the protection of laborers and miners from the evils of the merchandise check system, and to exempt the tools of the mechanic from forced sale on execution, and he was the first in this county to propose prohibiting legislation against unjust discrimination in railroad freight charges. He was elected governor of West Virginia in 1885, and served until February, 1890. His term expired in March, 1889, but on account of a contest between Nathan Goff and A. B. Fleming he continued to hold the office eleven months over his time. On leaving the chair he resumed the practice of law in Charleston, W. Va., but he has continued to take an active part in the political affairs of his state. The new election law of 1891 was drawn by him, its object being protection against illegal ballots on what is known as the Australian system. He was married Apr. 27, 1874, to Henrietta S., daughter of Dr. John T. Cotton, of Charleston.

A. B. Fleming

FLEMING, Aretas Brooks, seventh governor of West Virginia (1890–93), was born in Fairmont, W. Va., Oct. 15, 1839, son of Benjamin F. and Rhoda (Brooks) Fleming, grandson of William and Ann Fleming, great-grandson of Nathan and Lydia (Russom) Fleming and great-great-grandson of William Fleming, who settled in Delaware. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm, and after a common-school education he taught school in the country districts, and later at Glenville. He studied law in the University of Virginia, and began the practice of his profession in Fairmont, in 1862. In the following year he was elected prosecuting attorney of his county, and was re-elected at the expiration of his term. In 1866 he became the partner of Alphens F. Haymond who had been president of the supreme court of appeals. In 1872 and again in 1875 he represented his county in the house of delegates. In both of these bodies he was one of the ablest members. Upon the death of the Hon. Charles S. Lewis, in January, 1878, he was appointed judge of the 2d judicial circuit by Gov. Mathews to fill the vacancy until the following election, when he was regularly elected for a full term by a handsome majority. In August, 1888, while still on the bench, he was nominated by the Democrats for governor of West Virginia, and he resigned Sept. 1st to make an active canvass of the state. It was the year of both presidential and state elections, and the Republican party, hoping to break the "solid South," made a concentrated effort to carry West Virginia, and a remarkable conflict followed. Gen. Nathan Goff, then a congressman and ex-secretary of the navy, was the Republican candidate; and, although the result finally proved that every candidate on the Democratic state ticket was elected by a small but safe majority, Judge Fleming was apparently defeated on the face of the returns. He alleged fraud, and inaugurated a contest before the legislature, which was vigorously prosecuted and defended. On Feb. 4, 1890, the joint assembly by resolution declared Judge Fleming to have been duly elected to the office of governor by a majority of 237 votes, and on Feb. 6th he was inducted into office. He was married, Sept. 7, 1865, to Carrie M., daughter of James O. Watson of Fairmont, and one of the most extensive coal operators in the northern section of the state. Gov. Fleming was one of the originators of the Gaston Gas Coal Co., the Monongahela Coal and Coke Co. and the Montana Coal and Coke Co. Largely through his efforts a state normal school was established in his native town. At the expiration of his term he resumed the practice of law in Fairmont. In 1891 the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of West Virginia.

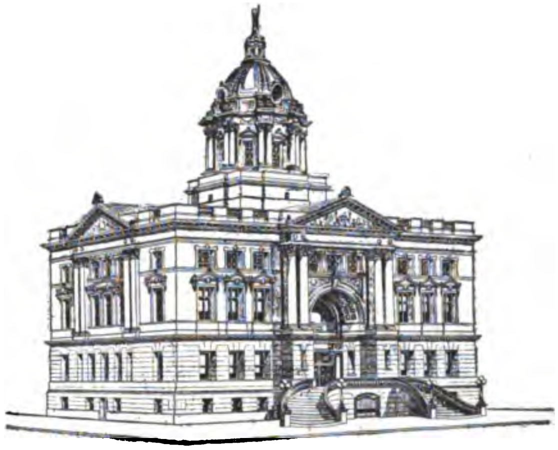
MacCORKLE, William Alexander, eighth governor of West Virginia (1893–97), was born in Rockbridge county, Va., May 7, 1857, son of William and Mary (Morrison) MacCorkle and grandson of Alexander and Rebecca (McNutt) MacCorkle and of William and Margaret Morrison. He is descended from a long line of ancestors noted as patriots and reformers in Scotland and Ireland, the earliest of whom settled in America about 1630. His great-grandfathers, Capt. John MacCorkle and Capt. John McNutt, fell at the battle of Cowpens, Jan. 17, 1781, and his paternal grandfather was a captain of Virginia troops in the war of 1812. His father was noted as a speaker and writer, and was for many years manager of the James River and Kanawha canal; he died when William Alexander was but seven years old, and the latter had to struggle hard for an education; but with the aid of his mother, he finally succeeded in entering Washington and Lee University. In 1879 he was graduated in law, and removing to Charleston, W. Va., he began active practice after one year of teaching school. Here, after numerous hardships and discouragements, he attained prominence in law, business and politics, becoming a recognized leader in public affairs. He was city solicitor of Charleston in 1884; was appointed on the staff of Gov. A. B. Fleming, and in 1892 was elected by the Democratic party governor of the state, serving from Mar. 4, 1893, to Mar. 4, 1897. He is a man of sterling character and strong convictions, a clear, vigorous writer, an effective speaker and a fine scholar of classic literature. In 1893 the University of West Virginia conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. He is the author of various addresses and speeches on trade and industrial subjects. Gov. MacCorkle was married, Oct. 19, 1881, to Isabelle Farrier Goshorn of Charleston, W. Va.

ATKINSON, George Wesley, ninth governor of West Virginia (1897–1901), was born in Kanawha co., Va., June 29, 1845, son of Col. James and Miriam (Rader) Atkinson, natives of Virginia.

G W Atkinson

He spent his boyhood in farm work, attending common schools for about six months each year. Naturally industrious, energetic and ambitious, he persevered until he securred a thorough education and graduated at the classical department of the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1870. He studied law at Columbian University, Washington, D. C., and in the law department of Howard University and entered upon the practice of his profession at Charleston, W. Va., in 1875. He removed to Wheeling in the autumn of 1877 and he continued to reside there engaged in practice until 1897, when he was elected by the Republican party governor of West Virginia. Several official stations besides that of governorship have been filled by him with honor and ability. The most important of these are four years 1881–85 as United States marshal and two years 1889–91 in congress. He is a versatile and prolific writer and is the author of a number of works, the most noted being "Political Economy" (1888) and "Psychology Simplified" (1897). He is a successful and painstaking lawyer and has for years maintained a high standard in his profession. In 1874 he received the degree of LL.B. from Howard University, in 1886 that of Ph.D., pro merito, from Mt. Union College, Ohio, in 1890 that of LL.D. from U. S. Grant University, in 1892 he received the same degree from the University of Nashville, and in 1897 that of D.C.L. from the University of West Virginia. After retiring from the executive chair Mar. 4, 1901, Gov. Atkinson resumed the practice of law at Charleston, W. Va., where he now (1904) resides. He is U. S. attorney for the southern district of West Virginia. He was married at Charleston, W. Va., Dec. 18, 1868, to Ellen, daughter of Andrew and Catherine Eagan, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. She died in January, 1894. On June 24, 1897, he was married to Myra Louise Camden, widow of Judge G. D. Camden of Clarksburg.

WHITE, Albert Blakeslee, tenth governor of West Virginia (1901–05), was born in Cleveland, O., Sept. 22, 1856, son of Emerson Elbridge and Mary Ann (Sabin) White. His earliest American ancestor was Thomas White, who came to this country from England in 1632 and settled at Weymouth, Mass., where he was a lawyer of distinction, a representative in general court and captain of militia. Several revolutionary soldiers, Capt. Paul White, Lemuel McGregory and Elisha Sabin, were among his ancestors. His father, a noted educator, lecturer and author of several mathematical and other text-books, was president of Purdue University, superintendent of public schools in Cincinnati and Portsmouth, O., and state school commisioner of Ohio. The son was educated in the public schools of Columbus and at Marietta College, being graduated at the latter with first honors in 1878. He immediately became a reporter on the Lafayette, Ind., "Daily Journal;" six months later he was managing editor and had acquired a small interest in the newspaper. Being obliged to seek a more healthful climate, he went to Parkersburg, W. Va., in 1881, and purchased the "State Journal," then a weekly paper printed on a handpress. In July, 1883, in association with S. B. Baker, he began the daily edition of the "State Journal," which became one of the leading Republican newspapers of the Ohio valley. Mr. White was its editor until he retired, in 1899, and his record in that capacity and as a political writer reflects the greatest honor upon him. In 1887, at Denver, he was elected president of the National Editorial Association, and in 1888 he presided over the meeting of that body, held at San Antonio, Tex. He has always taken an active part in the politics of West Virginia, has served on county, congressional and senatorial committees, and was for a number of years secretary of the state committee. He is one of the most interesting and convincing campaign speakers of the state, having spoken in every campaign since 1882, while as a political organizer and worker he has few equals. In 1889 Pres. Harrison appointed him collector of internal revenue for the district of West Virginia, which post he held with signal ability until 1893, when the Democrats came into power. He was reappointed by Pres. McKinley in 1897, and occupied that position when unanimously nominated by his party for governor, in July, 1900. He was elected by 20,000 majority, and was inaugurated Mar. 4, 1901. The term is four years. Gov. White has filled many responsible positions in private life, and is a director of various banking, manufacturing and business enterprises. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him in 1881, by Marietta College. He was married, Oct. 2, 1879, to Agnes, daughter of William S. Ward of Marietta, and great-great-granddaughter of Gen. Artemas Ward, who was in command of the continental forces in Boston in 1776. They have five children, Katharine Vaughan, Grace Rolston, Ethel Sabin, Ward Emerson and Albert Blakeslee White, Jr.

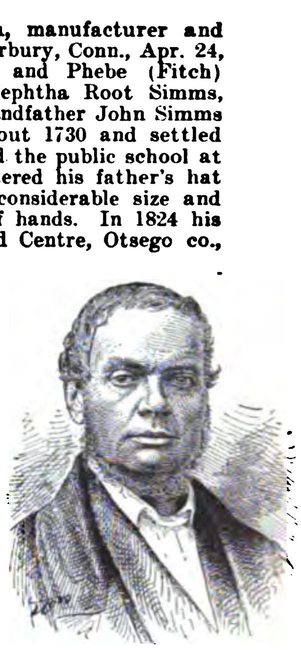


WHEELER, Hayden Willard, manufacturer, was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1827. He commenced his business career as clerk in a country store, and in 1853 he removed to New York, and entered the employ of Charles E. Hale as traveling salesman in the jewelry business. In 1856 he became a partner in the house, and after the death of Mr. Hale in 1866 he purchased the latter's interest and formed a new copartnership, admitting Mr. Lewis A. Parsons and Henry Hays, under the firm name of Wheeler, Parsons & Hays, which continued until 1888. An important branch of their business being American watches, it became necessary to provide a case for each watch movement made by the American manufacturers, which, prior to 1868, were all hand made. The idea of making watch cases by machinery was a matter of earnest study by Mr. Wheeler. He was a frequent visitor at the Howard watch and clock manufactory in Boston, Mass., and the idea occurred to him that if the steel and brass work in a watch could be made by machinery, so might the case. A small shop was secured and experiments progressed with varying success, the final outcome of which resulted in a corporation known as the Brooklyn Watch Case Co., incorporated in 1873. This company enjoyed the monopoly of the busines for a time, and their success was phenomenal, but as the company neglected to cover its machines by letters patent other companies, profiting by their experience, were brought into competition with them. When the company was regularly incorporated, Mr. Wheeler was made its president and continued in that position until Messrs. Parsons and Hays retired in 1888 and he formed the present firm of Hayden W. Wheeler & Co. The company started with a capital of about $40,000 and an annual output of 300 to 400 cases, employing about fifteen hands. In 1891 the annual output had reached about 75,000 cases, the company employing some 300 hands and requiring a capital of $1,000,000 to conduct its business. The success of this important enterprise is due largely to the efforts of Mr. Wheeler, who devoted much of his time and energies to the development of the business.

PUDDEFOOT, William George, clergyman, was born at Westerham, Kent, England, May 31, 1842, son of George and Ann Lewer (Andrews) Puddefoot. He acquired his early education in the Westbourne schools, London, England, and in 1859, he emigrated to Canada with his father, settling at Ingersoll; and in 1866, when the Fenians entered Canada, he went to the front, winning a medal of honor for his gallantry. In 1872, he went to Tecumseh, Mich., and established himself in the shoemaker's business. He had always had a strong predilection for religious work, a leaning he inherited from his father; and in 1879, his services were secured by the Congregational Home Missionary Society, as a home missionary, afterward as general missionary, then pastor at Traverse City, Mich., from which he was called to be field secretary. Since 1879, this work has become his chosen calling, and in it he has been eminently successful, seeming to possess a peculiar aptitude for the field such as shown by but few preachers. He is the author of "The Minute Man on the Frontier" (1895), and "Hewers of Wood" (1903), of which the Boston "Herald" said: "He has a rare faculty of choosing language for the expression of his thoughts and ideas which is neither above the comprehension of the masses or below the level of self-respecting utterances, and he recalls at times the fervid and convincing oratorical efforts of Wendell Phillips." He was married, Apr. 5, 1866, to Mary Jane, daughter of George Dobson, of Toronto, Ont., and has four children: Fanny Lewer, Florence Maude, Harry, and Alice Crawford.

W G Puddefoot

SIMMS, Ephraim Fitch, manufacturer and geologist, was born at Canterbury, Conn., Apr. 24, 1803, son of Capt. Joseph and Phebe (Fitch) Simms, and a brother of Jephtha Root Simms, the historian. His great-grandfather John Simms emigrated from England about 1730 and settled in Connecticut. He attended the public school at Canterbury, and in 1820 entered his father's hat factory, which was one of considerable size and employed a large number of hands. In 1824 his family removed to Plainfield Centre, Otsego co., N. Y., where the hat manufacturing was continued by father and son in conjunction with hotel-keeping and farming. The Simms hats were said to "never wear out." The old adage that honest men make honest goods and strong men make strong goods were both well exemplified in their case. His father died in 1842, leaving the entire business to his son, but shortly after he abandoned the business, and the remaining years of his life were devoted to farming. He was more interested in intellectual than in athletic pursuits. The independent, solid, thinking cast of countenance always characterized him. He was generally known for his unassuming modesty, absolute integrity, vast reading and wonderfully retentive memory. For many years he was postmaster at Plainfield Centre and supervisor of Otsego county. He was one of the first abolitionists of his section, and had great sympathy, which he did not hesitate to express, for the negro race. He became an unusually skillful mechanic and his advice was sought from all parts of the state by other manufacturers regarding the mechanical part of hat-making. He, like his son Joseph, was an indefatigable collector of geological and other natural history specimens, and a considerable portion of the large collection subsequently sold by Jephtha R. Simms to the state of New York for the geological museum at Albany was gathered by Ephraim. His son Dr. Joseph Simms (q. v.) in 1903 gave his entire valuable collection of minerals and fossils to the State Geological Museum at Albany, and a very rare and interesting collection of skulls of Lapps, Arabs, Chinese, Indians, murderers, thieves, beside those of a number of birds and animals to the Anatomical Museum of Columbia University, New York. Mr. Simms was married, Mar. 16, 1826, to Amanda M. Bassinger, of Plainfield Centre, N. Y. She died on Feb. 3, 1827, and he was married a second time on Apr. 30, 1830, to Florinda Johnson Norton, of Burlington, Otsego co., N. Y., who bore him three children, Chauncey Norton, Joseph and Mary Lucinda. He died near West Exeter, Otsego co., N. Y., May 20, 1886.



BARNARD, William Stebbins, naturalist, was born at Canton, Ill., Feb. 28, 1849. He received his preliminary education at the Canton High School, and subsequently studied at the University of Michigan, and at Cornell University, being graduated at the latter in 1871, with the degree of B.Sc. Going to Europe, he studied at the Universities of Leipsic and Jena, where he obtained the degree of Ph.D. in 1873. In 1870, he accompanied the scientific exploring expedition to Brazil as assistant geologist. In 1874, he became lecturer at Cornell University, and in the following summer at the school on Penikese island. He then lectured successively on natural science at the Mississippi Agricultural College (1874–75); at the Illinois Teachers' Summer School (1875); at Wisconsin State Normal School (1875); Oskaloosa College (1876–78); and again at Cornell University (1878–80). In 1880–85, he was entomologist at the United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., and in 1886, became lecturer at the Drake Christian University. Besides his reports on entomology, issued by the government, he published a number of papers and disquisitions on his special subjects, which have appeared in various periodicals and journals. For the illustration of these papers he prepared several hundred plates and figures, some of them on stone. He also invented harvesters for corn and cotton, appliances for the destruction of injurious insects, improved paper fileholders, the Harvard book-rack. Dr. Barnard was a member of various scientific organizations, to whose proceedings he was a frequent contributor. He died at Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 13, 1887.

BELLOWS, Henry Adams, jurist, was born at Walpole, N. H., Oct. 25, 1803, son of Joseph and Mary (Adams) Bellows. He was educated at the academy at Windsor, Vt., and being left fatherless at the age of sixteen, was obliged to support the family, and for many years had to contend against poverty and privation. He taught school at Walpole and studied law with William C. Bradley, and was admitted to the bar in 1826. Two years later he opened a law office in Littleton, N. H., where he practiced until 1850, removing then to Concord, N. H. He gradually won recognition as an able lawyer and became prominent in the affairs of the state. He served two terms in the legislature, but did not hold other political office. On Sept. 23, 1859, he was appointed associate justice of the supreme judicial court, and after ten years of service in that capacity became chief justice, a position he held until his death. Judge Bellows gained a high reputation for the unusual fairness of his decisions, which invariably bore testimony to his rare thoroughness of method and soundness of judgment. He was an active supporter of the Unitarian Church Society of Concord, giving to it more than a tenth of his income. He died in Concord, N. H., Mar. 11, 1873.

PERLEY, Ira, jurist, was born in Boxford, Essex co., Mass., Nov. 9, 1799, son of Samuel and Phebe (Dresser) Perley, grandson of Maj. Asa and Susanna (Low) Perley, and a descendant of Allen and Susanna (Bokerson) Perley, who settled in Ipswich in 1635. He was educated at Bradford Academy and at Dartmouth College, where he was graduated at the age of twenty-three. He was tutor in the latter institution, 1823–25, and after studying law at Hanover and Dover, was admitted to the bar in 1827, and in the same year began practice in Hanover, N. H. He was treasurer of his alma mater during 1830–35, and in 1834 was a member from Hanover in the state legislature. Two years later he removed to Concord, N. H., which he represented in the legislature in 1839 and again in 1870. He was an associate judge of the superior court of the state from July, 1850, till October, 1852, and chief justice during 1855–59 and 1864–69, resigning in the latter year to resume practice as a consulting lawyer. Judge Perley was a profound scholar and a good linguist, and in 1852 Dartmouth College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He was married in June, 1840, to Mary S., daughter of John Nelson of Haverill, Mass. He died at Concord, N. H., Feb. 26, 1874.

CUSHING, Edmund Lambert, jurist, was born at Lunenburg, Mass., May 3, 1807, son of Edmund and Molly (Stearns) Cushing, and a descendant of Matthew and Nazareth (Pitcher) Cushing, who in 1638 emigrated from England to Hingham, Mass. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1827, and remained there as tutor until 1829, when he took up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1834 and practiced six years in Massachusetts, and then removed to Charlestown, N. H. There he speedily acquired political prominence, and in 1850, 1852 and 1853 served as a member of the state legislature. In 1855 he became a circuit justice of the court of common pleas serving in that capacity until the abolition of this office when he declined a judgeship in the new court of common pleas. He was chief justice of the supreme judicial court of New Hampshire, 1874–76. In 1874 he published a new edition of Luther Stearns Cushing's "Manual of Parliamentary Practice" with original notes, and in the following year he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard College. He was married: first, in 1835, to Laura E., daughter of Vryling Lovell of Charlestown, N. H., and, secondly, to Martha R., daughter of Capt. James Gilchrist of Charlestown. He died in Charlestown, N. H., June 4, 1883.

JOHNSTON, Howard Agnew, clergyman, was born near Xenia, O., June 29, 1860, son of David Steele and Eliza Elmira (Bogle) Johnston, and a descendant of Gavin Johnston, who emigrated from Scotland about 1804, settling at Halifax. David, the son of Gavin, removed from Nova Scotia to Ohio, where David Steele, his second son, was born, He was graduated at the University of Cincinnati in 1882 and at the Lane Theological Seminary in 1885. His first charge was the Seventh Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, where he preached from 1884–90. He was pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church of Des Moines, Ia., three years, pastor of the Forty-first Street Presbyterian Church, Chicago, six years, and has since been in charge of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, in New York city, where he is still engaged in 1904. He was chairman of the building committee during the erection of its present church edifice, which is one of the most perfect types of pure Gothic architecture. Under his administration the organization is supporting ten missionaries in the field. He has made some very valuable contributions to sacred literature, among his works being "Moses and the Pentateuch" (1893); "Studies in God's Methods of Training Workers" (1900); "Bible Criticism and the Average Man" (1902), and "Studies for Personal Workers" (1903). The degree of Ph.D. was received from the University of Wooster in 1889 and that of D.D., from Parsons College in 1894. He was married, Oct. 21, 1885, to Mary Este, daughter of William S. Hubbard, of Indianapolis, Ind., and has one child, Mary Montfort.

Howard Agnew Johnston

WOODS, Andrew Salter, jurist, was born in Bath, N. H., June 2, 1803. He was educated at Dartmouth College, and after being graduated in 1825 studied law and practice in his native town.

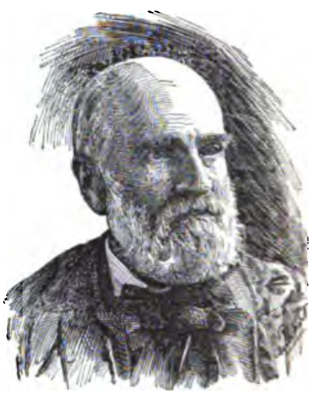
In 1840 he was chosen a judge of the supreme court of New Hampshire, and in 1855 filled the office of chief justice. Dartmouth College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1852. He died in Bath, N. H., June 30, 1863.

DOE, Charles, jurist, was born in Derry, N. H., Apr. 4, 1830. He was graduated at Dartmouth College at the age of nineteen, and after studying law was admitted to the bar in 1852. For several years he served as solicitor of Strafford county, and in 1869 was appointed associate justice of the supreme judicial court of New Hampshire, in which position he remained until the abolition of the court in 1874. Two years afterward he was appointed chief justice of the state supreme court, and continued in that office until his death. For a number of years he presided at trial terms only in capital cases, or when some other member of the court was unable to be present. He died at Rollinsford, N. H., Mar. 9, 1896.

LIVERMORE, Arthur, jurist, was born at Londonderry, N. H., July 26, 1766, son of U. S. Senator Samuel and Jane (Browne) Livermore. He received instruction in the classics from his parents, studied law with his brother, Edward St. Loe Livermore, and after being admitted to the bar practiced for a time at Concord. About 1793 he removed to Chester, N. H., which he represented in the general court in 1794 and 1795. He was solicitor for Rockingham county 1796–98, when he returned to Holderness, and in the following year was made a justice of the superior court of New Hampshire. He retained this position until 1816, presiding as chief justice during 1809–13. He was nominated as a presidential elector on the John Adams ticket in 1800, and in 1817 was elected as a Democrat to congress, serving from Dec. 1st till Mar. 3, 1821. He was judge of the probate court for Grafton county in 1822–23, was again a representative in congress from Dec. 1, 1823, till Mar. 3, 1825, and becoming chief justice of the New Hampshire court of common pleas in the latter year, filled this office till 1832. Judge Livermore is described as a man of keen wit and quick temper, who took little pains to ingratiate himself with the people, but was honest and able in the discharge of his official duties. He was married to Louise Bliss of Haverhill, Mass. He died at Campton, N. H., July 1, 1853.

WORTHINGTON, H. G., congressman and diplomat, was born in Cumberland, Md., Feb. 9, 1828. He received an academic education; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. In that year he removed to California, and settled in the practice of his profession in Tuolumne county, where he remained until 1856. He subsequently spent some time in Central America and Mexico, and then resumed his profession in California. In 1861 he was elected to the state legislature from the city and county of San Francisco. In 1862 he removed to the territory of Nevada, and settled in Austin. On the admission of Nevada as a state, he was elected the first representative therefrom, taking his seat during the second session of the 38th congress. In 1868 he was appointed minister to Uruguay and held that post one year.

WRIGHT, Benjamin D., jurist, was born at Wilkesbarre, Pa., where he was educated and studied law. Removing to Pensacola, Fla., he was appointed U. S. district attorney in 1824, and later, judge of the superior court for the western district. He was a member of the legislative council that met at Tallahassee in November, 1824, to provide a code of civil and criminal laws and courts of justice. In January, 1857, he was appointed chief justice of Florida to succeed Walker Anderson, deceased, being the third to hold this office. He held the office one year, when it was filled by election, and then resumed professional work at Pensacola. He was married at Pensacola, in 1835, to Margaret, daughter of William W. Bagley, of Louisiana, a soldier in the Mexican war, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. Their son George Washington was a commissioned officer in the Confederate army, and later a lumber and timber dealer on a large scale, at Pensacola. Judge Wright died at Pensacola, Fla., in 1875.



Charles H Simonton

SIMONTON, Charles Henry, jurist, was born in Charleston, S. C., July 11, 1829, son of Charles S. and Elizabeth (Ross) Simonton. His father (1789–1838), was a well-known merchant of Charleston, and grandson of John Simonton, who was one of the Scotch-Irish colony in Pennsylvania, and after the defeat of Gen. Braddock, became a planter in South Carolina. The son was educated in the schools of his native city, at the Charleston College, and at the South Carolina College, Columbia, S. C., where he was graduated with first honors in 1849. After one year at teaching school, he entered on the study of law in the office of Judge Robert Monro, being admitted to the bar in 1851. He began practice in Charleston, and in 1857, formed a partnership with Theodore G. Barker, under the style of Simonton & Barker, which continued until 1886. He was assistant clerk of the South Carolina legislature (1851–52), and representative from Charleston (1858–62). On the outbreak of the civil war he entered the Confederate service, as captain of the Washington Light Infantry. In 1862, he was elected colonel of the 25th South Carolina volunteers, with which he served until the end of the war. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Town Creek, and confined at Fort Delaware until the conclusion of peace. On his return to Charleston, he resumed law practice, and during the first year was a member of the state constitutional convention and speaker of the house of representatives. He again served in the state legislature during 1877–86, during a large part of which time he was chairman of the house judiciary committee. In December, 1886, Pres. Cleveland appointed him judge of the United States district court, for the district of South Carolina, and in 1893, appointed him circuit judge of the 4th circuit. Judge Simonton was president of the Charleston Library Association; chairman of the Charleston board of city school commissioners; president of the board of trustees of the Charleston Medical College, and commissioner of the Orphans' Home of Charleston. He has been counsel and director for several banks and commercial firms, and president of the Charleston Club of Charleston. During his practice at the bar, he was rated one of the foremost and ablest lawyers in South Carolina, and since his elevation to the bench he has nobly maintained his reputation for sound judgment, great discrimination, and painstaking study in the examination of all causes tried before him. He was married in 1852, to Miss Ella Glover, daughter of

Judge T. W. Glover, one of the judges of South Carolina. They have living one daughter and four grandchildren.

DEMING, Clarence, journalist and author, was born at Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 1, 1848, son of William and Charlotte (Tryon) Deming, a descendant of John Deming, a Connecticut pioneer, a patentee of Wethersfield and named in the King Charles charter of the colony. He was educated at the Elm Park Institute in Litchfield, the "Gunnery," Washington, Conn., the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, and at Yale College, where he was graduated in 1872. During his senior year he was one of the three editors of the Yale "Courant." He was night editor of the New Haven "Palladium" for one year and associate news editor and editorial writer on the New York "Evening Post," holding the position until 1881, when he became traveling correspondent of that journal, visiting England and the Continent, Newfoundland, Cuba, the lower Mississippi region and Ireland. In 1884 he became editor of the New Haven "Morning News," and subsequently president and treasurer of the "Morning News" company. In 1887 he withdrew to engage in literary work and independent journalism, which has consisted chiefly of editorial work for the New York dailies. He has contributed to the leading magazines, and has published two volumes, a poem delivered at a reunion of the "Gunnery School," and "By-Ways of Nature and Life" (1884). While his writings have been varied, he has been especially successful in sketches of Yankee life, and in articles upon steam and electric railroads, Arctic exploration, educational and farm topics. Mr. Deming has been active in the work of civil service reform, is a member of the New York Reform and University clubs, and was for a time vice-president of the New York Free Trade Club. He was married, in 1879, to Anna Battell, daughter of James Humphrey, of Brooklyn; she died in 1880, and in 1886 he was married to Mary B. Whiting, of New Haven, Conn.

STAFFORD, Denis Joseph, clergyman and orator, was born in Washington, D. C., Nov. 3, 1860, son of John G. and Ann (Whitehead) Stafford. He was educated at St. Charles' College, Maryland, and at Niagara University where he was graduated in 1882. At school and college he was a distinguished student, winning many prizes, and the highest graduation honors. He was ordained to the Roman Catholic priesthood at Cleveland, O., in 1885, afterward pursued a special course at Georgetown University in Washington, and secured the degree of D.D. after a public examination. He then returned to Cleveland, O., and for five years was identified with the cathedral in that city, one of the largest and most influential churches in Ohio. During his residence in Cleveland he also acted as professor of elocution, oratory, and Christian history in the Cleveland Seminary. From the first, his sermons and lectures attracted great attention. The cathedral was crowded not only by members of his congregation but also by those of other denominations who were drawn by the fervent oratory of the young priest, and his public addresses became the most popular functions of the city. In August, 1891, he was called to Baltimore by Cardinal Gibbons, and preached at St. Peter's Church in that city until 1894, when he went to Washington as assistant pastor of St. Patrick's Church. His former success as a preacher and lecturer was equaled and even surpassed at the national capital. In his sermons he follows the method of Pere Lacordaire, the eminent French divine, treating religious subjects from philosophical standpoints, and endeavoring to discuss the philosophy of religion with reference to modern thought and reasoning. The subjects of Dr. Stafford's secular lectures are various; the best known being, "Hamlet," "Macbeth," "Edgar Allen Poe," "Eloquence in Shakespeare," "Dickens; His Power and Pathos," and "The American Citizen." The Baltimore "Sun" said of his Shakespeare lectures: "Dr. Stafford gives a masterful analysis of the play. His conception of it is profound and poetic and his interpretations equal to those of the greatest masters." Departing from the usual custom of his church, Dr. Stafford has delivered lectures before infidel societies, free thinkers, Jewish congregations, labor assemblies, and Young Men's Christian Associations, thus practicing the broad liberality of his expressed sentiments. He was an orator of the Columbian exposition at Chicago in 1893, and has frequently traveled on lecture tours throughout the United States.

D J Stafford

KEPPEL, Frederick, art connoisseur, was born at Tullow, County Carlow, Ireland, Mar. 22, 1846, son of John and Ellen (Hadden) Keppel, of English parents and of Holland Dutch extraction. He was educated in Wesley College, Dublin, and after his father brought his family to the United States he was engaged as clerk at Utica, N. Y., for four years. In 1868 he established himself as an art dealer in New York city under the name of Frederick Keppel & Co., and in 1886 established the Paris and London houses now styled Frederick Keppel & Son. The New York firm was incorporated in 1902. The name of Keppel has come to be associated with only the highest class of etchings, engravings and drawings the world over. He has given much time to lecturing upon art subjects throughout the United States, and has appeared before the students of Columbia, Yale and Johns Hopkins universities, as well as before the Grolier Club, of which he is a member. He has translated art works from the French and has written articles on art subjects in "Harper's Magazine," "The Century," "Scribner's," "The Studio" of London and "The Studio" of Paris. Among the articles republished in book or pamphlet form are "Etched Work of Jean François Millet," a translation (1887); "Golden Age of Engraving" (1878); "Modern Disciples of Rembrant" (1886), and "What Etchings Are" (1887). "Etched Work of Millet" was the first catalogue of that artist's etchings to appear in the English language. Of his "Golden Age of Engraving" the New York "Tribune" said: "It combines rare artistic excellence with a high degree of literary merit."

Frederick Keppel.

Mr. Keppel has also written several short poems, one of the best being "A Plain Man's Dream," republished from the New York "Tribune" in Stedman's "Anthology" (1900). He was married in Cork, Ireland, July 16, 1874, to Fannie Matilda, daughter of Paul Vickery of that county, and has two sons, Frederick Paul, secretary of Columbia University, New York, and David Keppel, associated with his father in the Paris and London houses.

JEWETT, Albert Gallatin, lawyer, was born at Pittston, Me., Nov. 27, 1802, son of Daniel and Betsey (Tarbox) Jewett. Graduating at Waterville College in 1826, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1829. He immediately established himself at Bangor, Me., where he acquired an extensive practice, and afterward served for five years as county attorney for Penobscot county. In 1845, Pres. Polk appointed him charge d'affaires to Peru, where he remained three years. He then resided in France, and on returning to the United States, settled in Georgia, but in 1854, he removed to Belfast, Me., making it his permanent residence. He resumed the practice of law in the latter city four years later, and was mayor of Belfast in 1863–64 and 1867. Mr. Jewett was married to Hannah Wilson. He died in Belfast, Me., Apr. 4, 1885.

ROSS, Betsy, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 1, 1752, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Griscom. Her father, a member of the Society of Friends, was a noted builder, having assisted in the erection of Independence Hall. Skillful with the needle, she was fond of embroidery and other artistic and delicate work, and after her marriage in 1773 to John Ross, a young upholsterer, who was a nephew of Hon. George Ross, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, she also became an upholsterer. The young couple conducted their upholstery business in Philadelphia until January, 1776, when John Ross died from an injury received while guarding military stores, and the young widow continued the business alone. When congress appointed a committee "authorized to design a suitable flag for the nation" in June, 1776, the committee, accompanied by George Washington, called upon her in her shop, at No. 239 Arch street, and engaged her to make a flag from a pencil drawing made by Washington. The drawing represented the outlines of a flag of thirteen stripes with a field dotted with thirteen stars. The stars had six points, as Washington wished to avoid making a design for a flag that would be an exact copy of his coat-of-arms. Upon Mrs. Ross's suggestion, however, the star was changed to a five-pointed one, and the sample flag made by her was accepted by the committee and adopted by congress June 14, 1777. Afterward she received the contract to make all the government flags, and held it many years, her daughter, Mrs. Clarissa Wilson, continuing the business until 1857. Many efforts have been made to remove to other cities the historic little house in Arch street which was erected more than two hundred years ago from bricks brought from England as ballast in the hold of the "Welcome" in the days of William Penn. To prevent the removal, the American Flag House and Betsy Ross Association was formed, and the building purchased for the sum of $25,000. Mrs. Ross was afterward married to Capt. Ashburn, and for the third time to John Claypole. She died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 30, 1836.

HILL, Herbert E., soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 18, 1845, son of Enos and Sarah (Randall) Hill. During his childhood his father removed to Vermont, where he died, leaving a widow and five children. Herbert, the eldest son, was educated in the grammar and high schools of his adopted state, and in 1862 enlisted in the civil war with the 8th Vermont volunteers and subsequently served in every campaign and skirmish in which that famous regiment was engaged. He made his residence at Boston for four years subsequent to the war, and afterward removed to Somerville, Mass., where he lived until his death. He was commissioned captain by Gov. Rice and senior aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Moore, Massachusetts militia, and was made adjutant-general of the state with the rank of colonel by Gov. Talbot. Col. Hill succeeded Col. King as commander of Willard C. Kingsley Post 139, G. A. R., of Somerville. He was department officer G. A. R. for four years, serving in council of administration as vice-commander of the department, and subsequently was honored by being elected vice commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. in the United States. Col. Hill was active in perpetuating historic spots and memories, and the memorial battery on Central hill, Somerville, the marble shaft on the battlefield of Winchester, Va., and the monument on the battlefield of Cedar creek bear witness to his generosity and perseverance. He was a member of the large cotton house of Hill & Cutler, of Boston, Mass. He never held any public office, but was a member of the board of various charitable organizations and trustee for one of Moody's schools for Christian workers at Springfield. He was married, on June 19, 1873, to Emma O., daughter of Richard and Sarah Jane Wheelwright Rich. They had one child, Herbert Pierce Hill, and he died in Somerville, Mass., in 1895.

Herbert E. Hill

MORSE, John Torrey, Jr., author, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 9, 1840, son of John Torrey and Lucy Cabot (Jackson) Morse. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1860. He studied law with Hon. John Lowell and practiced until 1880. During this period he published a work on "Banks and Banking," one on "Arbitration and Award" and a volume entitled "Famous Trials." He was a member of the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature, and was an overseer of Harvard University during 1879–91. He was associated with Henry Cabot Lodge in editing the "International Review" for four years. He wrote a "Life of Alexander Hamilton" (1876), "Life of Oliver Wendell Holmes" (two vols. 1896), and to the "American Statesman Series," of which he was the editor, he contributed lives of "John Adams" (1884), "Thomas Jefferson" (1883), "Benjamin Franklin" (1889), "John Quincy Adams" (1882), and "Abraham Lincoln" (two vols.) (1893). He was married June 10, 1865, to Fanny P., daughter of George O. Hovey, of

Boston, and has two sons, Cabot Jackson Morse and John Torrey Morse, 3d.

CHEEVER, Ezekiel, educator, was born in London, England, Jan. 25, 1614, son of William Cheever, a linen draper. Religious intolerance in his native land compelled him to emigrate to America, and he arrived in Boston in June, 1637, whence, with Rev. John Davenport and Theophilus Eaton, he went to Quinnipiac in the following year, and assisted in planting the colony and church of New Haven. The same year he commenced his career as a schoolmaster, and for thirteen years until 1650, devoted to the work a scholarship and personal character which left their mark on the subsequent educational policy of New Haven. He had charge of the grammar school at Ipswich, Mass., 1650–61, and then taught for nine years in Charlestown, Mass. Removing to Boston in 1670, he became head of the local "free school" as the Boston Latin School was then called, and held this position until his death. It is said that during his administration that institution was the principal classical school, not only of Massachusetts Bay, but of the British colonies, if not of all America. Mr. Cheever was the author of a volume of essays on the millenium, entitled "Scripture Prophecies Explained," and a "Latin Accidence," which for more than a century was the standard text-book of the Latin language used in New England. Besides, a selection of Latin verses from his manuscripts, composed between 1631–37, was published in 1828, in Boston, together with his funeral sermon, by Cotton Mather; his manuscript dissertations, and letters in Latin are now preserved in the Boston Athæneum. He died in Boston, Mass., Aug. 21, 1708.

LAWRENCE, William Van Duzer, capitalist, was born near Elmira, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1842, son of Robert David and Kittie Louise (Van Duzer) Lawrence, seventh in descent from William Lawrence of Great St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, who came to America in 1635 and settled at Flushing, L. I., where he became the largest landed proprietor of that town. He married Elizabeth Smith, who subsequently became the wife of Sir Philip Carterett, governor of New Jersey, who founded Elizabethtown, N. J., and named it for his wife, and the line of descent runs through their son Joseph and his wife, Mary Townley, their son John and his wife, Mary Woodbury, their son David and his wife, Sybil Sterry, their son Thomas and his wife, Ann Andrews, who were Mr. Lawrence's grandparents. He was educated in the public schools of Michigan and the state normal school at Ypsilanti. In 1861 he began mercantile life as an office clerk in the wholesale drug store of S. R. Van Duzer of New York, and in 1866 he accepted a position with the drug house of Perry Davis & Son of Providence, R. I., for whom he opened a branch office in Montreal. In 1868 he became a partner in this firm, the name being changed to the Davis & Lawrence Company of Montreal. In 1870 Mr. Lawrence organized the Fellows Manufacturing Co. of New York, Montreal, and London, and became the owner of Fellows' hypo-phosphites, which has since become an article of general use throughout the world. He has been president of both these companies almost since their organization. Of late years he has been actively engaged in the real estate business, and in this capacity founded Lawrence park, Bronxville, Westchester co., N. Y., a most beautiful property of 150 acres. He is a member of the Union League Club of New York city and the St. James Club of Montreal. He was married Aug. 22, 1867, to Sarah E., daughter of Alfred E. and Betsey A. Bates of Monroe, Mich., and has two sons, Arthur William and Dudley Bates, and two daughters, Louise and Anna.

W. V. Lawrence

GRIFFIN, Francis Butler, merchant, was born at Catskill, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1852, son of George and Elizabeth F. (Benson) Griffin. His earliest American ancestor was Jasper Griffin, a native of Wales, who settled in Massachusetts in 1670, and five years later removed to Southold, L. I. From him the line of descent runs through his son Jasper, who married Ruth Peck; their son Lemuel, who married Phoebe Comstock; their son George, who married Eve Dorr; their son George, who married Lydia Butler, and who was the grandfather of Mr. Griffin. He was educated at a private school of Elizabeth, N. J., and at the age of eighteen, went to New York, where he obtained employment in the hardware business of Clark Wilson & Co., 80 Beekman street. In 1876 he entered into partnership with Mr. C. E. Jennings, under the name of C. E. Jennings & Co., wholesale dealers in hardware. He is also treasurer of the Jennings & Griffin Manufacturing Co., incorporated in 1881, and he is a member of the Union League, Tuxedo, Hardware, and Metropolitan clubs of New York, Sons of the Revolution, the Colonial Wars and the New England Society, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He is also one of the managers of the Presbyterian Hospital, New York city, and has served as chairman of its house committee. Since 1894 he has been treasurer of the New York Infant Asylum. He was married May 20, 1880, to Annie M., daughter of John H. Earle, of New York city.

Francis B Griffin

STARLING, Lyne, merchant, was born near Boydton, Mecklenburg co., Va., Dec. 27, 1784. When he was quite young his father removed his family to Frankfort, Ky., where he was appointed deputy clerk of court, and was trained to business and industrious habits. In 1806 he removed to Franklinton, O. He subsequently received the appointment of clerk of the circuit and district courts of Franklin county, a position he held for several years. He entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Lucas Sullivant, in a mercantile business, in which he became very successful. He was the first to make the experiment of shipping cargoes of produce down the Scioto river to New Orleans, in decked flatboats. In the winter of 1810, while the state legislature was in session in Zanesville, Lyne Starling, together with James Johnson, Alexander McLaughlin, and John Kerr, citizens of Franklinton, formed a company to establish the state capital "on the high bank of the Scioto river, opposite Franklinton," and in addition to giving the state two pieces of land—one for the state house and one for the penitentiary—they agreed to erect at their own expense, those buildings, and such other buildings as the legislature might direct, not to exceed a total cost of $50,000. On Feb. 14, 1812, the legislature passed a law establishing the capital of the state at Columbus. The city received its name by act of legislature, on Feb. 21st following. During the war of 1812 Starling contracted largely for supplies for the Northwestern army. He was one of the original proprietors of a considerable portion of the city of Columbus, where he continued to reside until his death. He endowed the Starling Medical College in 1847, which has become a most valuable institution. He died in Columbus, O., Nov. 21, 1848.

ZEHNDER, Charles Henry, ironmaster, was born in Pennsylvania, Apr. 16, 1856, and was educated at the common schools. Early in life he displayed a talent for mechanics and machinery and at the age of twenty-three years became connected with the Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Co., of Berwick, Pa. He gradually rose, by hard work, from a subordinate position, through the offices of secretary, superintendent, vice-president and manager, until he became president. He resigned in 1896 to become president of the Dickson Manufacturing Co., which was one of the largest corporations of its kind in Pennsylvania. They built locomotives, mining machinery, stationary engines and other machinery, and had two large factories at Scranton and one at Wilkesbarre. The business of the Dickson Manufacturing Co. was sold out to the American Locomotive Co. and the Allis-Chalmers Co. in 1901, Mr. Zehnder retiring from the management at that time. He has since organized the Alleghany Ore and Iron Co., of Virginia, and operates four blast furnaces at Goshen, Iron Gate and Shenandoah, making foundry and basic iron, with iron ore mines at Oriskany, McDowell and Goshen, producing all his own ore and selling to other furnace companies. The iron ore mine at Oriskany is the largest producer of brown ore in the South. He is also vice-president and director of the Empire Steel and Iron Co. and director of the Crane Iron Works, the Victoria Coal and Coke Co. of West Virginia, and the Scranton Bolt and Nut Co., of which his brother William D. Zehnder is president, and manager of the Philadelphia branch of Rogers, Brown & Co., iron and coke commission merchants. He was married in 1880, to Rosalie G. Hicks, of Pennsylvania, and he has two daughters. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

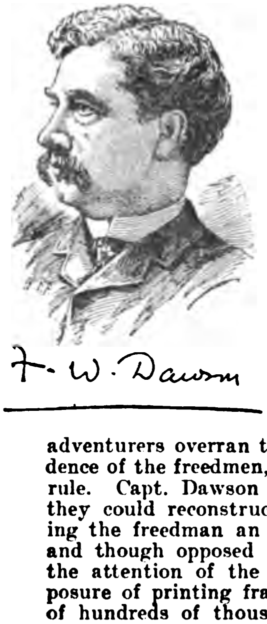
C. H. Zehnder

BACKUS, Charles, negro comedian, was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1831. His parents who removed from Rochester to Cleveland, O., in 1842, were in comfortable circumstances, and gave their son an excellent education. In 1852, he emigrated to California where he failed as a tradesman; but in 1854, he organized the Backus minstrels, which performed for several years in San Francisco, and soon became exceedingly popular. In 1857 he visited Australia with his company, and there was warmly received. The troupe returned to San Francisco in 1858, remained there for two years, and then revisited Australia. Thence they continued westward, appearing in Ceylon, Nubia, Bombay, the principal cities of Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar. They reached London in 1861, and disbanded in that city. Backus returned to the United States, and after appearing in New York proceeded to San Francisco, where he formed a partnership with William Birch and David Wambold, with whom he performed in the West until 1865. In that year, William Beonard having been admitted to the firm, the San Francisco minstrels were organized, and commenced performances in New York, May 8, 1865. They appeared at first at No. 585 Broadway, in 1872, removed to St. James hall, and on Sept. 3, 1874, opened the San Francisco opera house, where they remained until 1879. This troupe was long a leading metropolitan attraction, and earned fortunes for the several partners. Backus possessed a rich fund of unctuous and laughter-compelling humor, which though broad was never coarse or vulgar; and he became a universal favorite. His sallies of wit were often impromptu, and surprised and amazed his associates as well as his audiences. He was also a clever imitator, and his impersonations of leading actors afforded much amusement. In private life he was reserved, quiet, and domestic in his tastes, but warm-hearted, genial and generous, for which he was deeply loved by his friends. He was three times married. His second wife, Kate Newton, a well-known actress, died in 1873. His third wife, Elizabeth Mason, to whom he was married in 1876, survived his death. He was one of the most gifted negro comedians who have appeared on the American stage, and though his last years were a constant struggle against ill-health, he labored bravely and cheerfully until a few days before his death, which occurred in his native city in July, 1880.

KIRK, Robert C., statesman, was born at Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson co., O., Feb. 26, 1821. He attended the district school and afterward entered Franklin College, Athens, O., where he received his classical education. After leaving college he studied medicine at the Philadelphia University, and in 1841, began to practice in Fulton county, Ill., but at the end of two years abandoned his profession and returned to Ohio, where from 1844–57, he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Mt. Vernon. In 1856, he was elected as a Republican to the state senate, and in 1859, became lieutenant-governor of Ohio, serving until 1861 with Gov. Dennison. In 1862, he was appointed by Pres. Lincoln U. S. minister to the Argentine Republic, and during his residence in Buenos Ayres, he succeeded in settling all the claims due American citizens, aggregating more than $4,000,000. He resigned this position in 1866 and returned to Ohio, but in 1869 he was reappointed and also accredited to Uruguay. In 1871, he resigned again and was succeeded by Hon. Dexter E. Clapp. Gov. Noyes, in 1873, appointed him a commissioner to represent the state at the international exposition, Vienna, Austria, but he was compelled by circumstances to decline this honor. In February, 1875, he received from Pres. Grant the appointment as collector of internal revenues of the 13th Ohio district. Mr. Kirk was married, Dec. 11, 1843, to Eleanor, daughter of John Hogg.

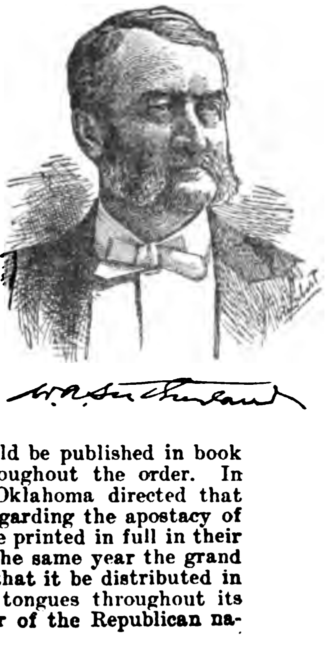
HASELTINE, William Stanley, artist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 11, 1835, brother of James Henry Haseltine, the noted sculptor. After being graduated at Harvard College at the age of nineteen, he began the study of art under Weber in his native city. Later, he went to Dusseldorf, Germany, where he devoted himself to landscape painting. Subsequently he resided in Venice and Rome, Italy. In 1861 he was elected a member of the National Academy of Design, New York. He is particularly successful in his delineation of rocks, whose "form, superficial traits and precise tone are given with remarkable accuracy." His pencil identifies coast scenery with emphatic beauty, and in delineating Italian and Normandy scenes he is at his best. His productions include: "Indian Rock, Nahant," "Castle Rock, Nahant," "A Calm Sea, Mentone," "Bay of Naples," "Ischia," "Spezzia," "Ostia," "Pontine Marshes," "Venice," "Seconet Point," "Amalfi," "Natural Arch at Capri," and "Ruins of a Roman Theatre, Sicily." The last two paintings he sent to the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition of 1876. Mr. Haseltine rarely exhibits in the National Academy.

DAWSON, Francis Warrington, journalist, was born in London, England, May 17, 1840, and was self educated, having received but scanty elementary instruction in the local schools. At the outbreak of the civil war in America he was appointed midshipman, and won his promotion to lieutenant by swimming the James river and taking the place of a gunner in Purcell's battery, who had been shot down. His promotion to a captaincy soon followed. He served for some months as chief ordnance officer under Gen. Longstreet in the Tennessee campaign. Being transferred to the same position on the staff of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, at that officer's request, a friendship sprung up between the two men which lasted through life. At the close of the war, Capt. Dawson drifted into journalism in Richmond, Va., where he remained until November, 1866, when he removed to Charleston, S. C., and became managing editor of the "Mercury." A year later he took editorial charge of the "News," a small sheet which he soon after purchased, and which absorbed the "Courier," becoming the "News and Courier." At this period the educated classes had returned to desolated homes, while political adventurers overran the state, misusing the confidence of the freedmen, and establishing a disastrous rule. Capt. Dawson boldly told the people how they could reconstruct the government, by making the freedman an ally rather than an enemy, and though opposed at first he soon commanded the attention of the warring elements. The exposure of printing frauds which robbed the state of hundreds of thousands of dollars was due to his unselfish and persistent work, and in the face of a popular clamor that charged back the benefits from the fraud to the newspaper he owned. Investigation refuted the calumny, and the legislature spread upon the minutes of the house his full vindication. Always opposed to dueling, when Capt. Dawson was challenged by M. C. Butler in 1876, he refused the challenge, following it up by vigorous articles against the crime, that resulted finally in the passage of a state law making dueling in South Carolina a felony. For this crusade in a state noted for ceremonious murders under the code duello, Pope Leo XIII conferred on him the cross of the Order of St. Gregory the Great. In 1884, he was the first, and for some time, the only Southern advocate of the nomination of Grover Cleveland to the presidency; he was a member of the national Democratic committee, and won over the unanimous vote of South Carolina. When the Charleston earthquake occurred (1886), he narrowly escaped death, and bleeding from contusions, he made his way through tottering and wrecked houses, helping the feeble and reassuring the appalled. Almost singlehanded he issued the "News and Courier" the next morning, and gave to the world the terrible story of that night. The second night witnessed the return of the shocks and additional ruin, but Capt. Dawson printed off the entire edition of the second day's issue. He organized a relief committee which rendered most timely services to the distracted city, and it was largely through his influence that a panic was averted. He was assassinated in Charleston, Mar. 12, 1889.



F. W. Dawson

SUTHERLAND, William Andrew, lawyer, was born at Hopewell, Ontario co., N. Y., May 30, 1849, son of Rev. Andrew and Mary (McLean) Sutherland, and a descendant of John Sutherland, who came from Scotland shortly before the revolution. He was educated at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary and the Genesee College, Lima, N. Y., and after reading law in the office of Hon. Edwin A. Nash was admitted to partnership with his preceptor in 1874. In 1876 he removed to Mount Morris, and from there he went to Rochester, N. Y., in 1884, forming a partnership with Hon. W. Dean Stuart, who for sixteen years was surrogate of Monroe county. After his partner's death in 1900 Mr. Sutherland practiced alone until Jan. 1, 1902, when he entered upon his duties as corporation counsel of Rochester, an office he still holds at present (1904). Commencing with the presidential campaign of 1876 he has taken a prominent part in platform work, speaking at Cooper Union and Carnegie Hall in New York city and in many other places of the United States. He was the grand master of Masons in New York, 1897-99. The grand lodge of New York passed a resolution that his written addresses should be published in book form and distributed throughout the order. In 1898 the grand lodge of Oklahoma directed that the edict he had issued regarding the apostacy of the grand lodge of Peru be printed in full in their own proceedings; and in the same year the grand lodge of Mexico directed that it be distributed in the English and Spanish tongues throughout its lodges. He was a member of the Republican na-



W. A. Sutherland

tional committee in 1892–96, a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1896, a delegate to every Republican state convention held in New York since 1881 and chairman of that of 1892. He was counsel for the Republican party in the senatorial election cases of 1891, as well as in the reapportionment cases of 1892, and was associate counsel to the Lexow committee of 1894. He was the Republican nominee for New York state attorney-general in 1891, and in 1898 was president of the Rochester Bar Association. He is also a director of the Central Bank of Rochester. He is a member of the Lotos and Craftsmen clubs of New York city, the Rochester and Genesee Whist clubs of Rochester, the Acacia Club of Buffalo and for a number of years was a member of the Albany Club of Albany, N. Y. He was married Mar. 6, 1878, to Inez L., daughter of Spencer Jackson, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., and has one son, Carroll Arthur Sutherland.

JOHNSON, Edward, soldier, was born in Chesterfield county, Va., Apr. 16, 1816. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy, in 1838, and was assigned to the 6th infantry as a second lieutenant. He participated in the war against the Seminole Indians, 1838–41, and was promoted first lieutenant, Oct. 9, 1839. He was on frontier duty, 1842–46, and in the Mexican war was engaged at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Amazoque, Churubusco, Chapultepec, Molino del Rey, and in the assault and capture of the City of Mexico. He received the brevet of captain, Sept. 8, 1847, for his gallantry at Molino del Rey, and that of major, Sept. 13, 1847, for conduct at Chapultepec; he was also presented with swords of honor by his native state and county for his gallant services during the war. He was on sick leave, 1848–50, and on Apr. 15, 1851, he was promoted captain. He served on frontier duty in Kansas and Dakota, 1851–55, and was engaged in quelling the disturbances in. Kansas, 1856–58. He took part in the Utah expedition and in the march to the Pacific coast in 1858. At the beginning of the civil war he was in garrison at Fort Columbus, N. Y., and resigned, June 10, 1861, to enter the Confederate army. He was appointed colonel of the 12th Georgia regiment, July, 1861, and he was commissioned brigadier-general, Dec. 13, 1861, being assigned to the command of a brigade in Gen. Loring's division, with which he served in western Virginia. He was promoted major-general, Feb. 28, 1863, and at the battle of Gettysburg he was in command of the old division of "Stonewall" Jackson. He also participated in the battles of the Wilderness and in the battle of Spottsylvania, where he was captured with his entire division. After his exchange he was placed in command of a division in Gen. Stephen D. Lee's corps of Gen. Hood's army, and at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864, he was again taken prisoner. After the surrender of the Confederate forces, he returned to his home in Virginia, near Chesterfield Court House, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He died in Richmond, Va., Feb. 22, 1873.

BEER, William, librarian, was born at Plymouth, England, 1849, son of Gabriel and Harriet (Ferguson) Beer. He spent seven years in Paris, France, and two years at the College of Physical Science, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. In 1884, he came to the United States, and in 1890 became librarian of the free public library in Topeka, Kan. A year later he was called to the Howard Memorial library, New Orleans, La., then newly founded by Miss A. T. Howard, with 15,000 books, and in 1897, he took charge of the Fisk free and public library, formed by the combination of the Fisk and Lyceum libraries of New Orleans. This institution now has about 55,000 books, with a circulation of over 120,000 yearly. Since 1897 Mr. Beer has ably managed both these libraries, conducting them on a basis of the best professional methods. He is a man of close application, and displays a large degree of executive ability. He is a member of the Grolier Club; the American Historical Society; the Louisiana Historical Society; the Folk Lore Society; the American Library Association, and many other organizations of like prominence.

John Wright

WRIGHT, John, clergyman, was born at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 20, 1836, son of John and Anna (Hendrickson) Wright. He was educated in the Hyatt Military Academy, Wilmington, and at Union College, where he was graduated in 1863. He studied theology at the Theological Seminary of Princeton, and the Union Theological Seminary, New York, and was graduated at the latter in 1866. In 1869 he became rector of Trinity Church, Bay City, Mich., and in 1874 accepted a call to St. Matthew's Church, Boston, Mass. From this charge he went to his present parish, St. Paul's Church, St. Paul, Minn., in 1887, where he has labored with eminent ability and gratifying success for over sixteen years. For a long period Dr. Wright has given special study to American bibliography and has collected a large library of rare Bibles and Prayer Books, running into nearly 7,000. The publications of Aitkin, Saur, Hugh Gaine, Collins and other early American printers are represented. He is the author of "Early Bibles of America" (1892), "Early Prayer Books of America" (1896), editor and co-author of "Prayers for Priest and People" (1898), "Reservation of the Blessed Sacrament for the Sick" (1903), "Historic Bibles of America" (1903), and "Some Notable Altars" (1904). He has lectured extensively and is recognized in America as a leading Egyptologist. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Union College in 1890. He was married at New Brunswick N. J., June 18, 1885, to Mary, daughter of Martin A. Howell, and has two children.

BENNETT, Caswell, jurist, was born in Halifax county, Va., Aug. 27, 1836, son of Ambrose Bennett, a lawyer, and for many years a farmer, in Halifax county. He was of Scotch descent. He was liberally educated in his native county, and continued his studies in Millwood College, Tenn. He studied law at Lebanon, Tenn., and with Judge Joseph R. Underwood, of Bowling Green, and later with Hon. F. H. Bristow. After being admitted to the bar in 1857, he located at Smithland, Ky., and soon built up a large practice. In 1867, he was elected circuit judge of the 3rd judicial district, and was re-elected without opposition. He was elected judge of the court of appeals in 1886, and in 1892, became chief justice. During his eight years' service in the supreme court he added to his already high reputation as a jurist, and made a deep impression on the tendencies of the legal profession in his state. He was patient, impartial, learned, and resourceful, and his death was a great loss to the bar of Kentucky, which paid a fitting tribute to his worth. Judge Bennett was married in 1867, to Mary T., daughter of James W. Cruce, of Crittenden county, Ky. He died in Smithland, Ky., Aug. 9, 1894.

WILES, Lemuel Maynard, artist, was born at Perry, Genesee (now Wyoming) co., N. Y., Oct. 21, 1826, son of Daniel and Nancy (Richards) Wiles, and grandson of George Wiles, who came to this country from Switzerland, locating in the Mohawk valley, N. Y. The name was originally spelled Wildt. Lemuel M. Wiles was graduated at the New York State Normal School in 1847. The next three years he spent in studying art with William Hart in Albany and Jasper F. Cropsey in New York, in the meantime teaching drawing in connection with other branches in the Albany Academy. Then, for several years he devoted himself exclusively to his art, until 1857, when he accepted a position to teach drawing in the public schools of Utica, N. Y., where he remained seven years. In 1864 he opened a studio in New York city and became successful as a painter of landscapes. He was director of the college of fine arts in Ingham University, Le Roy, N. Y., 1876–88, and in 1893 he organized an art department in the Peabody normal college, University of Nashville, Tenn. He has traveled extensively, both in the United States and in Europe, where he found many picturesque scenes for his brush. Since 1888, in connection with his son Irving Wiles, he has conducted a summer art school at Silver Lake, N. Y. His best known works are: "The Pillar of Fire" (1867); "The Last Day of Summer" (1899); "The Noon-Day Retreat" (1880); "Mount Jacinto, California" (1880); "Ruins of the Cathedral of San Juan Capistrano, California" (1880); "Mission of San Luis Rey" (1880); "The Vale of Elms, Valley of the Genesee, N. Y." (1873); "The Mountain Road," a mid-winter scene (1881); "From Inspiration Point, Yosemite" (1881); "Sentinel Rock, Yosemite" (1882); "Pike's Peak, Colorado" (1890); "A Song of the Sea" (1887); "Melrose Abbey" (1899); "Snowbound" (1891), and "Highlands of Scotland" (1901). The degree of A.M. was conferred upon Mr. Wiles in 1886 by Ingham University, Le Roy, N. Y. Mr. Wiles was married in 1854 to Rachel, daughter of Frederic Ramsay, of Albany, N. Y. They have one son, Irving R. Wiles, a noted portrait painter.

L.M.Wiles.

WARREN, Minton, educator, was born in Providence, R. I., Jan. 29, 1850, son of Samuel Sprague and Ann Elizabeth (Caswell) Warden, and a descendant of Richard Warren, who came to Plymouth in the Mayflower in 1620. After receiving his preliminary education at the Providence High School, he entered Tufts College, where he was graduated in 1870. During 1872–76 he taught classics in Medford and Waltham, Mass. He then went to Germany to continue his studies at the universities of Leipzig, Bonn and Strasburg, and received the degree of Ph. D. from the last in 1879. In 1879–99 he was associate professor and professor of Latin at Johns Hopkins University, and since 1899 he has been professor of Latin at Harvard University. Prof. Warren is the author of numerous articles dealing with philological subjects published in the "American Journal of Philology," "American Journal of Archaeology," and the "Transactions of the American Philological Association." In 1896-97 he was director of the American School of Classical Studies, in Rome; was president of the American Philological Association in 1898, and is a member of the Archaeological Institute of America. He received the degree of LL.D. from Tufts College in 1899, from Columbia University in 1900, and from the University of Wisconsin in 1902. He was married, Dec. 29, 1885, to Salomé, daughter of Juan T. Machado, and has two children, Minton Machado and Francisca Machado Warren.

HARDIN, Mordecai Robert, jurist, was a member of the distinguished Hardin family whose ancestors settled in Washington county, Ky., about 1786. He was a practicing attorney in Springfield, occupied a leading position at the bar, and was at one time commonwealth attorney for the county. In 1861, he was one of the Kentucky electors who voted for Breckinridge and Lane. In August, 1866, he was elected judge of the court of appeals for the 3rd district, defeating Thomas A. Marshall. He served as chief justice, 1872–74, and after the expiration of his term removed to Louisville, Ky., where he died about 1875.

GERHART, Emanuel Vogel, first president of Franklin and Marshall College (1854–66), was born at Freeburg, Snyder co., Pa., June 17, 1817, son of Isaac and Sarah (Vogel) Gerhart, and a descendant of Peter Gerhart, who emigrated from Alsace, Germany, in 1730 and settled in Pennsylvania. He received his early education at the academy, York, Pa., and was graduated at Marshall College in 1838. Having in view the ministry he entered the theological seminary, Mercersburg, Pa., where he completed his studies in 1841, and was ordained a minister of the Reformed church in the United States. He was a pastor at Gettysburg, Pa. during 1843–49, and missionary at Cincinnati, O., 1849–51. Dr. Gerhart then held the presidency of Heidelberg College, Tiffin, O., and the professorship of theology, until 1855. In that year he was called to the presidency of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., at the same time filling the chair of mental and moral philosophy. He succeeded Dr. John W. Nevin (vol. V, p. 256), nominally the first president of the united colleges of Franklin and Marshall, though the critical state of the latter's health had prevented his entering upon the duties of the position and the college had remained without an active president until Dr. Gerhart's election. In the spring of 1853 the faculty and students of Marshall College removed to the Franklin College building at Lancaster, Pa., and the college under a new charter was formally opened in June. In 1863 Henry Leonard of Basil, O., secured over $36,000 for the endowment of the college. The institution increased in strength and influence, though in 1866 the depressing effects of the war were felt, and the faculty was reconstructed, with Dr. Nevin as president, and Dr. Gerhart as vice-president, the former's name giving new life to the college. In 1868 Dr. Gerhart became professor of systematic and practical theology of the seminary of the Reformed church, Lancaster, Pa., which position he still holds (1904). He wrote "Philosophy and Logic" (1857), "Monograph of the Reformed Church" (1863), "Institutes of the Christian Religion" (2 vols., 1891), "Child's Heidelberg Catechism," and many brochures and articles contributed to quarterly and other magazines. For several years he edited the Mercersburg "Review." He received the degrees of D.D. from Jefferson College in 1857 and LL.D. from Franklin and Marshall College in 1887. He was president of the Cliosophic Club, Lancaster, Pa., 1899–1904. He was married: first, Jan. 3, 1843, to Eliza H., daughter of Martin Richenbaugh, Hagerstown, Md., who died in 1864, and second, in December, 1875, to Lucia D. Cobb.

APPLE (APPEL) Thomas Gilmore, clergyman, and third president of Franklin and Marshall College (1877–89), was born at Easton, Pa., Nov. 14, 1829. He was graduated at Marshall College, Mercerburg, Pa., in 1850, studied for the ministry, and in 1853 became a pastor of the German Reformed Church. During 1868–71 he was president of Mercersburg College. In 1871 he became professor of church history and New Testament exegesis in the theological seminary at Lancaster, and in 1877 united with that position the presidency of Franklin and Marshall College, succeeding Dr. John W. Nevin, who had been president a second time from 1866 to 1876. Dr. Nevin's administration was one of marked success. The money contributed during that time amounted to $70.000, and a tract of 3,000 acres of land in Somerset county, Pa. was bequeathed to the institution. Harbaugh Hall was built in 1871 at a cost of $15,000, and later a building for the preparatory department was erected at a cost of $20,000. Dr. Nevin's lectures on the philosophy of ethics, of æsthetics and history were a notable feature of this period. These were reproduced by Dr. Apple, whose salutary influence in the college was shown in the increasing number of students during his incumbency. In 1889, the last year of his service, the presidency of the college was endowed with a fund of $30,000, and the Scholl observatory (the gift of Mrs. J. M. Hood in memory of her father, Daniel Scholl) was erected. Dr. Apple received the degree of Ph.D. from Lafayette College in 1866 and that of D.D. from Franklin and Marshall in 1868. From 1863 he was a delegate to every meeting of the general synod of the German Reformed Church, except in 1885. He was a member of the committee that revised the liturgy of the denomination. For several years he was the editor of the Mercersburg "Review," and from 1867 he edited the "Reformed Quarterly Review." He died in Washington, D. C., Sept. 11, 1898.

STAHR, John Summers, fourth president of Franklin and Marshall College (1889——), was born in Bucks county, Pa., Dec. 2, 1841. After teaching in the public school for seven years, having begun before he was sixteen, he was prepared for college at the Bucks county classical school at Quakertown, and was graduated with the highest honors at Franklin and Marshall College in 1867. He was immediately appointed tutor in the college; in 1869 became adjunct professor of German and history, and in 1871 was called to the chair of natural science, which he occupied until 1890. Since that year he has been president and professor of philosophy at Franklin and Marshall College. Under his direction the endowment has steadily increased; a fine gymnasium has been erected and equipped, a full outfit procured for the biological laboratory, the library has been considerably enlarged and other improvements have been added. Dr. Stahr was ordained to the ministry in 1872, and in connection with his professorship served for some time as assistant pastor of the First Reformed Church, Reading, Pa. He is a frequent contributor to educational and religious periodicals, and has translated Grob's "Life of Zwingli" from the German. He was a consulting member of the editorial staff of the "Standard Dictionary," and is a member of the international Sunday school lesson committee. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Franklin and Marshall College in 1883 and that of D.D. by Lafayette in 1891. He was married, July 23, 1872, to Francina E., daughter of Hon. Hugh Andrews.

M. W. Bayliss

BAYLISS, Major William, architect, was born at Pictou, Nova Scotia, Nov. 8, 1848, son of John and Lilia (McKenzie) Bayliss. He received his early education at the Pictou schools, and at the age of eighteen was placed in an architect's office, though a few months later he became a helper in his father's carpenter shop. He mastered his trade, studied architectural drawing at night, and became successful, both as a journeyman and an employer, conducting an independent business from 1874–81. In March of the latter year he was appointed to a position in the war department at Washington, D. C., and in 1882, was designated as superintendent of hospital construction in the office of the surgeon-general of the army, an office he has held for over twenty-one years. He became a member of the Masonic fraternity in 1870, attained the 33rd degree and is now (1904), sovereign grand commander of the supreme councils of sovereign grand inspectors-general, 33rd and last degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry for the United States of America. In 1893, he organized in Washington, D. C., subordinate bodies of the Scottish rite, under this supreme council, with a republican form of government as opposed to the monarchical system, which is the only ancient and accepted Scottish rite of this character in the world. Mr. Bayliss was married Dec. 18, 1872, in Providence, R. I., to Marion F., daughter of William A. Ray, of Washington, D. C., and has two children.

RHETT, Robert Barnwell, physician and surgeon, was born at Bellevue, near Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 17, 1854, son of Robert Barnwell Rhett. He removed with his father to Charleston, S. C., and was graduated at the Holy Communion Church Institute, now Porter Military Academy in 1871. In 1877, he entered the South Carolina Medical College, where he was graduated in 1879 with first honors. While a student he served as house surgeon to the Charleston Hospital, and within a month of graduation was elected by the city council as dispensary physician, a position he held until 1883. In 1880, he was appointed assistant demonstrator in the South Carolina Medical College, and later was advanced to the position of demonstrator, serving until 1887. He made a specialty of abdominal and gynecological surgery, and was one of the first advocates of Alexander's operation, though later preferring ventral fixation. During the war with Spain he had charge of the Charleston Hospital, where he treated a large number of soldiers for typhoid fever, and secured a successful recovery in 95 per cent. of his cases. One of his inventions was an obstetrical forceps for posterior presentations. At the time of his death he was president of the Medical Society of South Carolina and dean of the Charleston Medical School, with whose organization he was most prominently connected; a member of the South Carolina Medical Association, the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, the American Medical Association, the Tri-State Medical Society of Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, and the Association of Railroad Surgeons. He died at Charleston, S. C., Aug. 8, 1901.

JACKSON, Francis Aristide, educator, was born at Northumberland, Pa., Mar. 20, 1830. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1844 and was graduated with the class of 1848, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1851. He was a member of the Zeolosophic Society. In 1855 he was appointed assistant professor of the Greek and Latin languages and continued to teach in that capacity until 1864. In the latter year he was appointed full professor of Latin language and literature and held that position until his death. He published privately for the use of his classes a number of treatises on Latin syntax and prosody and Horatian metre, besides emendations of the texts of a number of Latin authors. He was married to Mary, daughter of William Fishbourn Griffitts, of Philadelphia, and he died at his home, Overbrook, Pa., Apr. 4, 1901.

CARBERRY, William Henry, inventor, was born in Roxbury, Mass., Feb. 22, 1851, son of John and Margaret (Kilduff) Carberry. He was educated in the public schools of Boston, and after learning the trades of iron-moulder and machinist in all their branches, he began business for himself in the same lines in 1880, in which he was successful for many years. He was made a deputy superintendent of bridges of the city of Boston in 1887, and he still holds that position (1904). He was elected as a representative in the Massachusetts legislature in 1877, and was twice re-elected, serving for three consecutive years. He was a member of the state senate in 1890–92, serving on the committees on banks and banking, roads and drainage, and fish and game, and taking an active part in the effort to abolish railroad grade crossings in the Roxbury district of Boston. Mr. Carberry has made several inventions, perhaps the most important and useful one being a catch basin sewer trap, which has been adopted in Boston and many other cities and towns. He is a trustee of several estates and the guardian of a number of children. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the United Order of American Workmen, the New England Order of Protection, and the Pilgrim Fathers. His favorite pursuits are athletics, fishing, hunting, and swimming. He is an expert swimmer and has saved several people from drowning, receiving two medals from the Massachusetts Humane Society. He was married in 1886 to Sarah A. Crosby.

Wm H. Carberry.

MASON, William Ernest, senator, was born at Franklinville, N. Y., July 7, 1850, son of Lewis F. and Nancy (Winslow) Mason. When eight years of age he removed with his parents to Iowa. He was in his second year at Birmingham College when his father died in 1865, and thus, at fifteen years of age, he was thrown upon his own resources. During the four years following he taught school; and in 1870, began the study of law, settling in Chicago in 1871, to practice. In 1877, he entered into partnership with Judge M. R. M. Wallace, and later formed the firm of Mason, Ennis & Bates, of which he is still (1904), a member. He early became interested in politics, and before he was thirty years of age was a member of the general assembly of Illinois. In 1882, he was elected to the state senate. In his career in the legislature he won a reputation for ability and good judgment, confirmed by his subsequent career in congress. He was elected to the latter body in 1888, and re-elected in 1890. He soon became one of the most prominent members of the house, owing to his excellence as a speaker and debater, and was especially noted for his ready wit. He was elected as a Republican to the United States senate for the term beginning Mar. 4, 1897, and ending Mar. 3, 1903.

Wm E. Mason

WALCOTT, Henry Pickering, physician, was born at Hopkinton, Mass., Dec. 23, 1838, son of Samuel Baker and Martha (Pickman) Walcott, and a descendant of William Walcott, who came from Lincolnshire, England, prior to 1634 and settled in Salem, Mass. His father was a lawyer, noted for his learning and high character. The son was prepared at the Salem Latin School and was graduated at Harvard College in 1858. In 1861 he received his medical degree at Bowdoin College, and afterward spent two years in study abroad. In 1862 he began the practice of his profession in Cambridge, Mass., where he has since resided. Dr. Walcott has been a member of the state board of health since 1881, and its chairman since 1886. He is a member of the Massachusetts board of commissioners of metropolitan water and sewerage, and has written various public reports upon the water supply and drainage of the state, beside portions of the reports of the state health board since 1882. In 1900–01 he was acting president of Harvard University, of which he has been one of the overseers; he is also a member of the university board of president and fellows. He was president of the American Public Health Association in 1886, succeeding Dr. James E. Reeves; was president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and is now (1904) president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and of the Massachusetts Forestry Association, is chairman of the trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and is a member of the Thursday Evening and Union clubs of Boston, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Dr. Walcott was married, May 31, 1865, to Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of

Reuben Richards of Boston. They have two sons, George and Robert Walcott.

SULLIVAN, Dennis, capitalist, was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., in December, 1837, son of Thomas and Mary (Barry) Sullivan. He worked on a farm until he was sixteen, when he secured employment on the Harlem railroad, becoming a conductor. In 1865 he declined the position of assistant superintendent, to go to the oil region in Venango county, Pa., where he remained as superintendent of the United States Petroleum Co. until 1867, going from there to Gilpin county, Colo., as agent of the Quartzhill Gold Mining Co. After filling this position for one year, he began prospecting and mining on his own account. In 1871, with Theodore E. Wheeler and Hiram S. Holly, he engaged in the cattle business on the Arkansas river, and with Mr. Wheeler alone at Fort Lupton, Weld co., Colo. He went to Leadville in 1879, and since that time he has been actively interested in the development of that wonderful mineral section. He was the first miner in Gilpin county to sink shafts to the depth of 1,200 feet, though much greater depths are now reached. In 1889 he accepted the presidency of the Denver Water Co., acting in that capacity for seven or eight years, also being interested in the Denver Consolidated Gas Co., from 1891 till 1899. In 1884 he assisted in the organization of the Denver National Bank, of which institution he is still a director (1904). Beside his extensive mining operations in Colorado, Arizona, and Nevada, Mr. Sullivan is interested in cattle raising and agriculture. He is also a director of the affairs of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co.

Dennis Sullivan

JACKSON, Edward, physician, was born at West Goshen, Chester co., Pa., Mar. 30, 1856, son of Halliday and Emily (Hoopes) Jackson, and a descendant of Isaac Jackson of Ireland, who settled at West Grove, Chester co., Pa., in 1725. He married Ann Evans, and the line of descent runs through their son John, who married Sarah Miller; their son Isaac, who married Phebe Halliday, and their son Halliday, who married Jane Hough, and was the grandfather of Dr. Jackson. After completing a course at the Friends' School in West Chester, Pa., he studied civil engineering for two years at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., receiving his degree in 1874. In 1878 he was graduated M.D. in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and in the same year received the degree of A.M. from Union College. During the following six years he was engaged in private practice at West Chester, Pa., and subsequently in Philadelphia. He was professor of diseases of the eye at the Philadelphia Polyclinic, 1888–98, surgeon to Wills Eye Hospital, Philadelphia, 1890–98, and in the latter year settled in Denver, Col., where he is now (1904) ophthalmologist to the Denver County Hospital and the Mercy Sanitarium. Dr. Jackson has been the American editor of the London "Ophthalmic Review" since 1890, and has had charge of the ophthalmological department of the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences," Philadelphia, during the same period. He has also been an editor of the Chicago "Ophthalmic Record" and of the Philadelphia ." Progressive Medicine" since 1899. He is the author of "Essentials of the Refraction and Diseases of the Eye" (1890), "Skiascopy" (1895), a "Manual of Diseases of the Eye (1900) and numerous papers contributed to various medical journals. In the course of his original work he devised an improved form of ophthalmoscope and a binocular magnifying lens. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Ophthalmological Society, a fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, is president of the Colorado Medical Library Association, and was president of the American Academy of Medicine (1898–99). Dr. Jackson was married at West Chester, Pa., in 1878, to Jennie L., daughter of Isaiah Price. She died in 1896, leaving three sons and two daughters, and he was married in 1898 to Emily, daughter of Samuel Churchman of Denver, Col.

KINNE, La Vega George, jurist, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1846, son of Aesop and Lydia (Beebe) Kinne. He was educated in the public schools of Syracuse and studied law at the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1868. He practiced law for a few months at Mendota, Ill., but in September, 1860 removed to Toledo, which he made his home until 1892. His law business grew to large proportions and he also entered politics, taking an active part on the Democratic side. In 1870 he was elected city attorney and in 1876 mayor, to each of which offices he was re-elected several times. In 1881 and in 1883 he was the Democratic candidate for governor of the state and took a personal part in the campaign, the Republican majority for Garfield of 78,000 being through his efforts cut down to less than 2,000 for Sherman, the Republican candidate for governor. He was for ten years chairman and secretary of the state Democratic committee and was the choice of the party for senator, but the state legislature being overwhelmingly Republican, he has never been elected. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1876 and 1884. In 1886 he was elected judge of the seventeenth judicial district of Iowa by seven majority over G. M. Gilchrist, whom he again defeated for the same office in 1889. In 1890 he was re-elected without opposition. During 1892–97 he was judge of the state supreme court, and in 1897 was appointed chief justice of Iowa. He is now chairman of the board of control of state institutions, of which he has been a member since 1898. For ten years he was law lecturer at the University of Iowa, and since 1897 has been law lecturer before the Iowa College of Law, Des Moines. He was president of the State Bar Association in 1898, and is the member for Iowa of the commission on uniformity of laws of the United States. He is the author of Kinne's "Pleading and Practice," is a constant contributor to the "Iowa Bulletin of State Institutions" and has published several important addresses. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Western College in 1898. He was married at Peru, Ill., Sept. 23, 1869, to Mary E., daughter of Nathaniel Abrams.

FACKLER, David Parks, actuary, was born near Norfolk, Va., Apr. 4, 1841, son of David Morris and Susan (Satchell) Fackler. The family removed to New York city in 1844, and there he received his early education. He was graduated at the College of the City of New York in 1859, winning the gold medal for mathematics, and he immediately entered the office of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. Six months later he became assistant actuary, and so remained until

1865. During this period he suggested the principles upon which the contribution dividend plan is based, and he aided Sheppard Homans, the actuary of the company, in its application. This system, now in use by all insurance companies, assures an equitable apportionment among the policy-holders of all surplus funds arising from the investment of assets, the lapsing of policies and the various other sources of revenue. Resigning in 1865, he began business for himself as an independent actuary. This profession was a new one at the time, and he had little competition, but his natural skill in straightening out tangled matters was the real cause of his success. Mr. Fackler has written much on insurance subjects, is a frequent contributor to the periodical press, and has often been asked to give opinions for publication. He was one of the founders of the Actuarial Society of America in 1889, and served as its president during 1891–93. He was married on Nov. 17, 1875, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Sidney Davenport, of Hartford, Conn., and has two daughters and two sons, one of whom, Edward B. Flackler, is his managing clerk.

MOORE, David Hastings, M. E. bishop, was born at Athens, O., Sept. 4, 1838, son of Hon. Eliakim Hastings and Amy (Barker) Moore and a descendant of Thomas and Susanna Hastings, who came from Ipswich, England, in 1634 and settled at Watertown, Mass. His father was county auditor in 1846–60, and was elected to congress in 1868. The son was graduated at Ohio University in 1860 and was ordained to the ministry in September of the same year. In the civil war he aided in recruiting the 63d and 77th Ohio volunteer infantry and enlisted in May, 1862, becoming captain of Company A, 87th Ohio volunteers, which was later consolidated with the 125th regiment, dubbed by Gen. Thomas at Chickamauga the "Ohio Tigers." Capt. Moore was successively promoted to major and lieutenant colonel, served in East Tennessee and during the Atlanta campaign commanded his regiment. When Atlanta fell he resigned his commission and returned to civil life broken in health. He was pastor of the Second Street Church, Zanesville, O., 1865–68, the Methodist Church at St. Paul, Del., 1868–70, Wesley Chapel, Columbus, O., 1870–72, and Trinity Church, Cincinnati, O., 1872–75. In the latter year he was elected president of Cincinnati Wesleyan College. In 1880 he removed to Denver, Colo., and organized the University of Denver, of which he became chancellor. This position he resigned in 1889 to accept the chair of political economy in the University of Colorado at Boulder, where he was also pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Shortly afterward he became editor of the "Western Christian Advocate" at Cincinnati. In 1900 Dr. Moore was elected bishop and was stationed at Shanghai, China, with special jurisdiction over Methodist missions in China, Japan and Korea. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Ohio University, that of D.D. by Ohio Wesleyan University and that of LL.D. by Mt. Union College and by the University of Denver. He was married, June 21, 1860, to Julia S. Carpenter of Athens, and had four sons and two daughters. The eldest son Eliakim H. Moore is head of the department of mathematics in the University of Chicago.

MOORE, Eliakim Hastings, educator, was born at Marietta, O., Jan. 26, 1862, son of David Hastings and Julia Sophia (Carpenter) Moore and grandson of Eliakim Hastings. He attended the Woodward High School, Cincinnati, O., in 1876–79, and in the latter year entered Yale College at which he was graduated A.B. in 1883 and Ph.D. in 1885. In 1885–86 he studied at the University of Berlin. He was tutor of mathematics at Yale, 1887–89, assistant professor of mathematics at Northwestern University, 1889–91, associate professor there, 1891–92, and professor of mathematics at the University of Chicago, 1892–96, where he has been head professor of the department of mathematics since the latter year. Prof. Moore is a member of the Council of the American Mathematical Society and was president, 1901–03, having been second vice-president in 1897–99 and first vice-president in 1899–1901. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the Circolo Matematico di Palermo, Deutsche Mathematiker-Vereinigung and of the London Mathematical Society. Since 1900 he has been editor of the Transactions of the American Mathematical Society. His memoirs published in mathematical periodicals of America and Europe are confined to several of the more abstract branches of pure mathematics; he is actively related to the current movements of reform of the pedagogy of elementary mathematics and he is a contributor to various mathematical periodicals of America and Europe. In 1899 he received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from the University of Göttingen. He was married at Columbus, O., June 21, 1892, to Martha Morris, daughter of Col. William H. Young.

WOOD, John Archart, coal operator and merchant, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 28, 1831, son of Jonathan and Wilhelmina (Johnson) Wood. His father was a shipbuilder in Pittsburg. The son made the most of the elementary education St. Clair township afforded, and at the age of fifteen years was a full-fledged ship contractor. During his father's absence from home he took contracts to build boats for the shipment of coal, and during 1849–55 continued in the work of boat building. He then accepted a position with Homer & Hyatt, coal shippers and merchants, and two years later purchased his first steamboat, with which he began the shipment of coal on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. In 1857 he organized the firm of Homer, Wood & Co. for the mining and shipment of coal from the Monongahela river to southern ports, which combination continued with more than ordinary success until 1871, when Mr. Wood purchased a large portion of his partners' interests and traded as John Wood & Son, Simpson Homer, however, retaining a large interest in the firm. Until 1879 he continued with ever increasing prosperity, when he purchased Mr. Homer's entire interest, placing the business under his personal control. He continued in business until 1899, when he sold his property to the Monongahela Consolidated Coal and Coke Co. He was married in 1850 to Lydia, daughter of John Gildersleeve, and had eight children and one adopted daughter.

John A Wood

HALL, Benton Jay, lawyer and congressman, was born at Mount Vernon, Knox co., O., Jan. 5, 1835, son of Jonathan Chapin and Achsah Fiske

(Childs) Hall. His father removed to Iowa in 1840, becoming a justice of the state supreme court and in 1857 a member of the constitutional convention. The son was educated at Howe's Academy, Iowa, at Knox College and at Miami University where he was graduated in 1855. After joining Prof. James Hall in his geological survey of the state he began the study of law in 1856 in his father's office at Burlington; in 1857 was admitted to practice in all the courts of the state and later in the United States supreme court. He was city solicitor for Burlington, 1859–71. He was chosen a member of the lower house of the state legislature in 1871 and assisted in revising the state code, was elected to the state senate in 1881 and to congress in 1884. In 1887 he was appointed commissioner of patents by Pres. Cleveland and during his term of office he rendered the important decision in the Bell Telephone appeal, which at that time was attracting international interest. In 1889 Mr. Hall retired from public life and opened offices in Chicago for the exclusive practice of patent law, but failing health compelled him to withdraw and he returned to his home at Burlington. He was married, Apr. 16, 1857, to Louise, daughter of David Webb of Lafayette, Ind. He died at Burlington, Ia., Jan. 5, 1894.

CULVER, William Wallace, manufacturer, was born in Franklin county, O., July 30, 1835, of Scotch ancestry. His father was a farmer, stock dealer and railroad contractor. The son was educated in the district school, learned the carpenters' trade and for several years traveled as a salesman through central and northern Illinois. During 1855–61 he sold stoves for John McCreery of Plainfield, Ill., in 1860 removing to Chicago where he also took a course at the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College. In 1861 he established himself as a traveling stove merchant at Connersville, Ind., two years later removing his headquarters to Shawneetown, Ill., where with his two brothers he founded an extensive stove business under the firm name of Culver Bros. Their business was carried into Iowa, Missouri and Kentucky, and the prejudice against them on account of their being "northerners" was overcome by having their stoves manufactured at Covington, Ky. After a year spent in Kansas city and three more in Kentucky, in 1873, the brothers removed to St. Louis, Mo., where they have since resided. In 1880 the Wrought Iron Range Co. of St. Louis was incorporated with a capital stock of $30,000 and a factory was built. The capital stock was increased to $1,000,000, the entire block was purchased, the factory extended and the business increased until its products equalled those of any two concerns of its kind in the world, over 400 salesmen being employed. While retaining his interest Mr. Culver retired from active business for a time, but finding a life of inaction irksome he organized in 1903 the Asbestos Roofing & Covering Co., becoming its president and treasurer. This concern manufactures pipe and boiler coverings, asbestos cements and asbestos sundries, besides conducting a jobbing business in roofing, mineral wool, hair felt, graphite, etc. Mr. Culver has traveled extensively in the United States and abroad. He was married: first in 1869 to Anne Amelia Scott of Bowling Green, Ky., by whom he had four children, three of whom survive; second, Sept. 23, 1878, to Caroline Louise Cleveland of Plymouth, Ind.

W. W. Culver

COCKRILL, Sterling Robertson, jurist, was born in Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 26, 1847, son of Sterling Robertson and Ann (McDonald) Cockrill. His father was a lawyer and extensive cotton planter in Alabama and Arkansas. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and the Georgia Military Institute at Marietta. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in the Confederate army in the civil war, and served under Johnston and Hood. He completed his education at Washington College (now Washington and Lee University). After graduating in 1868, he took up the study of law at Cumberland University. In 1870 he removed to Little Rock, which became his permanent residence, and four years later entered into partnership with A. H. Garland, who was governor, U. S. senator and attorney-general. In 1884 he was elected chief justice of the supreme court, succeeding Hon. E. H. English, who had been chief justice during 1854–63 and again during 1874–84. Justice Cockrill was re-elected in 1888, and served until May, 1893, when he resigned to resume the practice of his profession. He was noted for the great learning, industry and ability displayed while on the bench, as well as the courtesy, impartiality and even-handed justice that marked all his official acts. He was married soon after removing to Arkansas to Mary Ashley, granddaughter of George W. Freeman, second P. E. bishop of Arkansas. He died in Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 12, 1901, leaving one son, Ashley.

WOLCOTT, James L., jurist, was born near Harrington, Kent co., Del., Feb. 4, 1842, son of Josiah and Elizabeth (Dorman) Wolcott. He received his education in the county schools, in which he afterward taught. In 1863 he entered upon the study of law with the Hon. Eli Saulsbury, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He soon rose to prominence in his profession, and becoming actively interested in politics, he was elected clerk of the senate of Delaware in 1867. He was chosen counsel for the levy court, February, 1871, and continued in this position until January, 1879, when Gov. John W. Hall appointed him secretary of state for the term ending in January, 1883. In 1892 Mr. Wolcott succeeded Willard Saulsbury as chancellor of Delaware, remaining in this position until 1895, when he resigned. He died in Dover, Del., Mar. 31, 1898.

TROWBRIDGE, Alvah, banker, was born in South East, Putnam co., N. Y., June 8, 1835, son of William Crane and Mary E. A. (Hobby) Trowbridge, and a descendant of Thomas Trowbridge of Devonshire, Eng., who came to America in 1634, and settled in Dorchester, Mass. He was educated in the local public schools, and at the age of eighteen entered the Bank of Pawling, Dutchess co., N. Y., as a clerk. He became paying teller of the National Bank of North America, New York, in 1868, was appointed cashier in 1883, and vice-president in 1897. Mr. Trowbridge was president and director of the North American Trust Co.; president of the Ninth National Bank; treasurer and director of the New York Mutual Savings & Loan Association, and director of the Bankers' Life Insurance Co. Since 1902 he has been president of the Registration & Trust Co., New York. He is a member of the American Bankers' Association, was chairman of its executive council in 1896, and president in 1900. He was married in Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 18, 1859, to Ada Greene, daughter of Theodore Smith, a native of Maine, and has two daughters.

RAYMOND, Benjamin Wright, merchant, was born at Rome, Oneida co., N. Y., Oct. 23, 1801, son of Benjamin and Hannah (Wright) Raymond. His father (1774–1824), a native of Massachusetts and a descendant of Capt. William Raymond, who was in Beverley, Mass., in 1652, was engaged in surveying the northern counties of New York state (1798–1808). He surveyed the site of Potsdam, St. Lawrence co. (1803), erected the first building, a sawmill, was its first supervisor and was county judge many years. He died in 1824, while engaged as an engineer on the Delaware and Chesapeake canal. The son was educated at St. Lawrence Academy, Potsdam, and in a school at Montreal, Canada. After a short career as a merchant in East Bloomfield, N. Y., he decided to try his fortunes in a new field, and in 1836 settled in Chicago, having authority to draw upon his friend Simon Newton Dexter (1785–1862) of Oneida county to the amount of $10,000 for a joint investment in real estate. His mercantile business met with varying fortune until 1843, when he sold his stock of goods, and with the proceeds purchased of James T. Gifford, who, with his brother Hezekiah, founded Elgin, Ill., in 1835, one-half of his interest, and established a store in that village. In the following year Mr. Raymond built in Elgin for his partner, Mr. Dexter, the first woolen factory in the state. Mr. Dexter had been interested in manufactures in New York, being agent of the Oriskany Manufacturing Co. and head of the Dexter Co., founded by his father, Andrew Dexter. He built a section of the Erie canal in 1817 and a part of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, 1824–29. He was a trustee of Hamilton College, and for several years supported a professorship, giving the college in all about $32,000. In 1839 Mr. Raymond was elected third mayor of Chicago on the Whig ticket, and was re-elected in 1842. It was during the first year of his term that the sale of Fort Dearborn reservation occurred, and through his personal efforts he secured for Chicago the tracts of land now known as Dearborn park and the Lake front, as well as the old Dearborn cemetery, which subsequently became the nucleus of Lincoln park. He was interested in the Chicago and Galena railroad, the first in the state; was one of its first board of directors, and he was president of the Fox River railroad, running from Elgin, Ill., to Geneva Lake, Wis., and of the Wisconsin Central. He was one of the originators of the city of Lake Forest, and secured the charter for Lake Forest University, acting as president of its board of trustees until his death. He was also a trustee of Beloit College, Rockford Female College and Bell's Commercial College, and was president of the Chicago Board of Trade. In 1864 he was instrumental in organizing the Elgin National Watch Co., with a capital stock of $100,000. The idea of establishing a watch factory in the West resulted from a visit to Chicago by Messrs. Bartlett and Blake, both connected with the American Watch Co. of Massachusetts. Elgin was selected as a suitable location, provided the citizens would donate sufficient land for the factory and subscribe $25,000 of the capital stock, which was accomplished through Mr. Raymond's efforts. One hundred and seventy-one acres were purchased from the heirs of Mr. Dexter, mentioned above, and Mr. Raymond was made the first president, being succeeded in 1867 by Thomas M. Avery. A wooden factory was at once erected, three stories high, size 35 by 60 feet, with a floor capacity of 23,000 square feet, and the work of watch-making was fairly begun the following April. In that month also the company was re-organized with a capital stock of $500,000. The departments were in charge of experts from the East. The pioneer Elgin watch, first made in 1867, was a four-hole, extra-jeweled, adjusted movement, christened "B. W. Raymond" in honor of the company's president. Through all his career, while diligent in business, Mr. Raymond seemed to be guided by a paramount desire to make his life useful to others. Beginning by doing the largest share toward educating his younger brothers and sisters, there never was a year in his life when he was not paying the expenses at schools, seminaries or colleges of several young people. He was a self-sacrificing contributor to all worthy causes of benevolence. During his term as mayor he devoted his entire official salary to the relief of a large number of laborers who were thrown upon Chicago by reason of stoppage of work on the canal. In 1835 he was married to Amelia, daughter of Reuben Porter and step-daughter of Judge Josiah Porter of East Bloomfield, N. Y., and had one son, George Lansing Raymond, for many years a professor in Williams College and Princeton University. He died in Chicago, Apr. 6, 1883.

LEDOUX, Albert Reid, mining engineer, was born at Newport, Campbell co., Ky., Nov. 2, 1852, son of Louis Palemon and Katharine C. (Reid) Ledoux, and grandson of Eugène and Célésie (Pitre) Ledoux, whose ancestors came from Normandy, France, emigrating to Louisiana by way of Montreal. He was educated at the Columbia School of Mines, and followed a special line of study in the laboratories of the University of Berlin under Hofmann and Helmholtz. He also attended lectures at Heidelberg and Goettingen, receiving from the latter university the degrees of M.A. and Ph.D. in 1875. He then spent one year as assistant in a chemical laboratory in New York city. He was chemist to the state of North Carolina, 1876–80, and then opened an office and laboratory in New York city as a consulting mining engineer and chemist. He formed a partnership with Prof. Pierre de P. Ricketts of Columbia University, who was succeeded by Dr. Ledoux's brother Augustus in 1885, the firm becoming Ledoux & Co. The firm has a very complete chemical laboratory for research work, and he acts as expert consultant in chemistry and engineering to a number of corporations. Perhaps the chief service Dr. Ledoux has performed for the American metal industry has been in revolutionizing methods of settlement for ore and bullion sold. Before his laboratory was opened there were only one or two smelting and refining works on the Atlantic seaboard, and few in the West that refined copper matter or bars containing gold and silver. These products were sent to Europe for treatment. Settlements were made on the landing weights and on tests of the Cornish assayers, whose methods had undergone little change for 150 years, and resulted in considerable loss to the sellers. Dr. Ledoux and his associates persuaded one or two European buyers to accept the returns of his laboratory, settle for their purchases on New York weights and assays, and pay for the metals in New York at the time of export. The other

A. R. Ledoux

European refiners were compelled to follow this precedent, and the leakages and delays became things of the past. The certificates of assay from Ledoux & Co. are now accepted with implicit confidence by both buyer and seller, and considered as final. The firm handles thousands of tons of copper products every year. He is a member of the Royal Chemical Society of Germany, the American Chemical Society, the Society of Chemical Industry of Great Britain, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the New York Academy of Sciences, the American Society of Electrical Engineers, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, the Canadian Mining Institute, and the American Institute of Mining Engineers, of which he was president in 1903. He is also president of the Great Northern Mining & Development Co.; vice-president of the National Standard Fire Insurance Co.; treasurer of the Deer Hill Co., Limited, and a director of the Assurance Co. of America, and the Paseo Co. of Mexico. He was married on Nov. 15, 1877, to Annie Van Vorst, daughter of William P. Powers, a prominent lawyer of New York, and has one son, Louis Vernon Ledoux.

SICKLES, Daniel Edgar, soldier and lawyer, was born in New York city, Oct. 20, 1825, son of George G. and Susan (Marsh) Sickles. He was graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1846, studied law with Attorney-General B. F. Battle and was admitted to the bar in 1846. Three years later he was elected a member of the New York state legislature, and in 1853 was appointed corporation attorney for New York city. In the same year he resigned and went to London, England, as secretary of the American legation, James Buchanan being minister at the time. Upon his return he was chosen a member of the New York senate in 1856 and was elected to congress in 1857, where he served on the committee on foreign affairs, and at the expiration of his term was re-elected. When the civil war began he raised the Excelsior brigade in New York city and was commissioned colonel of one of its five regiments. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers and commanded a brigade under Gen. "Joe" Hooker. He fought at Williamsburg (May 5, 1862), Fair Oaks (May 31–June 1, 1862), and Malvern hill, and saw severe service in the seven days' fight before Richmond. He rose rapidly to division and corps commander, and was appointed a major-general of volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862. He took part in the battles of Antietam (September, 1862) and Chancellorsville, and in the battle of Gettysburg the brunt of the Confederate attack on the second day was borne by his corps, which held the ridge between Round top and the Peach orchard on the Emmitsburg road. After hours of terrific fighting and a most desperate resistance, in which he lost a large portion of his command in killed and wounded and was himself so terribly wounded in the leg that it had to be amputated, he was compelled to fall back. Gen. Longstreet, whom Grant has ranked with Lee in ability, led the charge against Sickles; and Hood, more impetuous than Jackson, moved beside Longstreet in the attack on Little Round top. Writing of Gettysburg, under date of Sept. 19, 1902, Gen. Longstreet said: "My dear Gen. Sickles, * * * on that field you made your mark that will place you prominently before the world as one of the leading figures of the most important battle of the civil war. As a northern veteran once remarked to me: 'Gen. Sickles can well afford to leave a leg on that field.' I believe that it is now conceded that the advanced position at the Peach orchard taken by your corps and under your orders saved that battlefield to the Union cause. It was the sorest and saddest reflection of my life for many years, but to-day I can say with sincerest emotion that it was and is the best that could have come to us all, North and South, and I hope that the nation reunited may always enjoy the honor and glory brought to it by that grand work." Gettysburg won for him the congressional medal of honor. Notwithstanding the loss of a leg, Gen. Sickles continued in active service until 1865, when he was sent on a special mission to South America; and he was not mustered out of the volunteer service until Jan. 1, 1868, after having been colonel of the 42d infantry regiment in the regular army since July 28, 1866. In 1869 he was placed on the retired list by Pres. Grant, with the full rank of a major-general in the regular army. For gallantry at Fredericksburg and Gettysburg he was made brevet brigadier-general and brevet major-general on March 2, 1867. Gen. Sickles was entrusted with command of the military district of the Carolinas from 1865 to 1867, and rendered valuable service in the cause of reconstruction. In 1869 he was appointed by Pres. Grant U. S. minister to Spain, and upon his return from that country in 1873 he devoted himself to reorganizing the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Co., and took up the practice of law in New York city. He was emigration commissioner in 1887, sheriff of New York county in 1890, and was elected to the 53d congress in 1892. He was married twice and has a son and a daughter.

TAPPEN, Frederick Dobbs, financier, was born in New York city, Jan. 29, 1829, son of Charles Barclay and Elizabeth (Dobbs) Tappen, and descendant of Juriaan Tennisse Tappen, a Hollander, who was residing at Fort Orange (Albany), as early as 1662. His great-grandfather, Christopher, married a sister of Gov. George Clinton; represented Ulster county in the colonial and state legislatures, and was a member of the first constitutional convention of the state; his grandfather, Ralph, was editor of the "Plebeian," later known as the "Ulster County Argus," and in 1815 was appointed postmaster of Kingston, N. Y. Frederick Tappen's father was an architect and builder of New York city. The son was educated at Columbia Grammar School, and at New York University, where he was graduated in 1849. In November, 1850, he entered the National Bank of New York as a clerk, and rose by successive steps to be cashier in 1857. In 1865 the bank was re-organized as the Gallatin National, taking the name of its president James Gallatin, who was succeeded by Mr. Tappen in July, 1868. His skill as a financier and an executive officer was subjected to severe tests during his long career, and in every instance he demonstrated his right to hold the place he occupied in the esteem of his associates. In 1869, he began his official connection with the New York clearing-house as a member of the conference committee; in 1872 he became a member of the clearing-house committee, which is concerned chiefly with situations involving the possibilities of panic, and was president in 1882, 1883, 1891, and 1892. In 1873 he was appointed a member of the committee instituted to suggest necessary reforms in the practical operations of the banks with each other; in 1884 was on a committee for the improvement of general banking business, and in 1899 presided over the committee which arranged the clearing-house collection rule now in effect. His leadership was of signal importance during the crisis of 1893. By the middle of June of that year business was paralyzed; the liabilities of commercial corporations, banks, railroads, and other business firms reached the total of nearly $2,000,000,000, while the gold reserve in the treasury was so low that the redemption of treasury notes in silver seemed inevitable, but boldly facing the situation the clearing-house association decided that the banks could maintain the volume of their loans and avert serious disaster by extending their credit. He was married to Sarah A. B. Littell, who survived him, with three daughters. He died at Lakewood, N. J., Feb. 28, 1902.

ADAMS, Edson, pioneer and promoter, was born in Fairfield county, Conn., May 18, 1824. He was a descendant, on the paternal side, of Edward Adams, who settled in New Haven, Conn., in 1640, and on the maternal side, of Edward Nash, who settled in Norwalk, Conn., in 1654, these ancestors being among the pioneers of New England. He was engaged in trade until he sailed for California in January, 1849. After several months spent at the mines he returned to San Francisco in March, 1850, and proceeded to examine the neighborhood for a suitable town site. On May 16, 1850, he located 160 acres on what was then supposed to be public domain, and shortly afterward Andrew J. Moon and Horace W. Carpentier settled on adjoining tracts. In 1851 these three employed Julius Kellersberger to survey, lay out, and plat a town, which was incorporated, May 4, 1852, as the town of Oakland, the name being suggested by the many oak trees that grew there. Thereafter Mr. Adams was identified with the history and growth of the new town, which was incorporated as a city Mar. 25, 1854. He passed the remainder of his life in Oakland, Cal., where he died.

DURYEA, Joseph Tuthill, clergyman, was born at Jamaica, Queens co., N. Y., Dec. 9, 1832, son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Tuthill) Duryea, and a descendant from Joost Durie, a Huguenot, who with his wife and mother came to New Amsterdam in 1675, and settled at New Utrecht, L. I., and subsequently on a farm between Bushwick village and Newton creek. In the next generation the name was changed to Duryee and some of the family retain that spelling. Dr. Duryea was prepared for college at Union Hall Academy, Jamaica, and was graduated at Princeton College in 1856, with the valedictory, which was a production of more than ordinary excellence. It had been his intention to become a publisher of books and musical works, and with this end in view, he acquired a practical knowledge of printing before entering college. He also began the study of music, became an expert performer on the organ, violin, and 'cello; was musical director of the college choir at Princeton, and organist at the chapel; but being assured that he had gifts peculiarly fitting him for the ministry, he entered Princeton Theological Seminary, and was licensed to preach in the autumn of 1858, prior to his graduation, by the presbytery of Nassau, L. I. His first pastorate was the Second Presbyterian Church, Troy, N. Y., where he remained three years. In 1862, he became one of the pastors of the Collegiate Reformed Church, New York city, in association with Drs. De Witt, Vermilye, and Chambers, and remained for over five years, performing a great amount of labor outside of his regular lines of work, especially in connection with the Christian and Union commissions; visiting the army, and addressing assemblies in various cities throughout the northern states, in aid of those organizations. Then for twelve years he was pastor of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. In 1879 he was called to the Central Congregational Church, Boston, Mass., and while there, was professor of biblical theology in Andover Theological Seminary for two years; professor of political economy in Boston University one year, and he was professor of philosophy in Wellesley College eight years. He returned to Brooklyn in 1895, to minister to the First Reformed (Dutch) Church, where he remained until his death. He was as eloquent as he was scholarly; yet the force and beauty of his language did not hide the profundity of his thought. He published "Presbyterian Hymnal" (1881); "The Psalter for Use in Worship" (1886); "Vesper Services" (1887); "Oration Before the Alumni of Princeton," in commemoration of the graduates who served in the Union army (1889); and "Address Before the Cabinet, Senate, House of Representatives, Officers of the Army and Navy of the United States" (1890). Dr. Duryea was married in 1858, to Elizabeth Baker, of Princeton, N. J., who died in 1887, leaving five children, and he was married again at Omaha, Neb., 1889, to Anna Sturges, daughter of Isaac William and Abigail Morton Plummer. He died in Boston, Mass., May 17, 1898.

AMORY, Arthur, merchant, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1841, son of James Sullivan and Mary Copley (Greene) Amory, and a descendant of Jonathan Amory (1653-99), who came to South Carolina in 1685, where he became speaker of the Assembly, afterward advocate general of South Carolina under His Majesty's commission, and public treasurer by appointment of the Proprietors' government. The line of descent runs through his son Thomas, who married Rebecca Holmes, and settled in Boston in 1720, their son Thomas, who married Elizabeth Coffin, their son Jonathan, who married Mehitable Sullivan, and was the grandfather of Arthur Amory. His mother was the daughter of Gardiner Greene, one of the richest and most prominent of the merchants of Boston, whose estate was on the top of Beacon Hill, near where now stands the state house. He was educated at the school of Epes S. Dixwell, and at Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1862, receiving the degree of A. M. in 1865 in course. In 1863 he entered the employ of a dry goods merchant of New York and three years later became a partner in the firm of Upham, Tucker & Co., selling agents for large New England cotton mills. In 1877 he moved to Boston, became a partner in the main house, and in 1891 became senior partner as Amory, Browne & Co. He is a director in the Old Boston National Bank, established in 1803.

Arthur Amory

In 1897 he founded the Indian Head Mills of Alabama and was its first president. While in New York, with Albert C. Haseltine, James H. Fay, Charles F. Fearing and Dr. John G. Perry, he organized the Harvard Club in 1866. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, and has three sons and two daughters.

BRYAN, Charles Page, journalist, was born in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 14, 1855, son of Thomas and Jane Byrd (Page) Bryan. His parents shortly after removed to Elmhurst, DuPage co., Ill., where the family has since resided. He received his academic education in the University of Virginia, and his legal education at the Columbian Law School in Washington, where his family was temporarily residing. On leaving college in 1879, he removed to Colorado, and engaged in newspaper work, was elected to the state legislature in 1880, and was made chairman of the railroad committee of the house. He edited the Idaho Springs "Gazette;" later the Denver "Inter-Ocean," and was president of the Colorado Editorial Association. He returned to Elmhurst, Ill., in 1886. He was elected a member of the 37th Illinois general assembly in 1890, and was continuously re-elected until 1897. As commissioner of the World's Columbian exposition, he went to Europe in 1890, to secure the co-operation of foreign governments, and in the following year, was secretary of the second commission, in Europe for that purpose. In 1897, he was appointed by Pres. McKinley minister to China. An exchange of posts was arranged between him and Mr. Conger, then minister to Brazil, in 1898 and he held that post until 1902. He was envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Switzerland (1902-3) and is now (1904) minister to Portugal.

VENTH, Carl, composer, conductor, violinist and teacher, was born in Cologne, Germany, Feb. 16, 1860, son of Carl and Baronesse Fredricka von Turkowitz Venth. From both parents he inherited musical talent, his father being a well-known violinist, pupil of David and organist at the Cologne cathedral. Mr. Venth received his literary and musical education in Europe. In 1876 he entered the Cologne Conservatory and studied the violin with Georg Japha and composition with Ferdinand Hiller. He went to Brussels in 1878, where he was a pupil of Henry Wieniawski and August Dupont, while in the same year he was concert master at the Flemish opera-house in Brussels. In 1879 he made his first concert tour through Holland, and then went to Paris to act as concert master of the Opera Comique. In 1880 he came to the United States and made his public début in Boston, at the Bay State concerts, with Rivé King. He toured the eastern and western states as far as St. Louis in 1881, and after his return was concert master at Rudolph Bial's concerts in New York. In 1884 he became a member of the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra, under Dr. Leopold Damrosch and Anton Seidl, where he remained until 1888. He then organized the well-known Venth Violin School in Brooklyn. In 1889 he became leader of orchestral concerts with the Seidl Orchestra, and in 1890 organized the Brooklyn Symphony Orchestra. These were the first attempts at Sunday-night symphony concerts in Brooklyn. In 1891 he formed the Venth Quartet, and in 1896 he became leader of the Euterpe Orchestral Society and conductor of various minor organizations. In 1897 he was elected conductor of the Brooklyn Mannerchor, while he has been for twelve years a member of the Manuscript Society, of which he is now a director. More than 150 of his compositions, in smaller form for violin and piano and voice, have been published here or abroad. Most of his larger works are still in manuscript form, but many of them have been rendered in public; among others, an orchestral suite, "Forest Scenes," under Anton Seidl; a violin concerto played by the composer, with Frank van der Stucken as leader; the "String Quartet," several quintets, a sonata for violin and piano and various other chamber music compositions; a suite for string orchestra, given at the old Chickering Hall, and his dramatic cantata, "Hiawatha's Wooing," which has been given many times. His other works comprise a three-act romantic opera, "The Rebel;" a one-act music drama, "The Fisherman;" a comic opera, "Ozone," and a song cycle, "Myth Voices." Mr. Venth is considered one of the ablest violinists of the day and a composer of great merit. He has been eminently successful with his pupils, many of whom have become well-known professional musicians. He was married, July 13, 1898, to Cathinka Finch Myhr of Christiania, Norway.

Carl Venth

RAUCH, John Henry, physician, was born in Lebanon, Pa., Sept. 4, 1828. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1849, and in the following year settled in Burlington, Ia. He was an active member of the Iowa Historical and Geological Institute, and made the scientific collection from the upper Mississippi valley for Prof. Agassiz. He was professor of materia medica in the Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1857–60. He was one of the organizers of the Chicago College of Pharmacy in 1859, and filled the chair of materia medica and medical botany. He was assistant medical director of the army of Virginia in the civil war, and upon returning to Chicago he assisted in reorganizing the health service, and was superintendent of the newly created board of health. He was the first president of the Illinois state board of health, and president of the American Public Health Association in 1877, succeeding Dr. Edwin M. Snow. During the yellow fever epidemic of 1878–79, he formed the sanitary council of the Mississippi valley, and established the river inspection service of the national board of health. He died in Chicago, Ill., Mar. 24, 1894.

CABELL, James Laurence, physician, was born in Nelson county, Va., Aug. 26, 1813, son of Dr. George Cabell, Jr., and great-grandson of Dr. William Cabell, a surgeon in the English navy, who emigrated to Virginia from England in 1720. He was educated in private schools in Richmond, and at the University of Virginia, where he was graduated in 1833. He was graduated M.D. at the University of Maryland in the following year. He was professor of anatomy and surgery in the medical department of the University of Virginia from 1837 until his death. He was a member of the American Medical Association and the American Public Health Association, of which he was president in 1879. He was the author of "Unity of Mankind" (1858). He received the degree of LL.D. from Hampden-Sidney College in 1873.

WOODS, Thomas Hall, jurist, was born in Arkansas, Mar. 17, 1836, son of Rev. Hervey and Cecilia Malinda (Hall) Woods. His early ancestors, who were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, settled first in North Carolina. He was educated in the Mississippi public schools and at Williams College, Mass., where he spent two years. Subsequently he studied law and was admitted to the bar in September, 1859, at DeKalb, Miss. Since that time he has been actively engaged in practice except for the periods spent on the bench and as a soldier in the Confederate army. He served as a captain for four years and was severely wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., in May, 1863. In January, 1861, he was a member of the secession convention of Mississippi. He was four times elected district attorney of the 3d district of Mississippi, but resigned that office in 1876 to give his whole time to general practice at Meridian, Miss. In 1882–83 he was a member of the legislature but declined to become a candidate for re-election. In 1889 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court, and on taking his seat became chief justice. He served until 1900, when he resigned to re-engage in practice at Meridian, declining another reappointment for the term of nine years. His opinions are contained in the Mississippi reports of supreme court decisions, vols. 67–76 inclusive. He is now counsel for the Queen and Crescent system of railroads. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him in 1894 by the University of Mississippi. He was married: first, in 1863, to Judith M., daughter of Capt. Henry Jones of Wahalak, Miss.; second, in 1893, to Minnie A., daughter of James Marks of South Carolina; third, in 1897, to Alice M., daughter of Marcellus Bartlett of Dallas, Tex. He has had eleven children.

HINES, Thomas Henry, jurist, was born in Butler county, Ky., Oct. 9, 1838, son of Judge Warren W. and Sarah (Carson) Hines. His ancestors, English and Scotch, were among the early settlers of Kentucky, and were noted for their sturdy independence and love of liberty. He was educated principally by private study, and in 1859 taught in the Masonic University of Lagrange until the breaking out of the war, when he resigned to volunteer in the Confederate army. He entered the service as lieutenant in a company raised at Bowling Green. After the battle of Shiloh, he joined Morgan's cavalry and organized a company, of which he was chosen captain. He was noted for his daring and alertness, and was so skillful that he was sometimes in command of a brigade. He became famous during the war for his ingenuity in accomplishing the escape of Gen. Morgan, with himself and several other prisoners, from the Ohio penitentiary, Nov. 27, 1863. He cut through the stone floor of his cell with knives secured from the prison table, tunneled through the prison walls, and with ropes made of bed clothes scaled the outer wall. They boarded a train for Cincinnati, and when near that city jumped off and made their way to the Ohio river. Morgan went free; Hines was captured again, Dec. 13th, but was again free in five days. His daring and thrilling adventures at this time read like a chapter from a romance. After the war Capt. Hines studied law with Gen. J. C. Breckenridge in Canada, completed his studies in Memphis while editing the "Daily Appeal," and was admitted to the bar. In 1867 he removed to Bowling Green, where he practiced successfully. In 1870 he was elected judge of Warren county court, but resigned in 1872 for private practice. In 1878 he was elected judge of the court of appeals, and presided as chief justice in 1884–85. Later he practiced in Frankfort, and was known as one of the foremost lawyers of the state. He was learned, patient, and impartial, and his opinions are noted for their solidity and exhaustiveness. He died, Jan. 23, 1898.

GRAY, Clifton Sidney, physician and surgeon, was born at Sedalia, Mo., Jan. 2, 1849, son of Hampton Pierce and Amanda (Snell) Gray. His father was long a prominent attorney of Missouri, and at one time judge of the state circuit court. He was educated at Westminster College, Fulton, Mo., and the University of Missouri. After two years of study in the medical department of the University of Louisville he entered the St. Louis Medical College, where he was graduated M.D. in 1872. The greater part of the following year was spent in Bellevue Hospital, New York, and he began practice at Fayetteville, Ark., in 1874. He was successful from the start, and to keep abreast of the times he made it a regular practice to go to New York every two years for study in the hospitals. He devoted special attention to surgery of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and concluding to adopt this branch as a specialty removed to Little Rock and opened an office. He is oculist to the Arkansas Blind Asylum, aurist to the Arkansas Deaf-Mute Asylum, and since 1894 has been professor of ophthalmology and otology in the medical department of the Arkansas Industrial University. In addition he commands an enormous private practice and is well known to the profession through his many able contributions to medical journals. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Arkansas State Medical Society and the Medical Society of Pulaski county. Dr. Gray was married in 1886 to Fannie A., daughter of Gen. William E. Ashley, of Little Rock.

C. S. Gray

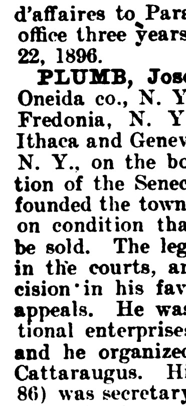
PEMBERTON, William Young, jurist, was born in Nashville, Tenn., June 1, 1842, son of William and Martha (Brooks) Pemberton. He was educated at Masonic College, Lexington, Mo., and studied law at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn. After being admitted to the bar he removed to Montana, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Butte. He served as district attorney and district judge. He was chief justice of the state, 1893–98, succeeding Henry N. Blake, who was chief justice, 1889–92.

NICHOLSON, John Reed, jurist, was born in Dover, Del., May 19, 1849, son of John Anthony and Angelina K. (Reed) Nicholson. He was graduated at Yale University in 1870. He was a member of Prof. Marsh's expedition to explore the western plains and the Rocky mountains in 1870, and on his return entered the Columbia law school, New York city, where he was graduated in 1873. He practiced his profession in New York city for three years, and in 1876 returned to Dover, Del., which became his permanent home. He was solicitor of Dover, 1880–85; attorney for Kent county, 1885–92, and attorney-general of the state, 1892–95. In November of the latter year he resigned his position to succeed Hon. James L. Wolcott, chancellor of the state, which position he still holds. He was married, June 3, 1884, to Isabella H. Hager of Lancaster, Pa.

WILLIAMS, William, congressman, was born near Carlisle, Pa., May 11, 1821. He received a classical education, and after studying law was admitted to the bar. He removed to Indiana in early life, and became treasurer of Kosciusko county in 1850. In 1860 he was chosen director of the northern Indiana state prison, and in 1862 was commissioned by the governor commandant of Camp Allen, with the rank of colonel. In 1864 he was appointed paymaster in the United States army, and after the war was elected representative from Indiana to the 40th congress, serving on the committees on the District of Columbia, the expenditures in the war department, and education in the District of Columbia. He was re-elected to the three following congresses, and served on various committees. In 1882 he was appointed chargé d'affaires to Paraguay and Uruguay, and held the office three years. He died at Warsaw, Ind., Apr. 22, 1896.

PLUMB, Joseph, pioneer, was born at Paris, Oneida co., N. Y., June 27, 1791. He removed to Fredonia, N. Y., in 1816, and subsequently to Ithaca and Geneva. He finally settled in Gowanda, N. Y., on the border of the Cattaraugus reservation of the Seneca Indians, and upon this land he founded the town of Cattaraugus, and sold the lots on condition that no intoxicating liquors should be sold. The legality of this condition was tested in the courts, and after years of litigation a decision in his favor was rendered by the court of appeals. He was active in benevolent and educational enterprises in behalf of the native Indians, and he organized the first school and church in Cattaraugus. His son Edward Lee Plumb (1827–86) was secretary of legation and chargé d'affaires in Mexico in 1867, and subsequently consul-general at Havana. Joseph Plumb died at Cattaraugus, N. Y., May 25, 1870.

LUTZ, Frank Joseph, physician, was born in St. Louis, Mo., May 24, 1855, son of John T. and Rosina (Miller) Lutz. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and in the St. Louis University, where he was graduated in 1873. He studied medicine at the St. Louis Medical College and received the degree of M.D. in 1876, and immediately thereafter entered upon the practice of his profession. He has been connected with the Alexian Brothers' Hospital for many years, and was largely instrumental in improving its character and extending its facilities for the care and treatment of patients. His particular work has been in the field of surgery. He was a member of the state board of health during 1893–97, and is professor of the principles and practice of surgery and clinical surgery at the Beaumont Hospital Medical College, and is also dean of the college faculty. He was president of the Missouri State Medical Association in 1888, the St. Louis Medical Society in 1889 and the Southwestern Association of Railway Surgeons in 1893. He is chief surgeon of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Co. Dr. Lutz was married in 1883 to May Silver of Maryland.



GUFFY, Bayless Leander Durant, jurist, was born in Muhlenberg county, Ky., Dec. 24, 1832, son of James and Malinda (Jameson) Guffy, and grandson of Alexander Guffy of Scotch-Irish descent and a revolutionary soldier. He completed his classical course at Urana College, Glasgow, Ky., in 1855, and for a while taught school in Butler county, meantime reading law. Finally he entered the law office of Judge J. J. Harrison, Hartford, Ky., and was admitted to practice in 1856. In 1857 he settled at Morgantown, and soon became a leading member of the bar at that place. In 1858 he was assistant assessor of Butler county, and in the same year was elected police judge of Morgantown. In 1860 he was assistant marshal for the purpose of taking the entire census of Butler county for that year. At the commencement of the war in 1861, he rendered much aid to the Federal cause, but did not join the army. In 1862 he was elected county judge of Butler county as a Union Democrat, and in 1866 was re-elected as a Union man. In 1864 he was a delegate from the 2d congressional district to the Democratic convention at Chicago, and supported McClellan in the campaign, but in 1865 when there was a new alignment of parties on the basis of supporting or opposing the thirteenth amendment, abolishing slavery, Judge Guffy supported the amendment, and thus became separated from the Democratic party. In 1868, as a Republican nominee for elector, he made many speeches for Grant and Colfax which were complimented by the press. In 1872 he was a delegate to the Liberal Republican convention in Cincinnati and helped to nominate Greeley. In 1875–76 he was a founder of the Greenback party; in 1876 was sole delegate from Kentucky to the Indianapolis convention, and as the Greenback candidate for congress in the 3d congressional district, was defeated; in 1878 was elected county judge of Butler county, and in 1882 was re-elected. In 1891 he was one of the principal promoters of the People's party in Kentucky; was a delegate to the Cincinnati convention in 1891, and was nominated by the state convention for attorney-general, but was defeated. He was an earnest advocate of free coinage during 1891–93, but after the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law and the election of November, 1893, returned to the Republican party. In 1894 he was elected by that party judge of the court of appeals (the court of last resort in Kentucky). His services upon the bench during his eight years' term redounded greatly to his credit and that of his party. His opinions were prized by bench and bar on account of their terseness, perspicuity and sound common scense. Judge Guffy became chief justice of the court of appeals, Jan. 1, 1902, and was unanimously nominated for re-election, but was defeated by his Democratic opponent, as were all of the Republican nominees. His term expired in January, 1903. Judge Guffy is regarded as very able in logic or argument, and has always been fearless in the advocacy of such principles as commended themselves to his conscience. He was married, May 28, 1857, to Mahala A. Monroe.

COMSTOCK, George Cary, astronomer, was born at Madison, Wis., Feb. 12, 1855, son of Charles Henry and Mercy (Bronson) Comstock and a descendant of Christopher Comstock, a native of Wales who settled in Norwalk, Conn., in 1637. From him the line of descent runs through his son Moses, who married Abigail Brinsmaid; their son Abijah, through his son Thomas, who married Phoebe Sellick, and their son Abijah, who married Esther Frost and was the grandfather of Prof. Comstock. After receiving a preparatory education in the public schools he entered the University of Michigan and while there studied astronomy under the late Prof. James C. Watson. He was graduated in 1877 and for the following two years he occupied himself with geodetic work under the United States corps of engineers as recorder and assistant on the United States survey of the Great lakes and Mississippi river. In 1879 his former preceptor, Prof. Watson, was appointed first director of the Washburn observatory at the University of Wisconsin and Mr. Comstock accompanied him to that institution as his assistant. During 1885–87 he filled the chair of mathematics and astronomy in the Ohio State University and in 1887 he was appointed associate director and three years later director of the Washburn observatory, a position he still holds. He is the author of "Method of Least Squares" (1890), "Text Book of Astronomy" (1900), "Field Astronomy for Engineers" (1902), and in his official capacity he has issued five volumes of publications of Washburn observatory. Under his administration the work of the observatory has been mainly devoted to precise observation in the astronomy of position, including observations of double stars, a determination of the constant of aberration, distances of the fixed stars, etc. His labors for the advancement of astronomical knowledge have gained him election to the "Astronomische Gesellschaft" of Germany and the "Societe' Astronomique de France." He is also a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the National Academy of Sciences. He received the degree of LL.B. from the University of Wisconsin in 1883. He was married, June 12, 1894, to Esther Cecile, daughter of Benjamin F. Everett of Madison, Wis., and has two daughters.

BARCLAY, Shepard, jurist, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 3, 1847. He is descended from pioneer Missouri settlers, his maternal grandfather, Captain Elihu H. Shepard, having removed from western New York to St. Louis in 1823 where he established and conducted a private school for many years. He encouraged the founding of a free public system and gave to the school board the lot on which now stands the Shepard School. During the Mexican war he was captain of the St. Louis volunteers under Col. Sterling Price and was afterward captain of the volunteer central fire engine company. It was under his direction that the grandson obtained his early education, especially in the classics. He was graduated at the St. Louis University in 1867 and received the degree of B.L. from the University of Virginia in 1869, also being graduated in the School of Medical Jurisprudence. After studying for several years at the universities of Paris and Berlin he returned to St. Louis in 1872 and formed a law partnership with Hon. William C. Marshall (now a member of the supreme court of Missouri) which continued until the election of Mr. Barclay to the circuit bench in 1882. On the expiration of his term in 1888 he was elected a justice of the supreme court of the state for a term of ten years. He removed to Jefferson City, Mo., in 1889 and in 1897 was chosen chief justice of Missouri by his associates, which office he resigned in 1898 returning to private practice in St. Louis. In 1901 he was appointed by Gov. Dockery to the bench of the St. Louis court of appeals to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Henry W. Bond, and he served in that court until December, 1902, when he resumed the practice of law in St. Louis in association with Thomas T. Fauntleroy, having previously declined a renomination. Judge Barclay was for many years secretary of the Missouri Historical Society, was for fifteen years secretary of the Missouri conference of judges and was vice-president of the American Bar Association. He has taken an active interest in educational matters and has lectured for years before classes of business men at the Young Mens' Christian Association. He has also delivered a special course in the Kansas City Law School. His opinions as judge and chief justice of the supreme court are recorded in the Missouri reports, vols. 97–146. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1897 by the University of Missouri. He was married in St. Louis, Mo., June 11, 1873, to Katie, daughter of Hon. Charles B. Anderson.

WILLEY, Waitman Thomas, senator, was born in Monongalia county, W. Va., Oct. 18, 1811, son of William and Sarah (Barnes) Willey, and grandson of William Willey, who removed from Delaware to Monongalia county, Va., about 1782. He was graduated at Madison College at the head of his class in 1831, and during the last year of his course he taught Latin and Greek to the junior class. He studied law and after being admitted to the bar in 1833, he formed a partnership with the Hon. E. C. Wilson, at Morgantown. Two years later he established an independent practice, and rapidly built up a moderately lucrative business. In 1840 the Whig convention held at Richmond placed him on the Harrison and Tyler electoral ticket, and in 1841 he was elected clerk of the county court of Monongalia county, and clerk of the circuit superior court of law and chancery, holding both offices until a change of Constitution, in 1852. He was a delegate to the convention which remodeled the state Constitution in 1850; delegate to the Whig national convention of Baltimore, which nominated Bell and Everett in 1860, and delegate to the Richmond convention, where he strenuously opposed secession in 1861. After the passage of the ordinance, he refused to participate further in the convention, and returned home amid many indignities. At the mass convention in Wheeling, May 13th, 5,000 loyal citizens from twenty-five counties pledged their support to the Union, and he co-operated with Gov. Pierpont in preventing them from forming a new state illegally. Upon the establishment of a Unionist legislature at Wheeling, he was elected U. S. senator, July 9, 1861. On May 29, 1862, he presented the Constitution of the proposed state of West Virginia, accompanied with the act of the general assembly assenting to the formation of the same, and the memorial requesting its admission. After the insertion of the "Willey amendment," regarding slavery, the Constitution was accepted by the senate, July 14, 1862; and in February, 1863, the Wheeling convention accepted the amendment, the people ratifying it by popular vote, and the state being regularly admitted on June 20th. Sen. Willey's term as senator from Virginia expired on Mar. 3, 1863, and on August 4th, he was elected one of the first senators from West Virginia, serving by re-election until Mar. 3, 1871. He delivered a speech in favor of the United States constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, Mar. 22, 1864; and upon the introduction of a bill to give suffrage to negroes in the District of Columbia, June 27, 1866, he offered an amendment requiring ability to read and write. In 1870 he favored the compensation of Southern loyalists, and

brought forward a bill for dividing the proceeds from public lands among the several states for educational purposes. During his service in the senate, he was a member of the committees on pensions, District of Columbia, naval affairs, claims, and for several years chairman of the committee on patents and the patent office. In July, 1871, he was elected to represent his county in the convention to amend the state Constitution. He declined a nomination to congress in 1874, and in 1876, served as chairman of the West Virginia delegation at the national Republican convention in Cincinnati. Upon the death of Capt. William S. Cobun, he was appointed clerk of the county court of Monongalia county, in 1882, and held the position many years. He was a frequent contributor to public journals and reviews, and delivered many important lectures before colleges and learned societies throughout the country. He was married, Oct. 9, 1834, to Elizabeth E., daughter of Patrick Ray, and had three sons and four daughters. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Augusta College and that of LL.D. by Allegheny College. He died at Morgantown, W. Va., May 2, 1901.

FUNK, Wilhelm Heinrich, portrait painter, was born in Hanover, Jan. 14, 1866, son of Louis and Anna (Noll) Funk, of Dutch descent. In childhood he developed a decided talent for art, and while apprenticed to a bookbinder he studied in a Sunday art school. In 1884 he came to America, learned the trade of house and sign painting, and for a year not only supported himself but sent regular remittances to his widowed mother, at the same time studying in the New York Art Students' League at night. After a second trip abroad, he traveled in the southern states, painting portraits for an art dealer under a contract which lasted several years. In 1892 he returned to New York city, and he achieved his first notable success by means of a pen-portrait of Edwin Booth, which became widely known through its reproduction in the "Review of Reviews." For five years following he was on the staff of the New York "Herald," and he also contributed many drawings to "Scribner's," "Harper's," the "Century," "Judge," and "Truth." He was one of the first to draw in pen-and-ink for a daily paper, and his style, characterized by bold simplicity, was widely imitated. He thus began the painting of portraits and rapidly rose to prominence. Among his works are portraits of H.R.H. the Princess Christian (1899); the daughter and granddaughter of Queen Victoria (1897); the Countess of Aberdeen, vice-regent of Canada (1898); Mrs. James Brown Potter (1899); Gen. Nelson A. Miles (1900); Mr. Arthur J. Balfour (1899); and of the Countess of Warwick (1901). Added to a perfect technique, he possesses a high degree of versatility, a rare gift in painters.

Wilhelm Funk

CONNOR, Leartus, physician, was born at Coldenham, Orange co., N. Y., Jan. 29, 1843, son of Hezekiah and Caroline (Corwin) Connor and seventh in descent from Jeremiah Connor, who emigrated from Castle Pollard, county of West Meath, Ireland, and settled in Exeter, N. H., in 1664. He prepared for college at Wallkill Academy and was graduated at Williams College in 1865, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1868. After serving as assistant principal of Mexico (N. Y.) Academy, 1865–67, he spent one year in the medical department of the University of Michigan, devoting especial attention to practical work in the chemical and anatomical laboratories and two full years in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city where he was graduated in 1870. He removed to Detroit, Mich., in 1871, to teach chemistry and conduct the laboratory of the Detroit Medical College and to engage in the practice of medicine. Becoming interested in ophthalmology he entirely abandoned general practice in 1878 and devoted himself exclusively to the study and treatment of diseases of the eye and ear. He taught in the Detroit Medical College for ten years and for seven years he was secretary of the American Medical College Association. In 1871 he became editor of the "Detroit Review of Medicine and Pharmacy" which was subsequently known as the "Detroit Medical Journal," "Detroit Lancet" and now as "The American Lancet." He has contributed papers on ophthamology and otology to other medical journals and to the transactions of the Detroit Academy of Medicine, the Michigan State Medical Society, the ophthalmic section of the American Medical Association, and the ophthalmic section of the international medical congress at its Washington meeting. He was secretary and president of the Detroit Academy of Medicine, president of the American Academy of Medicine, 1888–89; vice-president of the American Medical Association, 1882–83; chairman of the Ophthalmic section of the American Medical Association, 1890–91; trustee of the journal of the American Medical Association, 1883–89; president of the American Medical Editors' Association in 1884; president of the Michigan State Medical Association, 1901–02, and chairman of the council of the Michigan State Medical Society in 1902–03. He was married, Aug. 10, 1870, to Anna A. Dame of Exeter, N. H.

BOWKER, Richard Rogers, author and economist, was born at Salem, Mass., Sept. 4, 1848, only son of Daniel Rogers and Theresa Maria (Savory) Bowker, and a descendant of John Rogers, the Smithfield martyr, and Pres. John Rogers of Harvard College. He was graduated in 1868 at the College of the City of New York where he edited "The Collegian," and immediately became city editor of the newly founded New York "Evening Mail," afterward becoming its literary and managing editor. In 1870 he became associated also with Frederick Leypoldt of the "Publishers' Weekly," of which he has since been proprietor and editor. With Mr. Leypoldt and Melvil Dewey he founded the "Library Journal" and the American Library Association. For some years he was honorary secretary of the American Free Trade League and has identified himself with politically reform generally. In 1879 he headed the independent Republican movement and at the Republican convention of 1880 in Chicago as one of the independent committee drafted the original of the civil service reform plank in its platform. During 1880–82 he was the London representative of Harper & Bros. and started the English edition of "Harper's Magazine." In 1884 he was one of the national committee of independent Republicans and produced much of the presidential campaign literature, including the anti-Blaine supplement to "Harper's Weekly" and the second address of the independents. He founded in 1880 the Society for Political Education and he has published in its series: "Economic Tracts: Work and Wealth," "A Primer of Political Education," "Civil Service Examinations" and "Electoral Reform," besides editing with George Iles, the "Reader's Guide in Economic, Political and Social Science." With two others he was instrumental in obtaining the passage of the New York state civil service reform law in 1884 and was one of the early promoters of ballot reform, making a special study of English methods in the parliamentary elections of 1886. He was a member of the executive committee of the American Copyright League. With Frederick Leypoldt he co-operated in planning the original "American Catalogue" of 1876 and he has since edited the supplementary volumes as well as the successive "Annual American Catalogues." Other of his books are: "Copyright, Its Law and Its Literature," "The Economic Fact-Book and Free-Trader's Guide" (1885), "Economics for the People" (1886), the Harper's series on "Great American Industries," "The Arts of Life" (1900), and its separate parts "of Education," "of Business," "of Politics," and "of Literature." He has also written more or less verse, was at one time connected with the literary department of the New York "Tribune," and was the first president of the New York Library Club. He was president of the Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New York in 1889 and during 1890–99 was vice-president of the Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of New York. Mr. Bowker was married at Brookline, Mass., Jan. 1, 1902, to Alice, daughter of Prof. Edward C. Mitchell.

FURCHES, David Moffat, jurist, was born in Davis county, N. C., Apr. 21, 1832, son of Stephen Lewis and Mary (Howell) Furches, of French descent. He was educated in the common schools and at Union Academy, read law with Chief Justice Pearson and was admitted to the bar of North Carolina in 1857. He began to practice at Mocksville in 1858 and in 1859 was elected county solicitor of Davis county, which position he held by successive elections until 1868. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1865. He was a judge of the superior court during 1875–78, was elected in November, 1894, on a Fusion ticket an associate justice of the state supreme court and served until 1900, when he was appointed by Gov. Russell chief justice of the supreme court of North Carolina. His term expired in 1902. Chief Justice Furches, who is a Republican, and Judge R. M. Douglas (son of Stephen A. Douglas), were impeached by a legislature which was more than two-thirds Democratic, on a partisan charge, but they were acquitted. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of North Carolina in 1895. He was married: first at Mocksville, N. C., Nov. 22, 1859, to Eliza, daughter of Lemuel Bingham; second, Dec. 5, 1893, to Lulu, daughter of Dr. T. J. Carpening of Statesville, N. C.

RUSSELL, Frank, anthropologist, was born in Fort Dodge, Ia., Aug. 26, 1868, son of David Chandler and Elizabeth (Carleton) Russell, and grandson of David Russell, who emigrated from England in 1820 and settled in Pennsylvania. After spending two and a half years in explorations in the northern part of America, he entered the University of Iowa, where he was graduated in 1892, and received the degree of M.S. in 1895. He at once became assistant in zoology at the University of Iowa, and four years later was called to Harvard as assistant in anthropology and was made instructor in anthropology in 1897. He is the author of "Explorations in the Far North" (1898) and numerous scientific papers. He became associate editor of the "American Naturalist" in 1897 and he was a member of the American Folk-Lore Society, of which he was president in 1901, the American Society of Naturalists, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Geographical Society. Harvard University conferred upon him the degree of A.B. in 1896, A.M. in 1897 and Ph.D. in 1898. He died at Kingman, Arizona, Nov. 7, 1903.

GRANT, Claudius Buchanan, jurist, was born at Lebanon, York co., Me., Oct. 25, 1835, son of Joseph and Mary (Merrill) Grant. He was educated at the Lebanon Academy and at the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1859. During 1859–62 he was at first teacher of classics and then principal of the Ann Arbor high school. On July 29, 1862, he entered the army as captain of company D, 20th Michigan infantry, and was subsequently promoted to major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel. He was present at Fredericksburg; served in the army of the Potomac until February, 1863; fought at Vicksburg; took part in the Tennessee campaign under Sherman, and served under Gen. Grant in the campaign against Gen. Lee. On the day after Lee's surrender he resigned his commission, and returning to the University of Michigan entered its law department. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, and at once became a law partner of ex-Gov. Alpheus Felch of Ann Arbor. In 1866 he was elected recorder of the city; in 1867 was appointed postmaster: during 1870–74 was a member of the state legislature (being speaker pro tem.) and during 1872–80 was a regent of the University of Michigan. In 1873 he removed to Houghton, Mich., where he was prosecuting attorney of Houghton county in 1876. In 1881 he was elected judge of the 25th judicial circuit, and in 1887 was re-elected. He was elected justice of the supreme court of Michigan in 1889 for the term of ten years and was re-elected in 1899. He was chief justice of the state, 1898–99. He was married in 1863 to a daughter of his law partner, Alpheus Felch of Ann Arbor, Mich.

C. B. Grant

WAGNER, David, jurist, was born in Luzerne county, Pa., Dec. 31, 1826. When about sixteen years of age he went to Missouri, settling in Lewis county. He studied at Masonic College, Marion county, in 1845–46, and shortly afterward commenced reading law with Judge James Ellison, at Monticello. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1849, and during the following thirteen years was engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1862 he was elected state senator, and served till 1864, when he was elected judge for the fourth judicial circuit of Missouri. The following year he was appointed to the supreme bench of the state, and was re-elected in 1868 and again in 1870. During 1865–76 he was chief justice. In 1868 Judge Wagner compiled and edited the statutes of the state, a work that came into general use immediately, and superseded all others. His opinions are held in high estimation and are often quoted as authority, not only by the bar and bench of Missouri, but also by the legal profession throughout the country. His second wife was

Mrs. Elizabeth Eagan, daughter of Dr. H. F. Hughes. He died in Canton, Mo., Aug. 4, 1902, survived by his widow and four sons.

SPOFFORD, John Calvin, architect, was born at Webster, Androscoggin co., Me., Nov. 26, 1854. He was educated at the Monmouth Academy, Monmouth, Me., the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kent's Hill, and Maine State College. After completing his studies, he became a tutor in a public school at Webster, serving one year as a member of the school board. He studied carpentry and building and commenced his career as an architect in 1879, by entering the office of Henry J. Preston of Boston. In 1881 he entered the employ of Sturgis & Bingham, architects, Boston, as a draughtsman, with whom he remained until they dissolved partnership in 1886. During this period he had charge of the erection of several important buildings, amongst which were the Commonwealth building for the state of Massachusetts, and the Massachusetts Life Insurance Co.'s building, Boston. In 1887 he formed a partnership with Willard M. Bacon, under the firm name of Spofford & Bacon. The following year this partnership was dissolved and with Mr. Charles Brigham, the firm of Brigham & Spofford was formed. They erected the extension to the Massachusetts State House, the addition to the Maine State House, Augusta; the Asylum for Inebriates and Dipsomaniacs, Foxboro, Mass.; Rogers's tomb, Savings Bank building, Watertown, Mass.; public library and town hall, Fairhaven, Mass.; Memorial hall, Belfast, Me.; the City Hall, Lewiston, Me.; Glendale, Warren and Winslow school buildings, Presbyterian church, Roxbury, Mass., and many private residences. This partnership existed four years; during 1892-98 he conducted the business alone, and during that time designed and built the Methodist church, public library, city hall, Glendon clubhouse, at Webster, and Hancock, Mass.; an addition to the Warren school building, Everett, Mass.; city hall and G. A. R. hall, Bangor, Me.; city hall, Vicky building, Masonic temple, Macomber and Wright building, Augusta, Me.; Garcelon building, Lewiston Trust and Safe Deposit building, Lewiston, Me., and many of the most beautiful residences in New England. In 1898 he became associated with R. M. Bailey of Boston, under the name of Bailey & Spofford. This partnership dissolved in 1900, Mr. Spofford continuing the business alone.

CALDWELL, Alexander, senator, was born at Drake's Ferry, Huntington co., Pa., Mar. 1, 1830, son of James and Jane M. (Drake) Caldwell. His father was a native of Ireland. At the age of seventeen he enlisted for the Mexican war in a regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, commanded by his father, who was killed in battle at the very gate of the City of Mexico, Sept. 13, 1847. After this war he was a teller in the Columbia (Pa.) bank, 1853-61, when he engaged in the transportation of military supplies for the Union forces in the civil war. He then became interested in the construction of railroads in Kansas. He was elected a senator in congress, serving from Mar. 4, 1871, until his resignation, Mar. 24, 1873. He was engaged in the manufacture of wagons and farm implements at Leavenworth, Kan., as president of the Kansas Manufacturing Company, 1877-97, when he was elected president of the First National Bank of Leavenworth.

FARMAR, Thomas, colonial chief-justice of New Jersey. He settled in that state in 1711, and soon began to take a great interest in public affairs. He represented Middlesex in the assembly for many years, and while a member of that body was appointed second judge of the supreme court of the colony, continuing to hold both positions, which did not seem to be incompatible with propriety in those days. In March, 1728, he was made chief-justice, but continued in this office only until November, 1729, when he was superseded by Robert Lettice Hooper. Judge Farmar became insane in his later years and was at times so violent that his friends were obliged to confine him closely. He continued in this condition for several years.

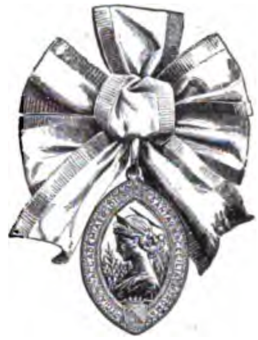
MURPHY, Michael A., jurist, was born in the state of New York, Sept. 29, 1837. Soon after his birth his father emigrated to McHenry county, Ill., where the lad passed his early childhood. He received a limited education in the common schools of the time, but subsequently made up for the lack of a college training by extensive reading. In 1853, when only sixteen years old, he started for California, and joining a brother in Weaverville, Trinity co., Cal., remained in that vicinity for several years, following various pursuits. In April, 1863, he removed to Esmeralda county, Nev., where he engaged in mining and was so successful that he soon found himself in a position to realize his long cherished aspiration for a legal career. After a period of close and perseverant application to the study of law he was admitted to the bar. He rapidly advanced in his chosen profession, and attaining political prominence was elected county assessor in 1868, was district attorney during 1872-78, and in November of the latter year was elected on the Republican ticket attorney-general of Nevada. He served in that position until he was elected to the supreme bench. He was chief justice in 1893-94. He was married, Sept. 22, 1859, to Matilda J. Myers of Red Bluff, Tehama co., Cal.

FARRAND, Livingston, anthropologist, was born in Newark, N. J., June 14, 1867, son of Samuel Ashbel and Louise (Wilson) Farrand, and a descendant of Nathaniel Farrand, who came from England and settled in Milford, Conn., in 1645. He was educated at the Newark Academy and Princeton University, where he was graduated in 1888, and received the degree of A.M. in 1891. He continued his studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, receiving the degree of M.D. in 1891 at Cambridge, England, and Berlin, Germany. Returning to the United States he was instructor in psychology in Columbia University, 1893-1901, since which time he has been adjunct professor, and in 1903 became professor of anthropology. He is a member of the American Psychological Association, the American Ethnological Society, the Washington Academy of Sciences, the American Society of Naturalists, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Folk-Lore Society, of which he was president in 1903, the American Oriental Society, and a fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences. He was married, Feb. 1, 1901, to Margaret K. Carleton of New York city.

LEONARD, Orville R., jurist, was born in Pomfret, Vt., Nov. 13, 1834, son of John and Lois (White) Leonard. He was reared on his father's farm and when sixteen years old, he commenced teaching school in the winter and attending the Randolph Academy during the summer. He also attended Dartmouth College, but left for California before graduation, and was admitted to the bar in 1863. The following May he went to Nevada, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Star City. Humboldt co., becoming one of the pioneers of that locality. Within a few months after his arrival he was elected district attorney, and held that position by re-election for five years. He then practiced law at Unionville, in partnership with Judge E. F. Dunn. In 1872 he was made judge of the fourth judicial district, and in 1876 he was elected to the supreme bench of Nevada. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention held in Chicago in 1868, and filled the office of chief justice of Nevada in 1881–82 and again in 1887–88. He was an able and erudite jurist and "one of the fairest-minded and purest lawyers of Nevada." He was married, June 25, 1868, to Eliza B., daughter of Samuel Sylvester of West Newbury, Mass.

BLAUVELT, Lillian Evans, singer, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Mar. 16, 1873, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Blauvelt. At an early age she evinced a decided talent for music; when five years old she began the study of "solfeggio" and at seven the violin, which was prosecuted under the best masters; at eight she made her first appearance in public at Steinway Hall, New York. Her vocal training was under the instruction of M. Jacques Bouhy, and after his return to Paris she studied with him for several years. She then accepted an offer from the Theatre de la Monnaie, Brussels, as premiere soprano legere, and made her debut in opera, in "Mireille," with such success that she was encouraged to learn other roles (Juliette, Margherita, Mignon, etc.), all of which were given; but her health failing, she was compelled to cancel her contract and returned to her native land, where after some months of rest she again appeared in public, with Anton Seidl, in New York city. During the following years she sang in hundreds of concerts and oratorio recitals in the leading cities of the United States and Canada. In 1898 she went to Italy to study the language, and while in Rome heard that the soprano who was engaged to sing in the Manzoni Requiem (Verdi) had been taken ill, and volunteering, learned the part in Latin in four days and acquitted herself with such success that she attracted the attention of Queen Margherita, who commanded her to sing at the Quirinal. During the autumn of 1898 she made debuts in Munich and London, after which followed a successful tour through Germany, England, Austria, Hungary, Holland and Switzerland. In February, 1899 she was married, in Rome, Italy, to William F. Pendleton, an American. From 1898 to 1904 Mme. Blauvelt made annual tours through Europe and America, singing with the great orchestral and oratorio societies, and in addition had the distinction of singing before many royal personages in Europe, among the most prominent having been the late Queen Victoria, at Windsor Castle; H. M. King Edward VII, at Buckingham Palace; H. M. Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria, Princess Beatrice, Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Schleswig-Holstein, the dowager Queen of Italy, Margherita, at the Quirinal, Rome; the late King Umberto, the King and Queen of Italy, and from several of these she has received recognition in the shape of jewelled decorations. Perhaps the greatest honor ever conferred upon any singer was bestowed upon Mme. Blauvelt in Rome, on Apr. 7, 1901 — the decoration of the Order of St. Cecilia, presented by the oldest musical society in the world, the Royal Academy of St. Cecilia, which was founded in 1585. The order is a limited one, and in the history of the academy but seven others have been awarded the decoration, Mme. Blauvelt receiving the eighth. She is the only English speaking person and the only woman who has ever been so honored in the 316 years of its history, and her name is carved on a marble tablet on a wall of the academy, a fitting tribute to her marvelous talents. Mme. Blauvelt's voice is a high soprano, of very pure timbre and dramatic in quality; with this is united a musical intelligence which enables her to impart to the work its true interpretation; the range is from G to D, nearly three octaves.

Lillian Blauvelt Pendleton



ADEE, Alvey Augustus, second assistant secretary of state, was born at Astoria, L. I., Nov. 27, 1842, son of Augustus Alvey and Amelia Kinnaird (Graham) Adee, grandson of William and Clarissa (Townsend) Adee, great-grandson of Daniel and Jemima (Hobby) Adee, and great-great-grandson of John and Charlotte (Park or Parcque) Adee. The first of the family in America was one Aidée, who settled in Providence Plantations prior to 1630. Augustus Alvey Adee (1802–44) was fleet surgeon in the United States navy. The son was educated privately as a civil engineer and practiced in New York with Gen. Charles K. Graham for two years (1868–70). In 1870 he was appointed secretary of legation at the court of Spain, becoming charge d'affaires in 1873 and again after Minister Cushing resigned in 1877. He was transferred to the department of state at Washington, D. C., July 9, 1877, and was chief of the diplomatic bureau until July 18, 1882, third assistant secretary of state until Aug. 3, 1886, when he became second assistant secretary of state, a position he still holds. He has served with Secretaries Evarts, Frelinghuysen, Blaine, Bayard, Foster, Gresham, Olney, Sherman, Day and Hay. He was acting secretary during a critical period of the Chinese troubles, August and September, 1900. Mr. Adee is an accomplished scholar in French, German and Spanish literature. He has wide acquaintance both as a diplomatist and a Shakesperian scholar, and his home and ample library in Washington are a favorite center for students. Yale College conferred the honorary degree of A.M. upon him in 1888. He is unmarried.

SMITH, Frederick Augustus, lawyer, was born at Norwood Park, Cook co., Ill., Feb. 11, 1844, son of Israel G. and Susan (Pennoyer) Smith. He was educated in the Chicago public schools and the old Chicago University, which he left to enlist in the 134th regiment of Illinois volunteer infantry. He served actively in the Kentucky and Missouri campaigns. He studied law at the

Union College of Law and in the office of Bates & Towsley, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He formed a law partnership with Christian C. Kohlsaat, which lasted until 1872, and from that date until 1885 he practiced alone. In 1890 he became a member of the firm of Smith, Helmer, Moulton & Price. In June, 1903, he was elected to the circuit court of Cook county for a term of six years. He is a member of the Union League, was president of the Chicago Bar Association, is a director of the Union College of Law, trustee of the University of Chicago, and an active member of its executive committee. The degree of A.B. was conferred upon him by Chicago University in 1866. He was married to Frances B., daughter of Reuben Morey, July 26, 1871.

NOBLE, Edmund, journalist and author, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, Jan. 8, 1853, son of John and Eliza Noble. His parents were natives of England. After the death of his father, in 1868, his mother and other members of the family came to the United States in 1872, and located in Boston, Mass. He was educated under the instruction of his grandfather, the Rev. William George Nevatt, and in the public schools of St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Upon completing his studies he entered the journalistic field and became an editor on the Liverpool "Courier," also later on the London "Globe." He has held the position of foreign editor on the New York "Herald." Being deeply interested in the social and political conditions of Russia, he twice visited that country, in 1882–84, at the same time acting as correspondent of the London "Daily News." Upon his return from Russia he began the historical and philosophical studies in which he is still engaged (1904). Mr. Noble contributed articles while abroad to the London "Globe," Manchester "Guardian" and Glasgow "Herald." He is the author of "The Russian Revolt" (1885); "Russia and the Russians" (1900); and (in collaboration with Lydia L. Pimenoff), of "Before the Dawn," a story of Russian life; also of philosophical and general articles in "Appleton's Popular Science Monthly," "North American Review," "Atlantic Monthly," and the "International Journal of Ethics." In 1892–94 he edited the American edition of "Free Russia." It is the organ of the Society of American Friends of Russian Freedom, organized in 1891, of which he is secretary. In 1904 he issued his prospectus of "The Relational Philosophy," under the general title of "The World of Power and Intelligence," with these subdivisions: 1. "The Two Worlds; or Knowledge in Its Absolute and Relative Aspects;" 2. "The Interpretation of Nature — Its History and Principles;" 3. "The Teleology of the Inorganic;" 4. "The Teleology of the Organic;" 5. "The Conditions of Organic Development;" 6. "The Development of Mind."

Edmund Noble

JANVIER, Margaret Thomson ("Margaret Vandegrift"), author, was born in New Orleans, La., in 1844, daughter of Francis de Haes and Emma (Newbold) Janvier, and sister of Thomas Allibone Janvier, the author. She was educated at home and in the public schools. She began writing for children in early life under the nom-de-plume of "Margaret Vandegrift." Her most popular books are: "Under the Dog Star" (1881); "Clover Beach" (1880); "Little Helpers" (1888); "The Dead Doll and Other Verses" (1888); The Queen's Body Guard" (1883); "Doris and Theodora" (1884); "Rose Raymond's Wards" (1885); "Ways and Means" (1886); "Holidays at Home" (1882); "The Absent-Minded Fairy" (1884-90), and "Little Bell and Other Stories" (1884).

JANVIER, Thomas Allibone, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 16, 1849, son of Francis de Haes and Emma (Newbold) Janvier, of Huguenot descent. After receiving a common school education he was employed in editorial work on the "Press," the "Bulletin" and the "Times," of Philadelphia, 1870–81. The following five years he traveled in Colorado, New Mexico and Mexico, when he removed to New York city, where he gave much attention to the study of local history. In 1894 he went abroad, and has since resided in France and in England. He is the author of "Color Studies" (1885); "The Mexican Guide" (1886); "The Aztec Treasure House" (1890); "Stories of Old New Spain" (1891); "The Uncle of an Angel and Other Stories" (1891); "An Embassy to Provence" (1893); "In Old New York" (1894); "In the Sargasso Sea" (1898); "The Passing of Thomas and Other Stories" (1900); "In Great Waters" (1901); "The Christmas Kalends of Provence" (1902), and "The Dutch Founding of New York" (1903). He is a member of the Century Club, New York; Soci dou Felibrige, Provence, and the Folk Lore Society of London. On Sept. 26, 1878, Mr. Janvier was married to Catherine Ann, daughter of Henry Sandwith and Susannah (Shober) Drinker. She studied art in the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts and in the New York Art Students' League, and became well-known in Philadelphia for her paintings, the most important of which are: "Geoffrey Rudel and the Countess of Tripoli;" "Binding on the Shoes;" "The Guitar Player," which won a prize at the Philadelphia Academy; "Daniel at Prayer," and "The Violinist. She wrote "Practical Keramics for Students" in 1880, and has translated from the Provencal of Felix Gras "The Reds of the Midi" (1896); "The Terror" (1898), and "The White Terror" (1900).

EDMANDS, John, librarian, was born in Framingham, Mass., Feb. 1, 1820, son of Jonathan and Lucy (Nourse) Edmands, and a descendant of Walter Edmands, who settled in Concord, Mass., in 1639. From him the line runs through his son John, who married Hannah Dady (or Dade); their son John, who married Sarah Blaney; their son Jonathan, who married Hannah Gates; and their son Jonathan, who married Hannah Ward, and who was John Edmands' grandfather. He was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, and at the Divinity School of Yale College, where he was graduated in 1847. While there he became actively engaged in library work, and during the last years of his course was librarian of the Society of Brothers in Unity. At this time he prepared and printed a list of references in reviews and magazines to subjects on which the students were to write or debate, and this list printed as a pamphlet was the germ from which sprung the well-known Poole's index, now one of the greatest boons of the modern library. Mr. William F. Poole (q. v.) was his successor as librarian of the Brothers in Unity and recognizing the need of such a list, undertook to make a new edition, and the outcome was an index to the periodicals in the Brothers' library. Mr. Edmands was assistant in the Yale library, 1851-56, and left there to become librarian of the Mercantile library, Philadelphia, a position he held until 1902. In 1870 he completed a catalogue for his library, which at the time was the most complete and the most adequate that had ever been published for general use. In 1876 he devised a superior system of classification, the features of which were a combination of a perfect alphabetical and numerical arrangement of books on the shelves, a unique scheme for numbering, and the use of capital and small letters to designate classes and sub-classes. He has prepared the most complete bibliographies of Junius and the Dies Irae. He was married Aug. 1, 1854, to Abigail J., daughter of Thomas Lloyd, of Collinsville, Conn. She died in 1882, and on Jan. 28, 1889, he was married to Ellen E., daughter of Daniel Metcalf, of Granville, Mass., who died in 1892; and third, Aug. 23, 1893, to Clarinda A., daughter of Eliphalet Roberts.

SMITH, Oberlin, mechanical engineer, was born in Cincinnati, O., Mar. 22, 1840, son of George R. and Salome (Kemp) Smith. He is first cousin of Robert Longsdon, partner of Sir Henry Bessemer, and co-inventor of the Bessemer process of steel manufacture. Both his parents were natives of England, and his father was a leader in the early anti-slavery work of the then West with Salmon P. Chase and others. He was educated in the public and technical schools of Cleveland and Philadelphia and at the West Jersey Academy in Bridgeton. His taste and inclination were for practical mechanics, in which he showed much skill, and in 1863 he established a machine shop at Bridgeton, N. J., which became known in 1877 as the Ferracute Machine Co., of which Mr. Smith has been continuously president and mechanical engineer. The company is engaged in the manufacture of various forms of machinery, including many of his own inventions. He has made a specialty of presses for working metals, having designed over five hundred kinds and sizes, always giving especial attention to the development of artistic forms in combination with simplicity, and with massive strength where required. Among his patented inventions are : Cutting, punching, drawing and coining presses (eight patents); drilling machines (three patents); looms (ten patents); aerating apparatus (two patents); soldering machines (two patents); a dump-cart, a drink-mixer, a pill-compressor, an automatic egg-boiler, a speed-indicator, a spring-cotter, a decimal wire-gauge (two patents), and a keyless system of locks which can be worked silently in darkness as well as in light. He was also an original inventor of the magneto-electric phonograph, having filed a caveat upon the same in 1883. Having later made public his ideas he was debarred from a patent, but the invention has recently been taken up in Sweden and developed into commercial shape. Mr. Smith is the author of "If Material, Why Mortal?" (1887), a religious essay; "Press Working Metals" (1897), an authority upon the principles and practice of shaping metals in dies by the action of presses; "Technique of Machine Design" in manuscript and numerous technical papers for magazines. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, of which he was president in 1889; of the Engineers Club of New York, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and an associate of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. He was married Dec. 25, 1876, at Bernardston, Mass., to Charlotte E., daughter of George T. and Frances Hill, formerly of England, and has one son, Percival Hill, and one daughter, Winifred Hill Smith.

UNCAS, Indian Chief, was born about 1588, a Pequot, but was expelled from his tribe because he headed a revolt against his chief, Sassacus, in 1635. He organized his followers into an independent tribe and gave them the name of Mohegans (the ancient name of the Pequots) and became their chief. His territory lay to the east and north of Lyme, Conn. He conquered the Nipmucks and added their lands to his own. He made friends with the whites and signed a treaty of peace with them. In 1637 he joined Mason's expedition against the Pequots, and guided the English to the palisaded village, which they destroyed by fire. All but fourteen of the occupants were massacred. The Pequots in a neighboring village escaped, but were finally forced to surrender for protection, and eighty of them were assigned to Uncas, who had already received part of the Pequot lands. After the war he manifested so much sympathy for his former tribe that he was suspected of infidelity by the English, but he regained their confidence, and when the Pequots in return attempted to assassinate him, he attacked and conquered Sequasson, sachem of the Connecticut river. In 1643 a feud long smoldering between the Narragansetts and Mohegans burst forth. The English had been made to believe that the Narragansetts meant to massacre the whites, but their chief, Miantonomoh, appeared before the Massachusetts magistrates in 1640 and again in 1642, and by his manly bearing satisfied them that he meditated no harm. A dispute, however, occurred over some lands sold to Samuel Gorton, (q. v.) and the latter incited the Narragansetts to invade the territory of Uncas, who had previously attacked and destroyed a Narragansett village. Miantonomoh had appealed to the English for protection, but though they wished to have peace, no steps were taken to relieve the Narragansetts. When Miantonomoh with his 1000 warriors met Uncas with his 600 men, they held a parley in which the latter said: "You have a number of brave men and so have I. Is it not a pity that such should be killed because of a quarrel between us? Come like a man and we will fight it out." Miantonomoh replied: "My men came to fight and shall fight." In the battle that followed Miantonomoh was taken prisoner, and after being lodged for a time in the common jail at Hartford, was condemned to death and delivered into the hands of Uncas, it having been decided at a meeting of the commissioners over which Gov. Winthrop presided that "Uncas cannot be safe while

Miantonomoh lives, but would be in continual danger from secret treachery or open force." At a spot known as Sachem's Plain, Norwich, Miantonomoh was put to death by Uncas's brother, in September, 1643. "That the Indians might know," said Winthrop, "that the English did approve, they sent twelve musketeers home with Onkus to abide with him for his defense." For two years Uncas bravely defended himself against the Narragansetts, Mohawks and Pocomatocks, but in 1656 he was so besieged in his stronghold by Pessacus, the Narragansett chief, that he was on the point of surrendering when he was relieved by an English ensign, Thomas Leffingwell, who managed to reach him at night with a canoe full of provisions. In gratitude he gave Leffingwell a deed of all the lands on which Norwich, Conn., now stands. Although he was arbitrary and cruel, Uncas kept faith with his colonists, and shielded them from the depredations of other tribes. He had the Indian's eloquence, and among his speeches this is recorded: "This heart is not mine but yours. I have no men, they are all yours. Command,—I will do it. I will not believe Indians against the English. If any man kills an Englishman I will kill him." Although Uncas was too old to fight in King Philip's war, his son, Oneco, aided in defeating 700 of King Philip's men at Hadley. In 1825 a granite obelisk was erected to the memory of Uncas at Norwich, the foundation-stone being laid by Gen. Andrew Jackson. Uncas died at his settlement in 1682.

MIRICK, Henry Dustin, was born at Worcester, Mass., Mar. 3, 1836, son of Charles Augustus and Caroline Dustin (Pritchard) Mirick, and a descendant of John Mirick, who emigrated from Wales to Charlestown, Mass., in 1636. From him the line of descent runs through his son John; his son John; his son James, who was married to Mary Woolston; their son Elisha, of Holden, Mass., a revolutionary soldier, who was married to Persis Moore, and their son Silas, of Rutland, Mass., who was married to Lydia Henry, and was Mr. Mirick's grandfather. The son was educated in the schools of Greenfield, Mass., and at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass. He first engaged in business in 1857 with his father, who was a printer and newspaper publisher at Greenfield, and continued in this occupation until 1862. Going to Cincinnati, O., in 1862, he entered the mercantile business there and was afterward a merchant in Des Moines, Ia. Subsequently he was engaged in building and operating railroads in Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory, and Texas, and promoted various important enterprises in those states. In 1886 he removed to Washington, where he still (1904) resides. He has been director and treasurer of the Washington Traction & Electric Co. and its subsidiary companies. Mr. Mirick is now vice-president of the First National Bank of Parsons, Kan., and a director in the Washington Loan & Trust Co. and the West End National Bank of Washington, D. C. Owing to ill health, he has given up other business connections. He was married first, Oct. 23, 1874, to Harriet S. Brown, daughter of John Brown, of Athens, O., who died Dec. 23, 1875, leaving one son, Henry Brown Mirick; second, July 23, 1879, to Charlotte E., daughter of Henry T. Brown, of Athens, O. They have one son, Carlos Brown Mirick.

H D Mirick

KEIL, Dr., founder of the communistic societies of Bethel, Mo., and Aurora, Ore., was born in Prussia in 1811. He was a milliner, but becoming a mystic began dealing in magnetism, which he used as a curative agent for diseases. After living for some time in New York, he went to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he gave himself out as a physician, professing to be the owner of a mysterious volume written with human blood, and containing receipts for medicines. After various adventures he formed a following among simple-minded Germans, and about 1844 founded with them a religious communistic colony in Bethel, Shelby co., Mo., somewhat upon the plan of Rapp's "Economy," but with the celibate principles left out. In the seventies the colony had over four hundred communicants who were in a prosperous state. In 1855 an offshoot of the Bethel community was formed under the leadership of Keil at Aurora, a village situated twenty-nine miles south of Portland, on the Oregon and California railroad. This settlement was founded on the same religious and social principles as Bethel, and both of them were conducted by Keil, who was their temporal and spiritual head. They were remarkable chiefly for their simplicity, held that all government should be parental, as is the government of God, maintained a strict family life, and regarded the fundamental truth of Christianity to be "Love one another." Both communities enjoyed prosperity for a long period.

LIDDON, Benjamin Sullivan, jurist, was born in Jackson county, Fla., Sept. 7, 1853, son of Benjamin G. and Susan (Sullivan) Liddon. His father was a newspaper writer, who was killed at the explosion of the crater before Petersburg, Va., in the civil war. He was educated at Madison, Ga., and studied law in the office of Hon. Allen H. Bush, compiler of Bush's "Digest Laws of Florida." He was admitted to the bar in 1875, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession. Two years later he entered into partnership with Judge W. D. Barnes, and in 1882 became associated with Judge Francis Carter. In 1894 he was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Chief Justice Raney of the supreme court, and in November of the same year he was elected to that tribunal for a term of six years. He served as chief justice for a little less than a year, and in 1897 resigned from the bench and retired to private life. Removing to Pensacola, Fla., he formed a partnership with John Eagan, but in 1901 returned to Marianna. He was the special counsel for the railroad commission of the state of Florida. He was chairman of the Florida delegation to the National Democratic convention at Kansas City in 1900. He was married, Apr. 6, 1880, to Virginia, daughter of William Harvey, of Jackson county, and has six sons and three daughters.

PARRY, David McLean, manufacturer, was born at Ridgeville, Pa., Mar. 26, 1852, son of Thomas and Lydia (McLean) Parry, natives of Pennsylvania, and grandson of Henry Parry, a proficient civil engineer and a man of uncommon ability. His father, a farmer and merchant, removed to a farm in Franklin county, Ind., in 1853, where the son was reared and received a common school education. He obtained a clerkship in a country store at ten dollars per month and later in a dry goods store at Lawrenceburg, Ind. After three years in New York city he returned to Indiana in 1873, and opened a hardware store at Connersville, as a member of the firm of T. J. Parry & Son, which soon grew to be the largest in that part of the state. In 1878 he sold his share of the business for $15,000 for the benefit of his father, and became a traveling salesman for the Pappenheimer, Ludlow Hardware Co., of Cincinnati. Within a year he had saved enough to open a hardware store of his own at Rushville, Ind., and this he controlled until the spring of 1882, when he sold out and became a member of the C. Spring Cart Co., of Rushville. In 1886 he reorganized the company, admitting his brother, Thomas H., and moving the establishment to Indianapolis. The Parry Manufacturing Co., as it is now called, has grown to be by far the largest concern in the world manufacturing carriages exclusively. The factory covers twenty-two acres and employs 2,800 men. Mr. Parry is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar and Mystic Shriner, and since 1902 has been president of the National Association of Manufacturers. He was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1875, to Cora, daughter of Thomas Harbottle. She died in 1882, leaving two children, Helen and Cora, and he was married Oct. 3, 1883, to Hessie, daughter of John M. Maxwell, a prominent merchant of Indianapolis, by whom he has had seven children: Lydia, Maxwell, Addison, Isabella, Ruth, Jeanette, and David Parry.

NORTHRUP, George Washington, educator, was born at Antwerp, Jefferson co., N. Y., Oct. 15, 1826, son of William and Anna (Williams) Northrup, grandson of Remington and Amy (Knowles) Northrup, and a descendant of Stephen Northrup, who came to the country in 1645. After attending the district schools he taught for several years, and by close application, partly under the tuition of A. C. Beach (afterward lieutenant-governor of New York), he was prepared to enter the sophomore class at Williams College, where he was graduated with honors in 1854. He was graduated at the Rochester Theological Seminary in 1857; was ordained in Rochester, N. Y., in the same year, and was professor of church history at the Rochester Theological Seminary during 1857–67. In this period Dr. Northrup also won distinction as a preacher. He was acting professor of mental and moral philosophy in the (old) University of Chicago in 1867–69, and president and professor of systematic theology at the Baptist Union Theological Seminary in 1867–92. Since the latter year he has been professor and head of the department of systematic theology. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Rochester University in 1864, and that of LL.D. by Kalamazoo College in 1879. He was twice married, his second wife being Naomi Sayles, of Chicago. He died in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 30, 1900.

TWEDDLE, Herbert W. C., chemist, was born at Liverpool, England, in 1832. He studied medicine, but made chemistry a specialty from 1849. During 1851–52, he was assistant to his father who conducted a large establishment near Liverpool for refining various oils and the manufacture of soap, and surphuric and other acids. There he studied the chemistry of gas and coal oils, and after coming to the United States in 1853, he instructed manufacturers in the chemistry of refining oils, soaps, fats, etc., in New York and Providence until 1856. In 1856–57 he was engaged in refining cottonseed-oil in Providence and St. Louis, and was the first to bleach cottonseed-oil white. In 1857 he became manager of the large cottonseed-oil works in St. Louis, for Wyman, Grant & Co. In 1858 he conducted at New Orleans a series of costly experiments for a Mr. Peet, the object of which was to make burning and lubricating oils from rosin oil. He deodorized it and removed the color, but the desired properties were lacking, but in 1859 he mixed the distillates of petroleum with rosin oil, improving the burning and lubricating properties of the latter. He had meantime put in operation the Louisiana Oil Works, where rosin oil was distilled on a very large scale. In 1860 he constructed in New Orleans the Pelican Chemical Works and put them in partial operation, but his health failed and he left that city in 1861 intending to return to Europe. Stopping in Pittsburg on his way to New York, he became engaged in introducing his ~~methods of distillation into Pitts~~burg petroleum refineries. On July 4, 1862, he planned the Standard Oil Works in Pittsburg, and he superintended their construction and operation until December, 1866. Early in 1869 he began to construct the Eclipse Oil Works where he manufactured the distillates of petroleum. After this refinery was struck by lightning and burned in June, 1870, he reconstructed it at Aladdin in Armstrong county. Dr. Tweddle claimed to be the originator of distillation with superheated steam in vacuo, and he took out numerous patents for distilling petroleum with diminished pressure, with and without direct heat and superheated steam. The oils which he produced were of very superior quality and were largely used by tanners and curriers as well as for lubrication. About 1886 Dr. Tweddle went to the Russian petroleum fields and remained their for several years. Subsequently he spent a number of years in Peru.

SNYDER, Thomas C., manufacturer, was born at Hartford, Trumbull co., O., Mar. 19, 1843, son of John and Anna Crow Snyder, of German extraction. He received a common school and academic education. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the civil war, and served throughout the four years' struggle. Returning home, he engaged in various pursuits until 1872, when he removed to Waynesburg, O., and took charge of the coal mines at Mineral Point, O. He subsequently became owner of these mines, and disposed of them in 1876, and in 1887 purchased a half interest in the patent iron roofing business, and started the manufacture of these roofs at Waynesburg in a small way under the firm name of T. C. Snyder & Co. In 1880 he removed to Canton, O., and was the first to introduce soft steel plates as a roofing material. He subsequently became the leader in the manufacture and development of the metallic roofing business in America. His business was incorporated in 1888 as the Canton Steel Roofing Co., with a capital of $100,000, Mr. Snyder being president and principal owner. In 1879 he was elected by the Republicans to the Ohio legislature, and in 1881, re-elected. In 1887 he was elected state senator of the 21st senatorial district, and as such served on various important committees, being made chairman of the inauguration committee for the inauguration of Gov. Foraker. He is a Mason in the 32d degree, an Odd Fellow and an active member of the G. A. R. He was married, June 19, 1886, to Edith, daughter of G. W. Holbrook, a prominent citizen of Ohio.

T. C. Snyder

WESTCOTT, James Diament, senator, was born at Alexandria, Va., May 10, 1802; son of James Diament Westcott. His father (1775–1841) served as secretary of state in New Jersey during 1830–40. At an early age he was taken by his father to New Jersey and there his education was received. After studying law he was admitted to the bar in 1824, and practiced his profession until 1829. He served for a short time as clerk in the consular bureau of the state department at Washington, and during 1830–34 was secretary of the territory of Florida by appointment of Pres. Jackson. While holding the latter office he occasionally performed the duties of governor of Florida during the temporary absence of that official. He served as a member of the territorial legislature in 1832, and in 1834 was appointed U. S. district attorney for the middle district of Florida, acting in that office until 1836. Serving again in the legislature, he was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1838–39. Upon the admission of Florida to the Union in 1845, he was elected as a Democrat to the U. S. senate, and represented his state from July 1, 1845, to Mar. 3, 1849. Retiring from the senate in the latter year, he devoted himself to his profession in New York city, where he practiced until 1862. He then removed to Canada, and died in Montreal Jan. 12, 1880. His son, also named James Diament, was born at Tallahassee, Fla., June 18, 1839. His early education was received in his native place and after studying law he was admitted to the bar. Entering the Confederate army at the outbreak of the civil war he attained the rank of major. In 1885 he was made attorney-general of Florida, and a year later was appointed judge of the supreme court.

DORAN, Joseph Ingersoll, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1844, son of Joseph Michael and Ann Luker (Callahan) Doran, and grandson of Michael Doran, a merchant, who emigrated from Ireland to Philadelphia in 1795. His father (1800–59) was an eminent lawyer and a judge of the court of general sessions (1840–43). He received his early education in private schools, and was prepared for college by John W. Faires. He entered the office of John C. Bullitt as clerk, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1865, and two years later to the supreme court of Pennsylvania. He at once became associated with his preceptor, Mr. Bullitt, and Samuel Dickson. He has been consulting counsel of many corporations, was general solicitor of the Norfolk and Western railroad from its organization, and when it was reorganized in 1896 under the name of the Norfolk and Western Railway Co. he was still retained in this capacity. Since 1880 he has been actively identified with the development of the coal and iron districts of the Virginias. At the American Social Science convention of 1876 he read a paper on "Building Associations," which attracted attention, and in 1888 he published a pamphlet on "Our Fishery Rights in the North Atlantic," which the Boston "Evening Transcript" described as "one of the most satisfactory contributions to the literature of the fishery controversy." He was married in Philadelphia, Dec. 12, 1876, to Ida Warner, daughter of Joseph Warner and Caroline A. (Borden) Erwin, and has six children, Marie Louise, Alice Therese, John Henry, Caroline Borden, Josephine Lalor and Warner Erwin.

J. I. Doran

WASHBURN, John Davis, diplomat and lawyer, was born in Boston, Mass., Mar. 27, 1833, son of John Marshall and Harriet (Kimball) Washburn, and a descendant of John Washburn, an early settler of the Plymouth colony. In 1838 his parents removed to Lancaster, where he received his early education. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1853 and at the Harvard Law School in 1856. After being admitted to the bar of Worcester county in the same year, he entered into practice in partnership with Hon. Henry C. Rice. In 1866 he succeeded Alexander Hamilton Bullock (who had been elected governor) as attorney and agent for several large insurance companies. He served as chief of Gov. Bullock's staff in 1866–69, being given the rank of colonel. In 1876–79 he was a member (Republican) of the lower branch of the state legislature, where he served on the judiciary and public charitable institutions committees. In 1884 he was elected state senator from the Worcester city district, and served as chairman of the committee on probate and chancery, and that on public expenditures, and as a member of the insurance committee. In 1889 he was appointed by Pres. Harrison U. S. minister to Switzerland; was later made envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, and filled the position most acceptably until his resignation in 1892, when he returned to private life. Col. Washburn has occupied many positions of public trust. In 1871–81 he was a trustee of the Worcester Lunatic Hospital, and 1875–85 of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-Minded. In 1862 he became a director of the Merchants' and Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and in 1883 its president; during 1866–70 he was director of the Citizens' National Bank, and for eighteen years served on the board of investment of the Worcester County Savings Bank, of which he was made vice-president in 1889; he was councilor and recording secretary of the American Antiquarian Society, councilor of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and original member of the American Historical Association, an overseer of Harvard University and a director of the Harvard Alumni Association. Col. Washburn was married, June 5, 1860, to Mary F., daughter of Charles L. Putnam of Worcester, Mass., and had one daughter, Edith. His death occurred at Worcester in April, 1903.

THRESHER, Ebenezer, clergyman and manufacturer, was born at Stafford, Tolland co., Conn., Aug. 31, 1798, of German ancestry on his father's side. He worked on his father's farm with little schooling until he was eighteen, when he went to New Haven to earn his living, and while there he identified himself with the Baptist church and organized a Sunday school. His education was acquired at Amherst Academy, at Columbian College, Washington, D. C., and at Brown University, where he was graduated in 1827. In 1828 he accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church, Portland, Me., and was ordained there on Dec. 8th, but resigned in 1830 on account of illness in the family and failure of his voice. This was his only pastorate. He was corresponding secretary of the Northern Baptist Education Society, 1830–45, and in its interests traveled through the country forming branch societies. In 1834 he became editor of the "Christian Watchman," though his name did not appear as editor until 1836, when he purchased the paper from William Nichols. He raised $20,000 for founding two professorships for Newton Theological Seminary, and in 1843 became treasurer of that institution. In 1845, his health having become seriously impaired, he removed to Dayton, O., and taught in the local theological seminary, and also engaged in business. In 1850 in company with Eliam E. Barney he established the Dayton car works, which later became the largest concern of the kind in the country. In 1854 he was succeeded in the firm by C. Parker, and in 1858 he started a varnish manufactory in which he was interested until 1874. He was of great service to the Baptist church in Ohio. The college at Granville, the state convention and the educational society shared in his bounty, while his counsel was sought throughout the state. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Denison University, of which he was a trustee from 1857. He was married in New York city, Sept. 13, 1827, to Elizabeth Fenner, of Canterbury, Eng., who died in 1860, leaving two sons and three daughters, and he was married in 1861 to Martha, widow of the Rev. Frederick Snyder of Dayton. He died in Dayton, O., Jan. 12, 1886.

BOGGS, Carroll Curtis, jurist, was born at Fairfield, Wayne co., Ill., Oct. 19, 1843, son of Richard L. and Sarah A. (Wright) Boggs. After a public school education, he spent one year in the literary department of Michigan University, one year in the law department, and three months in McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill. He was admitted to the bar in 1867, and established his practice in his native town. He was state's attorney for Wayne county, 1873–77, county judge, 1877–85, and judge of the 2d judicial circuit of Illinois during 1885–97. For two years he served in the 3d appellate district of Illinois, and in June, 1897, was chosen one of the associate justices in the Illinois supreme court, where from June, 1900, to June, 1901, he served as the chief. Judge Boggs is a Democrat. He was married, at Fairfield, Oct. 31, 1870, to Sarah A., daughter of Wm. Shaeffer, and has five children. His reasoning is logical and profound, and the succession of his ideas is regulated and controlled by a cultivated and accurate synthesis.

GREEN, Henry, jurist, was born in Warren county, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1828, son of Enoch Green, merchant and manufacturer. He was graduated at Lafayette College in 1842, entered the law school of Judge Washington McCartney at Easton, was admitted to the bar in 1847, and at once commenced to practice. In 1851 he entered the office of Andrew H. Reeder and assumed the latter's business when he went to Kansas to be governor. On his return the firm of Reeder & Green was formed and continued until the death of the senior partner in July, 1864. Mr. Green then practiced alone until September, 1879, when he was appointed to the bench of the supreme court to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Warren J. Woodward. In the following year he was elected by popular vote to the same office, a position he still fills. He was chief justice of Pennsylvania in 1899.

COMLY, James M., journalist and diplomat, was born in Perry county, O., Mar. 6, 1832, son of Bezaleet Welles and Margaret Jane (Stewart) Comly, and a descendant of Henry Comly, who came to Philadelphia with William Penn in 1682. He was educated chiefly in the public schools of Columbus, and studied law with Christopher P. Wolcott, attorney-general. In 1859, he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court. He practiced his profession successfully until June, 1861, when he enlisted as a private and was elected lieutenant of his company. In August, desiring to see active service in the field he was appointed major of the 23d Ohio volunteers, and he remained in command of this regiment until the close of the war, participating in a number of engagements. In October, 1865, he became editor and proprietor of the Ohio "State Journal," with which he earnestly supported the Republican party through one of the most difficult periods in the history of the country. The issues arising out of the war had to be met, and the press had much to do with molding public sentiment. The "State Journal" maintained itself creditably during this time of anxiety, and gained additional power and influence as the central organ of the Republican party in Ohio. In 1870, Gen. Comly was appointed by Pres. Grant portmaster of Columbus, O., to which position he was reappointed, meantime retaining the editorship of the "State Journal" until Pres. Hayes made him U. S. minister to the Hawaiian Islands in 1877. He succeeded Henry A. Pierce. During Gen. Comly's five years' service as minister resident at Honolulu, he shaped the policy of his government in such a manner as to gain the good will of the Hawaiian court, while his measures for the protection of American interests were especially commended by the home government. On his return to Columbus, with his former partner, A. W. Francisco, and A. E. Lee, ex-consul-general at Frankfort-on-the-Main, he purchased the Toledo "Commercial," of which he became the editor. He was married in 1863, to Elizabeth Marion, daughter of Dr. Samuel M. Smith, consul-general during the war. Of their five children, three survive.

John B. Talcott

TALCOTT, John Butler, manufacturer, was born at Thompsonville, Conn., Sept. 14, 1824, son of Seth and Charlotte S. (Butler) Talcott, and a descendant of John Talcott, a native of Braintree, Essex co., England, who accompanied Hooker's company to Boston, Mass., in 1632, and built the first frame house in Hartford in 1636. The line of descent runs through his son Samuel, who married Hannah Holyoke; their son Benjamin, who married Sarah Hollister; their son Samuel, who married Hannah Moseley; their son Samuel, who married Mary Smith, and their son Samuel, who married Abigail P. Hooker and was the grandfather of John B. Talcott. He was graduated at Yale University in 1846. He then studied law in Hartford and was admitted to the bar in 1848. In the following year he received the degree of A.M. from Yale University. While studying law he served both as clerk of the Hartford probate court and as Latin teacher of the Hartford Female Seminary. He was tutor in Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1848, and at Yale during 1849–51. In 1851 he joined the firm of North & Stanley, manufacturers of knit goods, and has remained in that business for over fifty years. During 1853–68 he was secretary and treasurer of the New Britain Knitting Co., and since 1883 has been its president. In 1868 he organized the American Hosiery Co., of which he is president and treasurer. It produces a complete line in the high grades of knit goods, and its factory in New Britain employs 500 hands. The company has received the highest awards at every exposition since the Centennial exposition in 1876. He is a director of the P. & F. Corbin Lock Co., the Corbin Cabinet Lock Co., the Savings Bank of New Britain and the Connecticut General Life Insurance Co., and is president of the Mechanics' National Bank, the New Britain Institute, and was the first president of the New Britain Club, serving from 1882–88. He was elected mayor of New Britain, 1880–81. He was married at West Hartford, Conn., Sept. 13, 1848, to Jane Croswell, daughter of Thomas O. Goodwin. She died in 1878, and on Mar. 18, 1880, he was married to Fannie Hall, daughter of James A. Hazen, of Williamstown, Mass. He has three children, George Sherman, Florence Hazen and Helen Hooker.

SUTTON, Rhoades Stansbury, physician, was born at Indiana, Pa., July 8, 1841, son of James and Sarah (Stansbury) Sutton. His father was a manufacturer and president of the First National Bank of Indiana. He was educated at Elders Ridge Academy, at Tuscarora Academy, and at Jefferson College, where he was graduated in 1862. Having studied medicine in his senior year he continued his medical studies at the Jefferson Medical College and privately under Dr. D. Hayes Agnew. After one year as assistant surgeon in the United States army, he was graduated M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1865. He was house physician in the Blockley hospital one year, and then entered upon the practice of his profession in Pittsburg, which became his permanent residence. In his later years he limited his practice to the diseases of women. He has contributed to the leading medical journals and to the "Transactions of the American Gynecological Society." He was a founder of the American Academy of Medicine, and served as its president in 1885. He is a member of the American Gynecological Society, the International Gynecological Society, and is a fellow of the British Gynecological Society. He received the degree of A.M. from Washington and Jefferson College in 1865, and LL.D. from Wooster University in 1884. He is the author of "Personal Experiences in Pelvic Abdominal Surgery." He was married Apr. 17, 1867, to Josephine, daughter of James McCullough of Canonsburg, Pa.

COIT, Joseph Howland, clergyman and educator, was born at Wilmington, Del., Sept. 11, 1831, son of Joseph Howland and Harriet Jane (Hard) Coit, and a descendant of John Howland, who came over in the Mayflower in 1620. His father was a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, and was widely known as a successful and beloved missionary in northern New York. He was graduated at the College of St. James, Hagerstown, Md. in 1851; was ordered deacon, June 11, 1854, and was advanced to the priesthood, Sept. 23, 1855. After his graduation he was connected with his *alma mater* as instructor and librarian (1851–57), as assistant professor of mathematics (1857–59), and as professor of physics and chemistry (1859–64), combining also the chair of mathematics during 1862–64. In preparation for teaching, he studied abroad, 1858–60. In 1864–65, the College of St. James was closed, and he accepted the chaplaincy of Hobart College, but resigned this office on returning from Europe in the spring of 1865, and became vice-rector of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., a position he held until 1895, when he became rector of the school, succeeding the Rev. Henry Augustus Coit, and he has continued at the head of this institution up to the present time (1904). Dr. Coit has published numerous short articles, sermons, memorials of St. Paul's School; and was a contributor to the "Life of Bishop Kerfoot," by Hall Harrison, D.D. (1896). He received the degrees of A.M. from St. James' College in 1854, S.T.D. from Hobart College in 1888, and LL.D. from Dartmouth College in 1897.

SMITH, Hamilton Lamphere, scientist and educator, was born in New London, Conn., Nov. 5, 1818, son of Anson and Amy C. (Beckwith) Smith. He was educated at Union school in his native place, and at Yale College. While a student he constructed what was then the largest telescope in this country, and after being graduated in 1839 began an extended series of observations in various nebulae in connection with Ebenezer P. Mason. The results of these labors were published in the proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences for 1844. In 1840 he became a member of Phi Beta Kappa (Alpha of Ohio), and in 1849 was appointed to the chair of natural philosophy and astronomy at Kenyon College, Gambier, O. In 1867 he became professor of the same subjects at Hobart College, and remained in the latter institution until 1900, when he was retired. He was acting president of the college in 1883–84. Prof. Smith is a member of several scientific societies. He was president of the American Microscopical Society in 1880, being succeeded by J. D. Hyatt, and again in 1885. He was editor of Cleveland "Annals of Science" during 1842–44, contributed numerous papers to "Silliman's Journal," "American Journal of Microscopy," "Boston Lyceum Natural History," etc., writing chiefly on diatomaceae and marine algae and is the author of "Natural Philosophy" (1847), "First Lessons in Astronomy and Geology" (1848), "Species Typicae Diatomacearum" (1885–87), and addresses before the American Microscopical Society. He received the degrees of A.M. from Yale College, LL.D. from Trinity (1871) and that of L.H.D. from Hobart College. He was married in Cleveland, O., to Julia Buttles in 1847.

CRESSON, John Chapman, civil engineer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 16, 1806, son of Joseph and Mercy (Chapman) Cresson, and a descendant of Solomon and Anna (Watson) Cresson, who early in the seventeenth century emigrated from France to America. On his mother's side he was descended from John Chapman, who settled in Pennsylvania in 1684 and became a surveyor in the employ of William Penn. He was educated at the Friends' Academy and at the University of Pennsylvania. He conducted a farm in Cheltenham, Pa., until 1834, when he engaged in business in Philadelphia and two years later was made superintendent and engineer of the Philadelphia gas works, a position he held for twenty-eight years. He filled the chair of mechanics and natural philosophy in the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, from 1837 till 1855, when he became president of the institute, serving until 1863. For two years he also taught mechanics and natural philosophy in the Philadelphia high school. He was for many years a manager and one of the vice-presidents of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, 1852–76, and was identified with many other educational and charitable institutions. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1839, was its vice-president from 1857–76 and in 1846 received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Lewisburg. He was president of the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven railroad from 1847 until his death. He was also one of the original commissioners and later chief engineer of Fairmount park. Mr. Cresson was married in May, 1827, to Letitia Louisa, daughter of Charles Massey. He died in Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1876.

BURTON, George Dexter, inventor, was born at Temple, Hillsboro co., N. H., Oct. 26, 1855, son of Dexter Lionell and Emily F. (Ward) Burton, and a descendant of John Burton, a tanner, who worked at his trade in Salem, Mass., as early as 1626. The son was educated in the common schools, at Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, N. H., and Comer's Commercial College, Boston, Mass. In 1871–73 he was employed in his father's store, New Ipswich, and in 1873–78, he published in the same town the "New England Star." Meanwhile he had given considerable time to invention, and in 1874 had obtained letters patent for street lamps, car couplings, etc. A stock car which had as its principal feature the feeding and watering of the animals in the car while in transit was patented in 1882. It was his first important invention, and removing to Boston in 1882, he formed the Burton Stock Co. for its manufacture, and served as its treasurer, while carrying forward various supplementary inventions for which about sixty United States letters patent were issued subsequent to 1882. The company's factory was afterward removed to Chicago, where it covers about five acres of land; about 4,000 of its cars are now (1904) in use, many of them being used by the government railways of Australia. The field of electricity attracting him, in this he soon gained a conspicuous place, his main achievement being an electric system of heating and welding metals. On May 6, 1890, he obtained a patent for a method of, and apparatus for, making rolled forgings by electricity, which was the first patent issued to him in connection with this system. In 1893 he received the first patent for his electric liquid system of heating metals and ores, and during the following years about twenty more patents were issued to him, covering his processes and apparatus connected with the working of metals and ores. This is done by taking an alternating current of great force and small amperage, and transforming or converting it into a heating current of low electromotive force and greater amperage. This current is applied to the ends of a bar or piece to be heated, and accomplishes the result in a minute or two. Two metal clamps attached to the transformer hold the piece to be heated. The inventions of Thomson and of others before him, which lacked adaptability to the various operations required to be performed in the forge or shop, were brought to perfection. He improved the methods of applying electric heat to them, rendering it available through wide ranges of temperature, and upon long and large masses of metal. He also succeeded in welding and working the metal without fusing it at the point of junction, as Thomson did. By the simple movement of a lever, a bar of metal may be brought to any desired degree of heat, and held there at the pleasure of the operator. The danger of overheating or "burning" is entirely eliminated. Further, an alternating, intermittent current of high potential and low amperage is converted, without appreciable loss, into one of low potential and high amperage, thus gaining great heating powers. The process is economical as to space, fuel, time, labor, and material, and there is scarcely an article manufactured, which requires the heating of metal, where it may not be used in many ways. The discovery of the process made an epoch in the history of the handling of metals, and in 1892 Mr. Burton was awarded the John Scott medal of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, which had been conferred upon only twenty-eight individuals in eighteen years. In 1896 the American Electric Forge Co. of Boston was organized, with Mr. Burton as president, and this now controls a large number of patents, many of which have been issued to him individually, those for heaters and forging machines being especially noteworthy. Mr. Burton has received over 160 United States letters patent for various inventions, since 1874, and has been awarded more than a dozen gold and silver medals. He is connected with other industrial corporations as president and treasurer; is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, and of other organizations of similar character, and has delivered lectures before a number of learned scientific bodies, including the Society of Arts of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

QUEEN, Emmet, capitalist, was born at Queenstown, Armstrong co., Pa., July 12, 1854, son of John and Mary (Evans) Queen. The son obtained his early education in the public schools. In 1875 he embarked in the oil business, and by industry and economy worked out a large measure of success. In 1884 he founded the firm of Guffey & Queen, which is one of the prominent oil companies of Pittsburg at the present day (1904). His ability for organization and execution led him into other fields, and in 1902 he was elected president of the Great Lakes Coal Co., a position he still holds. Since 1902 he has also been president of the Western Allegheny Railroad Co. Though not greatly given to social life, he is a member of the Duquesne and Country clubs of Pittsburg, where he is popular for his intrinsic worth. Mr. Queen was married in Pittsburg, Oct. 23, 1889, to Susan M., daughter of James Morley, of Johnstown, Pa., and has two children, James Morley and Mary Philippa.

Emmet Queen

MARKBREIT, Leopold, diplomat, was born in Vienna, Austria, Mar. 13, 1842, son of Leopold and Jane (Abele) Markbreit, who came to the United States in 1848 and went to Cincinnati, O. He was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, Sandusky and Philadelphia, and read law with his half brother, Hon Frederick Hassaurek. After being admitted to the bar he entered into partnership with Rutherford B. Hayes. At the outbreak of the civil war both partners enlisted and he became sergeant-major of the 28th Ohio infantry, being promoted to captain and serving under Gens.

Crook, Roberts, Cox and Averell. In December, 1863, he was captured, and was confined in Libby and Salisbury prisons until Feb. 5, 1865, most of the time as one of four special hostages in a subterranean dungeon. Upon returning to Cincinnati he was elected to a responsible city office, and also served on the staffs of Govs. Cox and Hayes with the rank of colonel. In April, 1869, Pres. Grant appointed him U. S. minister to Bolivia, to succeed John W. Caldwell of Ohio, who held the post one year. During a revolution in 1871, he saved the life of Mariano Donato Munoz, the prime minister of the deposed government. He was recalled in 1873, but returned as the representative of an American steamship and railroad company, in behalf of which he made successful negotiations. After spending some time in travel he returned to Cincinnati, and became secretary and business manager of the Volksblatt Company, of which he was elected president in 1886. He was also a director of the Associated Press. During 1882–86 he was U. S. treasurer at Cincinnati, and in 1898 was a commissioner to expend some $6,000,000 on new waterworks for that city. Col. Markbreit is a member of the Loyal Legion and the G. A. R. He was married, July 19, 1887, to Bertha Fiebach.

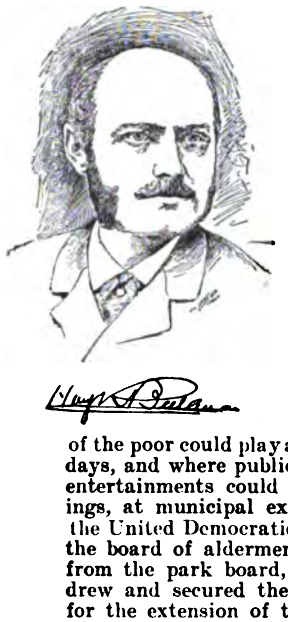
Marc Ray Hughes

HUGHES, Marc Ray, physician, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 15, 1878, son of Dr. Charles Hamilton and Martha Dyer (Lawther) Hughes. His earliest American ancestor was Richard Hughes, who settled near Harrisburg, Penn., about 1760, and the line of descent runs through his son Richard, and his son Harvey J., who was the grandfather of Dr. Hughes. The latter was educated at Rugby Academy, at Washington University and at Kent (now Benton) Law School, all in St. Louis, after which he took up medicine and was graduated M.D. at Barnes Medical College in 1898. He continued his studies in Europe, and also made a psychological study of the Penitentes of old and New Mexico, concerning whom he has contributed much to both scientific and fictional literature. In mental and neurological subjects he progressed rapidly and became a consultant in these branches to various hospitals. In 1901 he was appointed adjunct professor of neurology and psychology at the Barnes Medical College, and at the end of that year was called upon to take the full professorship at the head of that department. Though the youngest professor of neurology in the United States, he has advanced some profound theories in the specialty, and these have been sustained by several of the most eminent authorities. Since 1901 he has been associate editor of "The Alienist and Neurologist," founded in 1883 by his father. In 1903 he went professionally to Japan, and thereby made one of the longest professional trips in the history of medical practice. Though a very young man, Dr. Hughes is considered an authority, and his opinions upon medico-legal subjects are listened to with equal interest by members of the bar and the public.

J. A. L. Waddell

WADDELL, John Alexander Low, civil engineer, was born at Port Hope, Ontario, Canada, Jan. 15, 1854, son of Robert Needham and Angelina Esther (Jones) Waddell. At the age of sixteen he took a year's trip in a sailing vessel from New York to China. He entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1875. In 1875–76 he was employed as draughtsman in the marine department of the Dominion of Canada, at Ottawa; in 1876–77 was engaged in location and construction of the Canadian Pacific railway between Port Arthur and English river. After doing additional work on the same road as contractors' engineer, working in minor capacities elsewhere, and as principal engineer of a coal mine near Coalburg, W. Va., he was assistant professor at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute during 1878–80. In 1881–82 he was principal engineer to Raymond & Campbell, bridge builders, of Council Bluffs, Ia. In 1882 he received from McGill University, Montreal, the *ad eundem gradum* degree of bachelor of applied science and Ma.E. In 1882–86 Mr. Waddell was professor of civil engineering in the Imperial University of Tokio, Japan, and in 1885, at the request of the university authorities, wrote "A System of Iron Railroad Bridges for Japan," which was published by the Japanese government, and for which the mikado conferred upon him the Order of the Rising Sun, with the rank of knight commander. He spent the latter half of 1886 at the office of the Phœnix Bridge Co., Phœnixville, Pa., and in 1887 he opened an office in Kansas City, Mo., as both consulting bridge engineer and western representative of the Phœnix Bridge Co. He has designed, among others, the Fourth street viaduct of Kansas City; the Winner bridge, across the Missouri river at Kansas City; the Pacific Short Line Bridge Co.'s bridge across the Missouri river at Sioux City, Ia., and train sheds for the Union depots at Portland, Ore., and Sioux City, Ia. He also practically rebuilt the superstructure of the combined railway and wagon bridge over the Missouri at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. As representative of the Phœnix Bridge Co. he made in competition many designs for bridges built by them, among which may be mentioned the Red Rock cantilever, containing then the longest span of its type in America, 660 feet; the Merchants' Bridge and Terminal Railway Co.'s double-track viaduct, more than one mile and a half in length, at St. Louis, Mo.; the Twelfth street cable railway viaduct at Kansas City and several spans for the Mexican National Construction Co. In June, 1892, he resigned, and has since devoted his attention to the practice of consulting engineer, making a specialty of bridges, elevated railroads and other structural metal work. A number of important works have been designed and carried through since that time, viz., the Omaha Bridge and Terminal Railway Co.'s bridge over the Missouri at East Omaha, Neb., having a draw span of 520 feet, the longest in the world, resting on a pivot pier forty feet in diameter and extending to bed rock 122 feet below extreme low water; the Halsted street lift-bridge, Chicago, with a moving span 130 feet long and 60 feet wide; the Northwestern elevated railroad of the same city; a highway bridge over the Missouri at Jefferson City; the Union Loop Elevated railway, in the center of Chicago; several high trestles and an arch bridge for the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Co. of British Columbia, and a number of structures for the Nippon Railway Co. of Japan. In January, 1899, Mr. Waddell's principal assistant engineer, Ira G. Hedrick, became his partner under the name of Waddell & Hedrick, since which time important bridges have been designed and built in the United States, Mexico, Cuba, and British Columbia. Mr. Waddell's chief works, other than contributions to technical journals, are "The Designing of Ordinary Iron Highway Bridges" (1884), "De Pontibus: A Pocket Book for Bridge Engineers" (1898) and "Specifications for Steel Bridges" (1900). He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, La Société des Ingenieurs Civils de France, and the Rensselaer Society of Engineers. He is also a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain and honorary member of the Kogaku-Kyokai, or National Engineering Society of Japan. He was married at Council Bluffs, Ia., July 13, 1882, to Ada, daughter of Horace Everett, and has two sons and one daughter.

BEEKMAN, Henry Rutgers, jurist, was born in New York city, Dec. 8, 1845, son of William F. and Catherine A. (Neilson) Beekman, and a descendant of Gerardus Beekman, president of the council of New York in 1710. In 1861 he entered Columbia College, where he was graduated in 1865. He studied law in Columbia College Law School; was admitted to the bar in 1867, and entered upon practice. In 1884 he was school trustee for the Eighteenth ward. In 1885 Mayor Grace appointed him park commissioner to fill the term of the late William M. Oliffe, and in the following year he was reappointed for a term of five years and made president of the board. As park commissioner, Mr. Beekman formulated extensive plans for establishing small parks as breathing places for the tenement districts, furnished with public baths, to be warmed in winter time. He also proposed buildings where the children of the poor could play and their mothers sit on rainy days, and where public concerts, lectures and other entertainments could be provided on winter evenings, at municipal expense. In 1886 he accepted the United Democratic nomination for president of the board of aldermen, and was elected, resigning from the park board, Dec. 31, 1886. In 1887 he drew and secured the passage of a bill providing for the extension of the people's parks; in consequence of which the Mulberry Street park, the East River park extension and the Corlear's Hook park and others, were pushed toward completion. In January, 1888, he was appointed corporation counsel by Mayor Hewett. On behalf of the city, he drew two bills, one for the designing and construction of all roads at the public expense, and the other for the creation of a franchise, under the supervision of the sinking fund commission. Mr. Beekman also drew the Chamber of Commerce bill under which the present commission acts. In 1890 Gov. Hill appointed him a member of the commission for the promotion of uniform laws throughout all the states in regard to marriage, divorce, commercial paper and other subjects, and he was later chairman of the conference of the state commission on this subject, appointed from some twenty states, and meeting once a year. In 1894 he was elected to the bench of the superior court of New York city. He was at that time also counsel for the rapid transit commission and legal advisor of the Chamber of Commerce commission, while his private practice was very large. Upon the abolition of the court, Dec. 31, 1895, according to the provision of the revised New York constitution of 1894, he became one of the justices of the supreme court. He was prominent in the social life of New York city, and was a member of the Century, Union, Manhattan, Democratic, Reform and University clubs. In 1870 he was married to Isabella, daughter of Richard Lawrence of New York city. They had two sons and two daughters. He died in New York city, Dec. 17, 1900.



Henry R Beekman

FINNEY, Charles Emery, manufacturer, was born at Cambridge City, Wayne co., Ind., Feb. 27, 1860, son of Jaspar and Sarah (Crane) Finney. His great-great-grandfather, Ebenezer Ward Finney, served in the revolution and the war of 1812, and his great-grandfather, John Finney, served in the latter. In 1814 these two men founded Finneytown, O. He was graduated at De Pauw University in 1881, and obtained the A.M. degree there in 1884. In 1882-88 he was employed in railroad offices and then organized the freight department of the Kansas City Smelting and Refining Co., serving as purchasing agent, traffic manager, and manager, until 1898, when this concern was sold to the American Smelting and Refining Co., of which he was at once appointed manager. Mr. Finney made a close study of the problem of separating zinc from the complex iron and lead ores of the western states and for a number of years he was actively at work in association with eminent electrical engineers, finally accomplishing the separation economically by means of electricity, and forming the Blake Mining and Milling Co. to put the process into operation. At the head of this corporation is the famous Prof. Lucien I. Blake, of Kansas University. Mr. Finney is also managing director of the Gold Exploration Co., director of the Kansas City Manufacturers' Association, a founder of the United Zinc and Chemical Co., of Kansas City, Mo., with plants at Argentine and Iola, Kan., president of the General Metals Co., of New York and Colorado, and principal organizer of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Lawyers', Reform, and Transportation clubs, of New York city, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Denver Club of Colorado, the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, and the Canoe Brook Country, Monday Night Literary, and Highland clubs, of Summit, N. J. He was married, May 15, 1889, to Alice Carey, daughter of Henry Lee Jones, of Connersville, Ind., and has three sons and two daughters.

C. E. Finney

BREWER, Nicholas Richard, artist, was born at High Forest, Olmsted co., Minn., June 11, 1857, son of Peter and Mary A. (Russell) Brewer. His father, an architect, was a native of Cologne, Germany. At the age of ten he began to manifest a strong natural preference for the fine arts; when seventeen, he started to support himself by house painting and decorating; and at the age of twenty-one took up crayon portraiture as a profession. In 1885 he went to New York city and studied under D. W. Tryon, Charles N. Flagg and A. H. Levy, and made his first exhibition at the National Academy of Design in 1885. In 1891 he was chosen a member of the Chicago Society of Artists, and since then his pictures have frequently appeared at the various exhibitions. He has painted the portraits of many distinguished Americans, yet, owing to his retiring disposition, much of his work has not been seen except by his patrons and friends. In his portraits he is most happy in catching the more subtle shades of character, and his likenesses are especially interesting because of their dignity and refinement. Among his portraits are Sen. Cushman K. Davis, Gov. William Sprague, of Rhode Island; Rev. Thomas J. Ducey, Joseph Jefferson, Gov. Wooodson, of Missouri; Gov. John S. Pillsbury, of Minnesota; Miss Ellen Beach Yaw, and Miss Margaret Anglin. He was married, May 20, 1879, to Rose M., daughter of Henry Joseph Koempel, a portrait painter of St. Paul, Minn., and he has six sons: Angelo Francis, Edward Henry, Ruben Joseph, William Wallace, Adrian Louis Gabriel, and Clarence Arthur Raphael.

N. R. Brewer

LEAVITT, Erasmus Darwin, mechanical engineer, was born in Lowell, Mass., Oct. 27, 1836, son of Erasmus Darwin and Almira (Fay) Leavitt. At the age of sixteen he entered the machine shop of the Lowell Manufacturing Co., and after completing a three years' apprenticeship, he worked for a year with Corliss & Nightingale of Providence, R. I. During 1856–58, he was engaged in developing some inventions in steam engineering for which a patent had been granted to him in 1855. In 1858–59 he was assistant foreman at the City Point Works, South Boston, where he superintended the building of the engine for the flagship Hartford, and the following two years he was chief draughtsman for Thurston, Gardner & Co., of Providence, R. I. In 1861 he entered the U. S. navy as third assistant engineer, and served throughout the civil war, being for a time instructor in steam engineering at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. He resigned from the government service in 1887 to resume the practice of mechanical engineering and made a specialty of pumping and mining machinery. In 1872 he designed and patented a novel pumping engine, which soon became celebrated both in this country and abroad. In 1874 he became connected with the famous Calumet and Hecla copper mine, and four years later was made consulting engineer of the company. He was also consulting engineer to the cities of Boston and Louisville, and to the pump-building firm of Henry R. Worthington of New York. He was a member of many national engineering associations of America and Great Britain, a life member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. In 1884 Stevens Institute of Technology of Hoboken, N. J., conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of engineering. Mr. Leavitt was married, June 5, 1867, to Annie Elizabeth, daughter of William Pettit of Philadelphia, who was a pioneer in locomotive building in the United States, and long connected with the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

E. D. Leavitt

GREENE, Charles Lyman, physician, was born at Bray, Cumberland co., Me., Sept. 21, 1862, son of William Warren and Elizabeth (Lawrence) Greene. His father (1831–81) was a prominent surgeon of Massachusetts and Maine; he was professor of surgery in the University of Michigan, Bowdoin College, Long Island College Hospital and the Berkshire Medical College; was the author of "Greene's Questions in Surgery," and he was the first in America to operate successfully upon goitre. The son was educated in the schools of Portland, Me., and in the University of Michigan in the class of 1885. He studied medicine at the universities of Michigan and Minnesota, and was graduated M.D. at the latter in 1890. After a course of post-graduate study in Europe he was appointed first assistant city physician of St. Paul, Minn., in 1891. He visited European hospitals and attended lectures at Harvard and Johns Hopkins universities, and was appointed instructor in applied anatomy and clinical professor of medicine at the University of Minnesota. In June, 1903, he became professor of the theory and practice of medicine. He is also attending physician to the City Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital and the St. Paul Free Dispensary. He is a member of the Association of American Physicians, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Medical Association, the Minnesota Academy of Medicine, medical director of the Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Co. and president of the National Association of Life Insurance Examiners and the Minnesota State Medical Society. Beside his monographs on "Extreme Dilatation of the Heart" and "Medical Examination for Life Insurance" (1900), he has written much upon technical topics, and many articles from his pen have appeared in such well-known periodicals as the "British Medical Journal," the "New York Medical Journal," etc. Dr. Greene was married on Oct. 6, 1886, to Jessie, daughter of Justus B. Rice of St. Paul, and has two children.

Chas. Lyman Greene

PRATT, John, revolutionary soldier, was born in Hartford, Conn., Oct. 12, 1753, son of Zachariah and Abigail (Cook) Pratt and a descendant of John Pratt, who emigrated from Hertfordshire, England, to Newtown (Cambridge), Mass., in 1632, and was one of Rev. Thomas Hooker's party which settled Hartford, Conn., in 1636. He was a carpenter by trade and was prominent in the affairs of the town, where he owned a tract of land and filled several official positions. He served as lieutenant during the war of the revolution, and in 1779 he was assistant commissary general under Gen. James Clinton. Afterward, under Gens. St. Clair and Wayne, he served through the Indian war, which raged in Ohio and other western localities, and in 1790–91 he filled the office of adjutant to the United States army. In March of the latter year Pres. Washington "nominated, and with the advice and consent of the senate appointed him a captain in the 1st regiment in the service of the United States," and a few weeks later the secretary of war, Gen. Knox, ordered him to commence the recruiting service in Connecticut. After seventeen years of service, he resigned from the army, Dec. 5, 1793, and settled on a farm near Middletown, Conn. In 1812 he removed to that city, served as its magistrate and as a representative in the legislature. He was an early member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He was married, Feb. 28, 1795, to Elizabeth, daughter of Lamberton Cooper. He died in Middletown, Dec. 27, 1824.

MARVIN, Frederic Rowland, clergyman and author, was born in Troy, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1847, son of Uriah and Margaret Jane (Stevens) Marvin, and a descendant of Reinold Marvin, who was born in England and died at Lyme, Conn. The line of descent runs through his son Lieut. Reinold Marvin, who represented Lyme in the general court in 1670 and 1672–76; his son John, who married Sarah Graham; their son Benjamin, who married Deborah Mather; their son Benjamin, who married Phebe Rowland, and their son Uriah, who married Olive Ingraham, and was the grandfather of Frederic R. Marvin. He was educated at the Alexander Institute of White Plains, N. Y., Union and Lafayette colleges, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and the Seminary of the Reformed Church, New Brunswick, N. J. After receiving his M.D. in 1870, he served as professor of pyschological medicine and medical jurisprudence in the New York Free Medical College for Women. He was graduated at the Theological Seminary in 1877 and ordained to the ministry in 1879. He held pastorates at Middletown, N. Y., until 1883, Portland, Ore., 1883–86, and Great Barrington, Mass., 1887–95. For several years he traveled and studied in Europe, returning to settle at Albany, N. Y., in 1900, and though not now in charge of any church, he is in constant demand as pulpit supply in Presbyterian and Congregational churches of Albany and neighboring cities. Apart from pulpit work he has led the life of a scholar and author, his principal books being "Dream Music" (poems, 1870), "Epidemic Delusions" (a study in pyschological medicine 1875), "Last Words of Distinguished Men and Women" (1890), "Christ Among the Cattle" (1899), "Flowers of Song from Many Lands" (1902), and "Consecrated Womanhood" (1903). His books are characterized by a clear and attractive style and great precision and correctness of statement. He is a member of the Society of American Authors and the Ft. Orange Club of Albany. He was married in New York city, May 28, 1874, to Persis Anne, daughter of Samuel Rowell of Lancaster, N. H.

Frederic R. Marvin

HELMUTH, William Tod, physician and surgeon, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 30, 1833, son of John Henry and Jeanette (Tod) Helmuth, and grandson of Christian Helmuth. Members of the family for several generations have been distinguished followers of the various learned professions. His great-grandfather, Rev. Hans Christian Helmuth, came to this country from the duchy of Brunswick, in Germany, about 1750. He was the first professor of the German language and literature in the University of Pennsylvania, and wrote a history of the Germans in America. He was also a poet of some note, and many patriotic verses were published by him during revolutionary times. Dr. Helmuth was educated at St. Timothy College, Catonsville, Md., and in 1850 he commenced the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. William S. Helmuth, then professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1853. During the early years of his practice he conceived that taste for surgery which later brought him fame and honor. In 1854 he was assistant dispensary physician to the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania and prosector to Dr. James Beakley. In 1885 he became professor of anatomy, and in the same year published "Surgery and its Adaptation to Homœopathic Practice." His great work, "A System of Surgery," appeared in 1873, and has remained an authority to this day (1904). In 1858 he removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he shortly afterward became one of the founders of the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, in which he held the chair of anatomy, and became surgeon to the Good Samaritan Hospital, a position he held until his removal to New York. In 1868 he studied the recent improvements in surgery in Europe, and in 1869 he organized the St. Louis College of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons, being its dean and professor of surgery. In 1870 he received an urgent call to the chair of surgery in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, which he accepted and shortly thereafter was appointed surgeon to the Hahnemann and New York Surgical Hospitals. Dr. Helmuth was president of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1867, and president of the New York County and New York State Medical Societies. He was an honorary member of the Homœopathic Societies of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, and of La Societé Homœopathique de France. In 1886, finding his surgical practice largely increasing, he opened a private hospital, which was known as Helmuth House, where he was ably assisted by his son, Dr. W. T. Helmuth, Jr., and a corps of proficient nurses. Dr. Helmuth was not only a prolific writer on surgical subjects of his school, in which he stood at the head, but he also succeeded in pure literary work. During the Sanitary Fair in St. Louis, held during the civil war, he issued a work on "Arts in St. Louis." In verse he shortly after published "The Doctor

Wm Tod Helmuth

Woman," by Aiken Hart. His "Steamer Book, or a City on the Sea;" "Scratches of a Surgeon;" "With the Pousse Café;" "Optimistic and Pessamistic Views of Japan;" "The Yellowstone Park and How it was Named," and in 1901, "Various Verses," have all been well received and most favorably criticised. He was married Feb. 10, 1859, to Fannie Ida, daughter of John N. Pritchard, of St. Louis, Mo., and had two children, William Tod Helmuth and Fannie Ida, wife of Col. Wright P. Edgarton. He died in New York city, May 14, 1902.

HELMUTH, Fannie Ida, philanthropist, was born in New York city, June 17, 1838, daughter of John Nicholas and Amelia James (Stubbs) Pritchard. Her father, after his removal to St. Louis in 1848, was president of the Lumbermen's and Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company of that city, and was colonel of the 1st regiment of Missouri militia. Her maternal grandfather, James Stubbs, served in the war of 1812, being killed in the engagement with Landrake, in which he commanded the ship Siren. Mrs. Helmuth attended the French primary schools of St. Louis, completing her education at Mrs. Blake's Female Academy. She was married in 1859 to William Tod Helmuth, the physician and surgeon, and soon after she began to take an active part in philanthropic and hospital work, partly in connection with the Good Samaritan Hospital. Upon her removal to New York city in 1870, her activity and zeal on these lines led to the movement which resulted in the establishment of the Flower Hospital. She was the founder and for many years the president of the Woman's Guild of the New York Homœopathic and Medical College and Hospital. She became a member of Sorosis in 1876, soon taking a prominent part in its work and deliberations, and in 1894 succeeded Mrs. Jennie de la M. Lozier as president, a position she held for three years. She was also president of the New York Federation of Women's Clubs, and was the leader of the movement for the establishment of industrial training schools for girls, under the state.

HELMUTH, William Tod, surgeon, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 24, 1862, son of William Tod and Fannie I. (Pritchard) Helmuth. He was educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.; Princeton University, and the New York Homœopathic Medical College, being graduated at the last in 1887. He continued his surgical studies for a year in London, Paris, Vienna and Berlin, and in 1889 he was made house surgeon at Helmuth House, the Laura Franklin Hospital and the Flower Hospital, New York city. He became lecturer on minor surgery at the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1890; clinical assistant to the chair of surgery in 1896; and professor of surgery and head of the department in 1902. He has been consulting surgeon at St. Mary's Hospital, Passaic, N. J., since 1899, and surgeon to the Hahneman Hospital since 1902. Dr. Helmuth was married Apr. 17, 1895, to Belle S. Lockman.

LEITER, Levi Zeigler, financier, was born at Leiterburg, Washington co., Md. His family is of Dutch extraction and early settled in Washington county, Md., at the town now known by their name. After a common school education he began active life as clerk in a country store. In 1853, with the determination to seek a wider field of activity, he went to Springfield, O., where for one year he was employed by Peter Murray, a prominent merchant of that place. In 1855 he removed to Chicago, Ill., and entered the wholesale dry goods house of Cooley, Wadsworth & Co., with which he remained until Jan. 1, 1865. Meantime with Marshall Field, who had been a fellow employee of the firm, he secured an interest in the business, and on severing their connection they disposed of this interest to John V. Farwell and with Potter Palmer formed the firm of Field, Palmer & Leiter, which two years later became Field, Leiter & Co., and so continued until Jan. 1, 1881. On his withdrawal from this firm, Mr. Leiter closed his career as a merchant, and thereafter devoted his attention to his large real estate and corporate interests, which have since multiplied and greatly augmented his fortune. After the great fire in 1871 he was one of the first to inaugurate systematic relief for the sufferers, and persuaded several large fire insurance companies to resume their Chicago agencies. For many years he was a director of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, and gave much time and patient study to wise methods for the distribution of charity. The American Sunday School Union has always been one of his favorite objects, and he has been personally active in founding and maintaining Sunday school work and missions in Chicago. He has traveled extensively in nearly every part of the world, and everywhere has sought for additions to his valuable library and his collection of art and objects of vertu. He is an active member of the Chicago Historical Society, whose work has been greatly enlarged and facilitated through his generosity in contributing funds for the present building. He was the first president of the Commercial Club of Chicago, and has for many years been a leading member of the Iroquois, Chicago, Calumet, Union, Washington Park and Union League clubs of the same city. On May 27, 1880, he was elected president of the Chicago Art Institute, succeeding George Armour, who was its first executive; and on April 27, 1882, he was himself succeeded by Charles L. Hutchinson, who was still president in 1895. The institute was incorporated, May 24, 1879, for the purpose of maintaining a museum and school of art. He was instrumental in establishing the Chicago Public Library, in 1872; and in 1893 contributed $100,000 toward the establishment of a national museum at Chicago. He has a residence in Chicago, and another in Washington, D. C., which has been the scene of many brilliant social events. He was married, in 1866, to Mary Theresa, daughter of Benjamin Carver of Chicago, and has one son and three daughters. Their eldest daughter, Mary Victoria, is the wife of George, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, now viceroy of India.

L. Z. Leiter

FARNUM, Welcome, manufacturer, was born at Uxbridge, Worcester co., Mass., Dec. 18, 1796, son of Moses and Sarah (Comstock) Farnum. He was reared on his father's farm and was educated in the local schools at Uxbridge. In his nineteenth year he entered the Whitin carding mill at Wrentham, Mass., and in 1818 he was employed by Christopher Rhodes in the Belfont factory at Pawtuxet, R. I., to oversee one set of cards. About 1819 he and his brother Darius, assisted by their father's credit, started at Woonsocket, R. I., one set of cards run by power, and put in hand looms. In 1822 they hired room and power in the new mill of the Oliver Ballou Co., in Woonsocket, and started therein two sets of woolen cards with a complement of looms, all operated by water power, for the manufacture of satinets. Owing to good management the business was profitable, and in 1824, having cleared $16,000 they purchased an estate on the Blackstone river at Mendon, developed the water power, named their new place Waterford, and started in business under the firm name of W. & D. D. Farnum, afterward widely known and celebrated for the fine satinets, broadcloths and cassimeres woven in their mills. Their first mill, a frame building, known as the old red mill, was started in 1826. They weathered the business depression of 1828, and in 1832 laid the foundation for an immense building, which was completed in 1837, and which was then the largest of its kind in America. It contained twenty-two sets of the best machinery of that day, was run by three water wheels, and consumed 1,000,000 lbs. of wool annually, which was woven into the finest fabrics produced in this country. At industrial fairs they repeatedly received first prizes of gold and silver medals. D. D. Farnum died in Havana, Cuba, in 1840, but W. Farnum continued the business under the same firm name. In 1845 he bought the entire water power and manufacturing property of Millville on the Blackstone river, including woolen mills, a grist mill, scythe factory and saw mill. He raised the dam, doubling the water power, and ran thirteen sets of woolen machinery in one mill and two in another, beside operating the other mills. In 1847, becoming interested in the Air Line railroad from Boston to New York, he gave up manufacturing, after having amassed $1,000,000, gold value. He built the Norfolk County railroad and the Southbridge extension, and at his own expense had a line surveyed through to the Hudson river for the purpose of bringing coal from the Pennsylvania mines to New England by rail, but certain frauds making railroad enterprises unpopular, this project was abandoned. In 1854-58 he was president of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Co. and on that road burned coal in locomotives for the first time in this country. Mr. Farnum was a man of advanced ideas for developing the resources of the country, and possessed a keen estimate of human nature. One of his favorite sayings was, "Build a man up; never pull him down." During his long career he never had a labor strike. He was married: first, to Lydia J., daughter of George Harris, of Smithfield, R. I., by whom he had eight children; second, to Lucretia, daughter of the Rev. Aaron Bancroft, and a sister of the historian, George Bancroft. Mr. Farnum died on Prudence island, Narragansett bay, R. I., May 10, 1874.

BALDWIN, William Owen, physician, was born in Montgomery county, Ala., Aug. 9, 1818, son of William and Celia (Fitzpatrick) Baldwin, and nephew of Benjamin Fitzpatrick, a governor of Alabama. After receiving a good collegiate education he studied medicine with Dr. McLeod of Montgomery, and then entered Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., where he was graduated M.D. in 1837. Returning to Montgomery he associated himself in practice with Dr. William M. Bolling until 1848. In the meantime he visited Europe and spent a year there in study in the leading medical schools and hospitals. Dr. Baldwin was president of the American Medical Association in 1868-69, in which capacity he did much to bring the members of the profession in the South into cordial relations with the national association after the civil war. He was also a member and president of the Alabama Medical Association, an associate fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, and a member of the Medical and Surgical Society of Montgomery County. He made numerous important contributions to the "American Journal of Medical Science" and other scientific publications, and his address before the American Medical Association in 1869 was published in the transactions of that society. Dr. Baldwin was married in December, 1843, to Mary Jane, daughter of Judge Abram Martin. He spent his entire professional life in Montgomery, Ala., where he died May 30, 1886.

HERBERT, Victor, violincellist and composer, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Feb. 1, 1859, son of Edward and Fanny (Lover) Herbert, and grandson of the famous Irish romance-writer, Samuel Lover. At the age of seven he was sent to Germany to begin his musical education, and he has since devoted himself to gaining a thorough knowledge of that most difficult art in all its branches. His first prominent position was that of solo 'cellist in the court orchestra at Stuttgart. After playing in concerts successfully throughout Europe, he accepted in 1886 an engagement as solo 'cellist in the Metropolitan opera house orchestra of New York city under Anton Seidl. Subsequently he was first 'cellist with Theodore Thomas' orchestra, and with Anton Seidl, with whom he was also assistant conductor. In 1890 he conducted for the Indianapolis musical festival, and for several years was assistant conductor of the Worcester musical festival, where his oratorio for mixed voices and orchestra "The Captive," was received with much approbation. In 1893 he was elected musical director of the famous Gilmore 22d regiment band, and from 1898 to 1904 he was conductor of the Pittsburg orchestra at Pittsburg, Pa. In 1904 he went to New York to take charge of a permanent orchestra of his own. Mr. Herbert is a composer of great merit. He has written a violincello concerto which is in the repertoire of every solo 'cellist and orchestra, beside a number of songs and detached works for orchestra and quartet players. Among his more recent works are "Suite Romantique," opus 31 (1900), "Hero and Leander," a symphonic poem (1901), suite, "Woodland Fancies" (1901), and a suite, "Columbus" (1903). In the field of opera comique he has written "Prince Ananias," "The Wizard of the Nile," "The Serenade," "The Fortune Teller," "The Singing Girl," "Cyrano de Bergerac," "The Ameer," "The Viceroy," "The Idol's Eye," "Babette," and an extravaganza, "Babes in Toyland." He has adapted and orchestrated Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Nights' Dream." Mr. Herbert was selected by the New York Philharmonic Society to conduct its concerts of Jan. 29 and 30, 1904, each series being in charge of a different conductor. He was married at Vienna, Austria, Aug. 14, 1886, to Therese Foerster, a prima donna, and has one son Clifford Victor, and one daughter Ella Victoria Herbert.

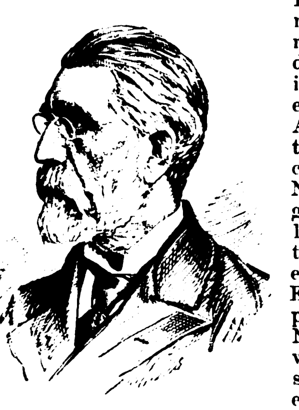
Victor Herbert

GOULDER, Harvey Danforth, lawyer, was born in Cleveland, O., Mar. 7, 1853, son of Christopher D. and Barbara (Freeland) Goulder. He was graduated at the Cleveland high school in 1869 and immediately became a sailor before the mast

Harvey D. Goulder

under his father, who was for many years master of lake vessels. He was admitted to the bar in 1875, and was associated with John F. Weh for a time, after which he devoted himself principally to admiralty, marine insurance and corporation law. In 1893 he formed a partnership with S. H. Holding and in 1898 Frank S. Masten became a partner, since which time the firm has been Goulder, Holding and Masten. He is recognized as one of the leading admiralty lawyers in the United States and his advice is constantly sought in all projects for the improvement of harbors and the promotion of shipping interests. He is counsel for the Lake Carriers' Association and many large companies connected with lake navigation, and frequently appears before congressional committees in relation to measures for advantage of transportation by water. He was prominent in the establishment of a twenty-foot channel through the lakes and into the principal harbors, permitting the construction of vessels of great size and materially reducing the cost of transportation. He is well known to the heads of all government departments connected with navigation. Mr. Goulder is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and was its president in 1902. He was married, Nov. 11, 1878, to Mary F. daughter of Rev. Jeremiah E. Rankin, D.D., late president of Howard University, Washington, D. C.

EATON, Homer, clergyman, was born at Enosburgh, Franklin co., Vt., Nov. 16, 1834, son of Bennett and Betsy Maria (Webster) Eaton, and a descendant of Francis Eaton, who came from England to this country with his wife, Christiana Penn, on the first voyage of the "Mayflower." The line of descent runs through their son Benjamin, and his wife Sarah Hoskins; their son Benjamin, and his wife Mary Combs; their son Francis, and his wife Lydia Fuller; their son John, and his wife Patience Shelley; their son Jairus, and his wife Lucy Bennett, who were Dr. Eaton's grandparents. His father was a cousin of Dr. Horace Eaton, governor of Vermont, and attained high rank, both as a Methodist clergyman and a legislator. The son was educated at Bakersfield Academy, Vermont, and the Methodist Theological Seminary at Concord, N. H., where he was graduated in 1857. In 1857 he was admitted to the Troy annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, his first pastorate being in Troy, N. Y., and in 1861 he was chosen first assistant secretary of his conference; he was secretary during 1870-77. He was a member of the general conference held in Brooklyn, May, 1872, and by that body was appointed one of the fraternal delegates to the general conference of the Methodist church in Canada. He was elected a reserve delegate to the general conference of 1876, and a delegate to each general conference since that date, namely: 1880, 1884, 1888, 1892, 1896 and 1900. He was presiding elder of the Albany district and of the Cambridge district, serving a full term in each. He was pastor of many of the most prominent churches of his conference, and has been long recognized as a leader among his ministerial brethren. In 1878 he received the degree of D.D. from Syracuse University. He was a delegate to the Methodist ecumenical conference held in London in 1881, and to the second conference held in London in 1901. He was elected agent of the Methodist Book Concern, 1889, and still holds that position. During the fifteen years that he has been in the management of the New York Book Concern the sales of that institution have amounted to $14,000,000, and the net profits to $1,500,000. He has been treasurer of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church since 1896. Dr. Eaton was married, Apr. 28, 1858, to Hannah, daughter of Jacob Saxe of Sheldon, Vt.



Homer Eaton

MAINS, George Preston, clergyman, was born at Newport, Herkimer co., N. Y., Aug. 7, 1844, son of William D. Preston and Charlotte (Brown) Mains. He studied at Falley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y., and at Mexico (N. Y.) Academy during 1861-64, after which he served for one year in the U. S. navy, North Atlantic squadron, under Adm. Porter, being surgeon's steward on the river boat Valley City, and participating in several engagements on the Roanoke. He was graduated at Wesleyan University, Connecticut, in 1870, and was admitted to the New York East conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in April of that year. He studied theology in New York city, and has held the positions of presiding elder, superintendent of the Seney Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.; superintendent of the Brooklyn Church Society, secretary of his conference for eight years, and has been four times elected to the general conference of the church. He has served also as a member of the board of managers of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society; as treasurer of the Episcopal fund and of the Tract Society; as trustee of the Syracuse University, and as president of the New York Wesleyan University Club and the New York preachers' meeting. Since 1896 he has been publishing agent in charge of the Methodist Book Concern in New York city. He has contributed numerous articles to periodicals. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Wesleyan University and Syracuse University in 1884. He was married at Mexico, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1870, to Mary Amelia, daughter of Harlow Curtiss, and has had four children.

George P. Mains

REAMY, Thaddeus Asbury, physician, was born in Frederick county, Va., April 28, 1829, son of Jacob A. and Mary W. (Bonifield) Reamy. He studied medicine at Starling Medical College, Columbus, O., where he was graduated M.D. in 1854. He was professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, 1858-60. He was a member of the general assembly of the state of Ohio in 1861, and a year later he was appointed surgeon to the 122d regular Ohio volunteers infantry. After the civil war he settled in Zanesville, O., was appointed to the chair of diseases of women and children in Starling Medical College in 1867, and, having removed to Cincinnati, O., in 1870, became professor of obstetrics, clinical midwifery and diseases of children in the Medical College of Ohio. He remained in this post till 1893, when he was transferred to the chair of clinical gynecology in the same institution. Dr. Reamy is also gynecologist to the Good Samaritan Hospital of Cincinnati. He is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society and was its president in 1870; member of the American Medical Association, of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, of the Obstetrical Society of Cincinnati, of Van Wirt Medical Society, of the Northwestern Medical Association and of the American Gynecological Society, of which he was president in 1886, succeeding Dr. William T. Howard, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College in 1844. Dr. Reamy made valuable contributions to the advancement of that branch of medicine, which is his specialty, and of which he is one of the most prominent representatives in this country. He devised a modification of the obstetrical forceps and invented a uterine cervical dilator, an intra-uterine medicator, a uterine cervical syringe and other useful instruments employed in gynecic surgery. His numerous published scientific papers include "Typhoid Fever" (1852), "Metastasis of Mumps to the Testicle Treated by Cold" (1855), "Epidemic Diphtheria" (1859), "Obstetrical Report" (1866), "Puerperal Eclampsia" (1868), "Cancer of the Uterus" (1876), "Lacerations of Perineum" (1877) and others. He was married in 1853 to Sarah, daughter of Charles Chappelear, of Cincinnati, and had one daughter, Mary A., wife of Dr. Giles Mitchell.

Thaddeus A. Reamy

FRIEDLEIN, Frederick, artist, was born in Germany, July 19, 1851, son of Matthew Friedlein, who brought his family to America in 1865. His father was a confectioner by trade, and the son assisted him in the business while acquiring his education. Having a natural aptitude for art, at an early age he began to study drawing. When John C. Moss (q. v.) introduced the soft metal etching process in the United States, there was a demand for workers in pen and ink, and after a course of instruction with the artist Zenope, Mr. Friedlein entered Mr. Moss's employ, and remained with him until the latter's death. He became an expert in pen and ink illustrations, particularly in the drawing of portraits. Human features he had the gift of reproducing with a remarkable degree of fidelity. He subsequently established a business of modelling, in which he was very successful in his younger years, and which continued to occupy his attention in addition to illustrative work for various publishers.

F. Friedlein

WARE, Lewis Sharpe, sugar expert, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 18, 1851, son of Lewis Sharpe and Elizabeth (Roberts) Ware. He was educated in several technical colleges in France and Germany, being graduated at L'École Centrale des Arts Agriculture et Manufactures, Paris, as a mechanical and hydraulic engineer, in 1874. While at L'École Centrale, he took special interest in chemical technology, and Prof. Payen and Prof. Dumas, having impressed upon the students the importance of the sugar beet, he began to investigate that subject, which he has made his life work. He may be said to be the founder of the American beet sugar industry. He visited most of the important beet sugar establishments of France, Germany, Austria, and Russia, obtaining extensive practical and theoretical information. At the time of his return there was not an acre planted in beets, nor a single beet sugar factory in the United States, and he corresponded extensively with agriculturists and others interested in the subject, sending each a printed form and circular, giving detailed directions for the preparation of the soil, the sowing of the seed, and the harvesting of the crop. He imported beet seed at his own expense, analyzed the results in a special laboratory, and circulated millions of pamphlets in California, Maine, Massachusetts, and Delaware, so strong was his conviction that beet sugar would be largely used. Experiments have shown that the sugar beet can be grown in the United States, in a zone of about 200 miles wide, reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The total production in 1902 was 195,463 tons. He has been editor of "The Sugar Beet" since 1880, and he has written nearly twenty books and pamphlets on the subject. His hand-book, "The Sugar Beet" (1880), is probably the leading authority on the subject. During the French expositions of 1878 and 1889, he served as special sugar expert on the part of the United States, writing elaborate reports, some of which were published by the United States government; and at the exposition of 1900, he represented the United States on the international sugar jury. Mr. Ware is a member of the Franklin Institute, the American Philosophical Society, and of many other like organizations in the United States, and in 1901, was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French government.

Lewis S. Ware

BOWLWARE, William, lawyer, was born in Newtown, King and Queen co., Va., in 1805, son of Lee and Catherine Yount Le Roy (Miller) Bowlware. He was educated privately and at Rumford Academy, and was graduated at Princeton University in 1824. He was instructor in Columbian University, Washington, D. C., for a short period, and then entered upon the practice of law. In 1841 he was appointed by Pres. Tyler U. S. minister to the Sicilies, and held that post for four years. He was married in 1827 to Mrs. Mary Macon Gatewood, daughter of James Pendleton, of Virginia. He was one of the most highly cultivated and accomplished men of the state. He died as the result of a railroad accident, near White Sulphur Springs, Va., Aug. 7, 1870.

HERRMANN, August, politician, was born in Cincinnati, O., May 3, 1859, son of Christ. and Margaret (Meyer) Herrmann. When he was eleven years old his father died, and being thrown upon his own resources he was employed in various printing offices and with the "Law Bulletin." He was appointed to a membership in the board of administration in 1891, a position he held until 1898. For a number of years he has been a member of the executive committee of the Republican party, acting as chairman in various campaigns. He became a member of the new water works commission of Cincinnati; in 1896 he was elected president. He was one of the originators of the American Society of Municipal Improvements, and became its president in 1896. He was married in 1881 to Annie, daughter of Mathias Becker, and has one daughter.

Aug Herrmann

LARNED, Samuel, diplomat, was a citizen of Rhode Island, and went to Chili in 1826 as secretary of legation. He was chargé d'affaires to Chili, 1828–30, when he was succeeded by John Hamm, of Ohio, and was commissioned to the same office for Peru. He remained at that post until 1837, when he returned to the United States.

RAVOGLI, Augustus, physician and surgeon, was born in Rome, Italy, Feb. 7, 1851. He was graduated A.M. at the Roman College in 1868, and M.D. at the University of Rome, in 1873. In 1874 he was appointed physician to the Rubattino Steam Navigation Co., and in the same year was appointed surgeon to the hospitals of Rome. Having won a government scholarship, he studied at Vienna, Prague, and Berlin during 1876–79. He was appointed surgeon to the military hospital of Rome and he still retains the rank of major, which was conferred on him in 1899. In 1880 he emigrated to the United States, settling in Cincinnati, O. He was consular agent for Italy during 1884–1900, and in 1897 he was appointed a member of the board of medical registration and examination for the state of Ohio. He is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, and the Dermatological Associations of France, Italy and America; also of the American Urological Association. He has held the chair of dermatology and syphilology at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery since 1893; was clinical lecturer on dermatology and syphilology at Miami Medical College during 1882–87; and at present is professor for the same medical branches in the medical department of Cincinnati University. He is staff officer of the Cincinnati Hospital. At the international congress of medicine in Madrid in 1903 he was elected honorary president of the section of dermatology. Dr. Ravogli is author of "Hygiene of the skin" (1888); "Observations on the Structure and Development of the Human Skin" (1878), and many articles in the "Lancet," "Clinic," "Journal of American Medical Association," "Journal of Cutaneous Diseases," and the dermatological press of Germany. He is a Knight Templar, a Knight of Pythias, a 32d degree Mason, and a Knight of the Crown of Italy. He was married to Juliette, daughter of Wendelin Schindelin, of Germany.

Augustus Ravogli

YEISER, Henry Craig, manufacturer, was born at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 19, 1852, son of Philip Doudle and Margaret (Craig) Yeiser. He was educated in private schools up to the age of fourteen, studied law under the direction of his father, and was licensed to practice law in Kentucky in 1873. In 1882 he founded the Globe-Wernicke Co., of which he has been president for six years. It manufactures sectional book cases, filing cabinets, desks, etc., which it ships to all parts of the world and employs 1,500 persons. The headquarters of the company are at Cincinnati, O., which has been the home of Mr. Yeiser since 1873. He is a member of the leading social and business organizations of Cincinnati, including the Queen City, Commercial, Business Men's, Country, and Manufacturers' clubs, of which last he was president in 1900. He is a Mason of the 32d degree. In addition to his office in the Globe-Wernicke Co., he serves on the directorate of the Central Trust and Safe Deposit Co. He was married at Cincinnati, O., Aug. 15, 1886, to Anna, daughter of Henry Thiesing, and has two sons and a daughter.

H. C. Yeiser

COXE, Macgrane, lawyer, was born at Huntsville, Ala., May 29, 1859, son of Robert E. and Eliza (Davies) Coxe. He was graduated at Yale University in 1879, studied law at Columbia University, was graduated in 1881, and in the same year was admitted to the New York bar. He has since been engaged in the practice of his profession in New York. He was assistant United States district attorney for the southern district of New York during 1885–89, and was appointed United States commissioner for the same district in 1889. He was appointed United States minister to Guatemala and Honduras in 1896, and served two years, being succeeded by Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter, of Kentucky, who was a member of congress during 1895–97. Since 1899 Mr. Coxe has been United States referee in bankruptcy. He was married Aug. 28, 1888, to Lena Townsend Crawford, of New York.

BELKNAP, Charles H., jurist, was born in New York state in 1842. In 1865 he went to Nevada, where he attained eminence in the practice of law. In 1873 he was appointed a justice of the state supreme court, but after serving two years returned to his private practice. In 1880, however, he was elected to the same office and for twenty-three years has continued his connection with the supreme court, gaining a high place in the esteem of his associates, who have chosen him as their chief four separate times.

DICKINSON, Andrew B., was a citizen of New York. He was appointed minister resident to Nicaragua in 1861, where he remained until 1869, receiving two commissions, the last one in 1863 making him minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary. He was succeeded by Hon. Charles N. Riotte, of Texas, who held the post for four years.

LEE, Frank Augustus, merchant, was born at Madison, Ind., Nov. 4, 1852, son of Robert Edward and Virginia Adele (Lodge) Lee. In boyhood his parents moved to Woodburn, a suburb of Cincinnati, where he obtained his education in the public schools and from there went to Woodward High School, Cincinnati. His business career was commenced as a clerk in the Enterprise Insurance Co., of which his father was secretary. In 1871 he became connected with the publishing house of Wilstach & Baldwin, and a few years after became a manufacturer and dealer in lumber in the Cumberland mountains of Kentucky. In 1883 he entered the firm of John Church & Co., piano dealers and music publishers, of Cincinnati, as manager of their piano department. The John Church Company was started in 1859 by John Church, who bought out the old firm of Truax & Baldwin, and later John D. Trevor was taken into partnership. The business of the corporation is the manufacture and sale of pianos, and the publication of music and musical literature. Its principal office is in Cincinnati; it has branch stores in New York, Chicago, London and Leipsic. The John Church Company has been one of the most important factors in the musical development of the United States, and to-day transacts business in practically every civilized country in the world. When the business was enlarged and the firm incorporated as The John Church Co. in 1885, Mr. Lee was made vice-president and general manager, and since 1895 he has been president of the company. He is also president of The Everett Piano Co., Boston, Mass., and president of The Harvard Piano Co., Cincinnati. He was married in 1886, to Lillian M., daughter of O. B. Blinn, and has two children.

Frank A Lee

IRWIN, John Nichol, governor and diplomat, was born in Butler county, O., Dec. 25, 1845, son of Stephen and Elizabeth Martha (Nichol) Irwin. He was educated at the Keokuk (Ia.) public schools and Miami University, Oxford, O. His studies were interrupted by the civil war, in which he served in the 45th volunteer infantry. He then attended Dartmouth College, and was graduated in the class of 1867. He was appointed governor of Idaho territory in 1883 by Pres. Arthur, and governor of Arizona territory in 1890 by Pres. Harrison. In 1899 he was appointed by Pres. McKinley U. S. minister to Portugal, a position he still holds. He was married in 1870 to Mary L. Rankin.

IRISH, John Powell, journalist, was born in Iowa City, Ia., Jan. 1, 1843, son of Frederick M. and Elizabeth (Robinson) Irish. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and taught school for a short term. He began his journalistic career in 1864 on the staff of the Iowa "State Press." He was a member of the state legislature in 1868–72. Then removing to California, he became identified with the Oakland "Times," and was editor of "Alta California," 1882–91. He was naval officer of customs, San Francisco, in 1894; took part in the monetary conference in 1897, and served as a member of the executive committee which framed the gold standard and other financial legislation. He has been prominently identified with the politics of the state as a Democrat. He was married in 1875 to Annie Fletcher, of Iowa City.

Jno. P. Irish

REED, Richard Cumming Stockton, physician, educator and journalist, was born at Franklin, Warren co., O., Feb. 2, 1825, son of Gilbert and Catherine Cumming (Stockton) Reed, and a descendant of the colonial families of Reed (Read), Stockton, Cumming, Noble, Phillips, Robinson, van Brugh, van Schaick, Livingston and Jans. He received his early education in the public schools, and after some years spent in teaching, became a student at Starling Medical College, Columbus, O., in 1851. In 1852 he began the practice of medicine at Wolf Lake, Ind., where he remained until 1860, when he returned to Ohio. He completed his medical course at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and was graduated in 1860. In the following autumn he was called to the chair of materia medica and therapeutics in this institution, in which he became dean several years later. The period of his professional labors covered twenty-seven years, during the latter part of which he devoted himself to the executive work of the college, lecturing occasionally on medical jurisprudence and therapeutics. He retired in 1891 and was succeeded in the deanship by his son, Charles A. L. Reed, then professor of gynecology and abdominal surgery. He was one of the earliest members of the Ohio State Medical Society, of the American Medical Association and of the American Public Health Association. In 1871 he published the Cincinnati "Medical Repertory" which subsequently became the Cincinnati "Medical News," in the editorship of which he associated with him the late Dr. J. A. Thacker. In 1882 he was associated with his son in editing and publishing "The Sanitary News." At different times he was identified with other journalistic interests in Cincinnati. As a writer he is direct, epigramatic, incisive, pungent. Eminence College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. Since Dr. Reed's retirement from active professional life he divides his time between his estates at Stockton, O., and Los Angeles, Cal. Dr. Reed was married at Summerville, O., Sept. 13, 1852, to Nancy, daughter of John Clark. She died

July 14, 1856, leaving two sons, John G. and Charles A. L., both of whom are physicians in Cincinnati. He was married again, Nov. 16, 1858, to Mrs. Susan (Waterhouse) McClelland, of Butler county, O., by whom he had three children, Horace Greeley, Kate Luella, and (Dr.) Wm. Stockton Reed. His second wife died June 5, 1900.

REED, Charles Alfred Lee, surgeon, was born at Wolf Lake, Noble co., Ind., July 9, 1856, son of Richard Cumming Stockton and Nancy (Clark) Reed. He attended public and private schools at Stockton, O., and was graduated at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1874. He began practice in Cincinnati, and a year later became assistant to his father, who occupied the chair of materia medica and therapeutics at his alma mater. In 1876 he was elected professor of general pathology, but resigned the position shortly afterward. After practicing medicine at Fidelity, Jersey co., Ill., during 1878–80, he removed to Hamilton, O., in 1880, and in 1881 resumed his connection with the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, becoming professor of obstetrics and diseases of women. When this department was divided he took the chair of abdominal and pelvic surgery and clinical gynecology. He retired in 1896, upon being appointed a member of the Ohio state board of medical registration and examination. He was a director of the University of Cincinnati, 1892–1903, during which he inaugurated a movement to establish professional schools as integral departments of the institution, in the place of the independent schools which had formerly been affiliated with it. The medical department was organized from the Medical College of Ohio, which was the first to surrender its charter to the university. In 1896 Dr. Reed was elected a member of the staff of the Cincinnati Hospital, which is also the clinical and pathological school of the university; there he lectures on gynecology to the medical students of the various Cincinnati schools. In 1902 he was elected gynecologist to the German Hospital, and was made professor of clinical gynecology at the university. Dr. Reed was the first to suggest the Pan-American medical congress, which was held at Washington, D. C., in September, 1893, with Prof. William Pepper, of Philadelphia, as president, and Dr. Reed as secretary general. The work of organization had devolved almost entirely upon the latter. This meeting was attended by nearly a thousand delegates, representing eighteen countries of the western hemisphere. Dr. Reed has been chairman of the American Medical Association's section on obstetrics and diseases of women, and in 1901–02 was president. In this capacity he effected not only the reorganization of the association itself, but the organization of the profession all over the United States and the annexation of that of contiguous countries, measures for that purpose being adopted at the meeting over which he presided. For twelve years he has advocated the abolition of the time honored code of ethics as a mandatory provision governing the conduct of physicians, and has so completely overcome the strong sentiment of antagonism at first provoked by his views, that the American Medical Association at New Orleans in 1903 unanimously revoked the old code by adopting a greatly modified "statement of ethical principles." Dr. Reed is a member of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, of which he was president in 1898; a fellow of the British Gynecological Society; corresponding fellow of the National Academy of Medicine of Peru, and a member of many other professional organizations. He was married at Otterville, Ill., May 27, 1880, to Irene, daughter of John George and Susan (Millross) Dougherty, by whom he has two children, Winifred and Lawson Reed.

Charles A. L. Reed

RUDD, William Platt, lawyer, was born at Albany, N. Y., June 9, 1851, son of William T. and Adeline M. (Platt) Rudd, and a descendant of Jonathan Rudd, of England, who settled at New Haven, Conn., in 1640. His son Jonathan married Mercy Bingham; their son Nathaniel married Rebekah Waldo; their son Jonathan married Esther Tyler; their son Jonathan married Mary Tracey, and their son Jonathan was the grandfather of William P. Rudd. He was graduated at Union College, in 1873. After attending the Albany Law School for a time, he entered the office of Reynolds & Harris, Aug. 1, 1873, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. In 1877 he became associated with Hamilton and Frederick Harris in the law firm of Harris & Rudd, which continued until the death of Hamilton Harris in 1900. In 1882, with Hamilton Harris, he acted as counsel for Theodoric R. Westbrook, justice of the supreme court, charged and tried for impeachment by a legislative committee. In 1887 he was unanimously elected chairman of the Republican county committee. He was a member of the board of public instruction in 1886–93, and corporation counsel of Albany under Mayor Wilson in 1894–95. For over fifteen years he has been an officer and trustee of the Young Men's Association, is a trustee of the Albany County Savings Bank, and is the local attorney for the American Express Co., and the New York Central & Hudson River railroad. Mr. Rudd was instrumental in organizing the Albany County Bar Association in 1900, of which he is president; he is a member of the Fort Orange and University clubs of Albany; the Transportation Club of New York, and the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. He was married at Albany, Oct. 25, 1883, to Annie Pierson, daughter of Henry A. Allen, and has one son, Tracey Allen.

William Platt Rudd

JUNCKER, Henry Damian, first Roman Catholic bishop of Alton, was born at Fenétrange, France, about 1810. He emigrated to America at an early age, and attached himself to the diocese of Cincinnati, where he made his theological studies. He was ordained a priest on Mar. 10, 1834, and was appointed pastor of the Church of the Holy Trinity, the first German Catholic congregation established in Cincinnati. He was subsequently, for nearly two years, engaged in missionary work in Ohio, and in 1846 he was made pastor of the Church of Emanuel, at Dayton, and also had charge of several English churches and a number of German congregations in the central part of Ohio. In 1857 Father Juncker was appointed first bishop of the newly created see of

Alton, and on April 26th of that year was consecrated in Cincinnati, at St. Peter's Cathedral, by Bishop Purcell. Finding the eighteen priests in his diocese entirely inadequate in number for the large territory it embraced, he went to Europe in 1858 to endeavor to secure more priests, and to provide for the many wants of his see. Within one year after his consecration Bishop Juncker had held four ordinations, increased the number of priests to forty-two, and built eight churches. During the second year he completed the handsome Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, which was consecrated on Apr. 19, 1859, by Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, assisted by a number of eminent prelates. Bishop Juncker had an arduous work before him, for the visitations of his see in a new and growing country were long and laborious, often having to be made in the severest weather. He founded many new congregations, and was an earnest promoter of education. In 1868 the number of his clergy had increased to 100, with twenty-five students; the churches numbered 123, the parochial schools fifty-six, there were two colleges for boys, six academies for girls, two hospitals, and one orphan asylum. He also built a fine episcopal residence, which was designed to serve the additional purpose of an ecclesiastical seminary. Bishop Juncker was not only extremely popular with the members of his own church, but made many friends among those who were not of his faith, and frequently received from them generous contributions to assist him in his work. He was an able conversationalist, could speak fluently several languages, and was a man of much energy and executive ability. He died at Alton, Ill., Oct. 2, 1868.

BALTES, Peter Joseph, second Roman Catholic bishop of Alton, was born at Ensheim, Bavaria, Apr. 7, 1827. In 1833 his parents emigrated to America, locating at Oswego, N. Y. He received his classical education at the College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass., and went to the University of St. Mary's of the Lake, Chicago, for his course in philosophy, and to the Sulpitian Seminary, Montreal, Canada, for his theology. He was ordained a priest for the diocese of Chicago on May 21, 1853. His first mission was at Waterloo, Monroe co., in 1855. He was transferred to Belleville. He built there the Church of St. Peter's, established a young ladies' academy, and a parochial school. In 1866 he was appointed vicar-general of the diocese of Alton, and attended the third plenary council of Baltimore as theologian to Bishop Juncker. In 1867 when Bishop Juncker went to Rome, Father Baltes was made administrator of the diocese, and upon the death of Bishop Juncker, in 1868, he was again made administrator. He was appointed bishop of Alton, Sept. 4, 1869, and consecrated on Jan. 23, 1870, in St. Peter's Church, Belleville, the scene of his former labors. Bishop Baltes erected many new churches in the diocese, and introduced a number of religious orders, and assisted them in their benevolent works. He also established the Ecclesiastical College of the Sacred Heart at Ruma. He died at Alton, Ill., Feb. 15, 1886.

RYAN, James, third Roman Catholic bishop of Alton, was born near Thurles, County Tipperary, Ireland, June 17, 1848. In early childhood he came with his parents to America, settling in Louisville, Ky., and shortly after the father died, leaving his widow with a daughter and this son to educate. At the age of fourteen, young Ryan attracted the interest of Bishop Spaulding, of Louisville, Ky., who effected his entrance into St. Thomas' Seminary, near Bardstown, Ky. There he pursued a classical course for six years, after which he studied for the priesthood in St. Joseph's and Preston Park seminaries of Kentucky. He was ordained by Rt. Rev. Bishop McCloskey, Dec. 24, 1871, and then assisted in parochial work at St. Thomas, Ky., until the following Easter, when he was placed in charge of St. Martin's Church, in Meade county. In 1873 he was transferred to Elizabethtown, Harding co., and after a year, during which he signalized himself by zealous devotion to his charge, he was appointed by Bishop McCloskey one of the corps of professors at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Ky., where he taught for four years, at the same time continuing his own ecclesiastical studies. When the Peoria, Ill., diocese was formed in 1878, Father Ryan immediately engaged in missionary work under the new bishop, serving successively at Wataga, Danville and Ottawa. His zeal in every charge soon marked him to his superiors as worthy of promotion, and on the death of Bishop Baltes, of Alton, when the diocese was divided, he was installed bishop over that portion of the see which lay north of the boundary line of St. Clair and Madison counties and extending across Illinois. He was consecrated to the office, May 1, 1888, and immediately assumed the administration of his diocese. His years of episcopal government have proved very successful and fruitful for the spread of the Catholic faith in the territory over which he presides, and it now (1904) contains 136 churches, 149 priests, 65 parochial schools, several colleges and academies, and a Catholic population aggregating 75,000.

BOARDMAN, George Dana, clergyman, was born at Tavoy, Burma, Aug. 18, 1828, son of George Dana and Sarah (Hall) Boardman, and grandson of Sylvanus and Phebe (Dana) Boardman. Sylvanus Boardman was pastor of Baptist churches in New England over forty years, and from his home at Livermore, Me., his son, George Dana, went forth to labor as a missionary among the Karens in Burma in 1825. At the age of six George was sent to the United States to be educated, and after a course of study at Worcester, Mass., he entered Brown University, Providence, R. I., but left the institution in his sophomore year to spend two years in the West, where he read law and was employed in business. He returned to Brown University, however, and was graduated in 1852. He was graduated at Newton Theological Seminary in 1855, and a few months later was installed pastor of the Baptist church at Barnwell Court House, S. C. His opinions with regard to slavery differing from those of his parishioners he resigned at the end of five months and became pastor of the Second Church of Rochester, N. Y. In 1864 he was called to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia, Pa., and ministered to that body for thirty years, when he resigned and became pastor emeritus. In the last years of his life he lectured frequently at various universities, traveled in foreign lands and preached from time to time, notably in London during the jubilee season of 1897. For many years he was earnestly devoted to the promotion of the unification of Christendom and international arbitration, his mission being distinctly irenic, and in 1890, in an address at Washington, D. C., he proposed disarm-

George Dana Boardman

ament to the American people. Among his principal published works are "Studies in the Creative Week" (1878); "Studies in the Model Prayer" (1879); "Epiphanies of the Risen Lord" (1879); "The Divine Man" (1889); "University Lectures on the Ten Commandments" (1889); "The Problem of Jesus" (1891); "The Coronation of Love" (1891); "The Kingdom" (1899); and "The Church" (1901). Many review articles, essays and addresses have appeared in American and English periodicals. A notable accomplishment during his ministry in Philadelphia was the completion of a series of Bible studies, constituting an unique exposition, never before done in exegesis. Beginning on Oct. 5, 1864, and ending on Dec. 29, 1890, he delivered 931 lectures, covering the entire Bible, from Genesis to Revelation, an unparalleled record of its kind. Dr. Boardman was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, Columbian University, Washington, and Crozer Theological Seminary, Upland, Pa. He was president of the American Baptist Missionary Union, 1880–84, being succeeded by Hon. J. Warren Merrill, who was president for one year; president of the Arbitration and Peace Society, and the New England Society of Philadelphia. He was lecturer on ethics at the University of Chicago, and in 1899 he founded at the University of Pennsylvania a perpetuate lectureship in Christian ethics, entitled "The Boardman Foundation." He was member of the American Philosophical Society, Academy of Natural Sciences, Victoria Institute (London), American Oriental Society, Universal Peace Union (London), American Peace Society, Hebrew Institute, Academy of Social and Political Science, Society for Providing Literature for the Blind, American Society of Church History, American Institute of Christian Philosophy, and League of Catholic Unity. He was married at Waterville, Me., in 1855, to Ella Woods, daughter of Rev. A. L. Covell. He died at Atlantic City, N. J., Apr. 28, 1903.

JUDSON, Edward, clergyman, was born at Maulmein, Burma, Dec. 27, 1844, son of Adoniram and Sarah (Hall) Boardman Judson, the missionaries. His mother, Sarah Hall, was first married to George Dana Boardman, and with him went to India as a missionary. By the death of her husband in India in 1831 she was left a widow with one child, George Dana Boardman, afterward a celebrated Baptist clergyman. In 1834, while continuing the missionary work begun by her husband, she met and married Adoniram Judson; ten years afterward Edward Judson was born, and the following year while en route to America with her children and husband the mother died at sea, and was buried on the Island of St. Helena. The son was placed under the especial care of Pres. Dodge of Hamilton, N. Y., where he pursued his academic course, and was also for a time a student in Madison University. He continued his studies at Brown University, where he was graduated in 1865, and at Hamilton Theological Seminary. In 1868 he was appointed professor of Latin and modern languages at Madison University. He resigned in 1874 to study in Germany, but receiving a call soon after from the Baptist church of North Orange, N. J., he accepted and was ordained, May 5, 1875. In his ministry at Orange Dr. Judson met with remarkable prosperity, but the need of earnest evangelical workers in the lower part of New York city led him to sunder his relations with the Orange church and accept the call of the Berean Baptist Church in 1881. Here within seven years he gathered into the church and baptized 700 persons from the neighborhood, while he established flourishing schools especially for the moral and intellectual education of young men employed during the day. Finding the old church too small for the increased congregation, he raised over $500,000 for a new building on Washington square south, which he named the "Judson Memorial" in honor of his father. To reach the masses the seats in the church are free, choral services are maintained, and the frequent services made attractive not only by music and responsive choral services, but by bright, instructive and convincing sermons and addresses. Dr. Judson in literary labors has rewritten the life of his father, contributed largely to the religious press, and is the author of the "Institutional Church: A Primer in Pastoral Theology." The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Madison (now Colgate) University in 1882. He was president of the American Baptist Missionary Union, 1885–87, and was succeeded by Hon. George A. Pillsbury, who served as president for two years. He has been a trustee of Brown University, Vassar College and Colgate University.

PHELPS, William Franklin, educator, was born at Auburn, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1822, son of Halsey and Lucinda (Hitchcock) Phelps, and a descendant of William Phelps, who came from England in 1630 and settled in Northampton, Mass. He studied at Auburn Academy, Auburn high school, and was graduated at the state normal school, Albany, in 1846, having been appointed in 1844 as the state student from Cayuga county; while in 1845–50 he conducted there the first training school for teachers in the world. He was elected first principal of the state normal school at Trenton, N. J., and being in 1856 placed in charge of the Farnum preparatory school in Beverly, N. J., he filled both offices until 1864. He was president of the first state normal school in Winona, Minn., from 1864 till 1876, when he was made president of the Wisconsin state normal school. In 1878 he returned to Minnesota, where he was superintendent of public schools for four years. In 1886–87 he was secretary of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce; in 1887–90 secretary of the Duluth Chamber of Commerce, and in 1878–85 secretary

William Franklin Phelps

of the Winona Board of Trade. Mr. Phelps was editor-in-chief of the "Chicago Educational Weekly" in 1876–78, and has published in addition to two volumes of reports on the New Jersey and Minnesota normal schools "The Teachers' Handbook" (1875, which was translated into Spanish for the use of the Argentine Republic), and five brochures for the Chautauqua circle: "What is Education?" "Socrates," "Horace Mann," "Pestalozzi and Froebel" and "John Sturm." He was president of the American Normal School Association, during 1856–60, president of the National Educational Association in 1875–76, and vice-president of the first international conference of educators, over which he presided at the centennial exposition in 1876. At the Paris exposition of 1878 he was awarded a diploma and a silver medal as an educational collaborator and author. He has invented and patented a map support for exhibition of maps and charts of different sizes. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Union College, Schenectady, in 1851. Mr. Phelps was married in 1854 to Carolyn C., daughter of William Chapman of Albany, N. Y., and widow of Crawford Livingston. They have one daughter, Alice Livingston Phelps.

Abraham Lansing

LANSING, Abraham, lawyer, was born at Albany, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1835, son of Christopher Yates and Caroline Mary (Thomas) Lansing, grandson of Abraham Gerritt and Susan (Yates) Lansing, great-grandson of Gerritt Jacob and Jane (Waters) Lansing, great-great-grandson of Jacob Gerritt and Helena (Glen) Lansing, great-great-great-grandson of Gerritt and Eliza (Van Wythorst) Lansing, and great-great-great-great-grandson of Ensign Gerritt Lansing, who served in colonial times. His grandfather was state treasurer for many years, both by appointment and election. He attended a school in Berkshire county, Mass., and the Albany Boys' Academy, was graduated at Williams College in 1855 and at the Albany Law School in 1857. He also studied in his father's law office. He was appointed city attorney of Albany in 1868, and was the first reporter of the supreme court under authority of law, publishing the first seven volumes of the "Supreme Court Reports" (1869–74). Gov. Dix appointed him acting state treasurer in 1874 and two years later he became corporation counsel of Albany. In 1882 he was elected to represent Albany in the New York senate, where he served as chairman of the committee on railroads, was a member of the finance and other important committees, twice introduced and carried through against strenuous opposition a new charter for the city of Albany and was largely instrumental in securing the fund for the building of the new State Normal School at Albany. For many years he was director and counsel for the National Commercial Bank. He was a trustee of the Albany Savings Bank, a member of the board of park commissioners of Albany, a trustee of the Albany Boys' Academy, one of the governors of the Albany Hospital, a trustee of the Albany Medical College, a member of the board of trustees of the Albany Rural Cemetery and the Dudley Observatory, and a foundation member of the Fort Orange Club, in which he served as a member of the first board of trustees and the first house committee and for which he drew the charter and constitution. He was a life member of the State Geological Society, a member of the Century Association, the University Club, Bar Association of New York city, the Holland Society and of the Albany Burns Club. He was constantly active in Democratic politics and at one time served as chairman of the Democratic county committee. He was married Nov. 26, 1873, to Catherine, daughter of Peter Gansevoort of Albany. He died in that city, Oct. 4, 1899.

Wm. H. Niles

NILES, William Harmon, educator, was born at Northampton, Mass., May 18, 1838, son of Rev. Asa and Mary Ann (Marcy) Niles. When less that four years of age his parents moved to Worthington, Mass., where he received his early education in district schools. He began work as a teacher at the age of seventeen and taught for six successive winters while he worked on his father's farm summers. He attended Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass., and there received his first instruction in science from his uncle Oliver Marcy. He became a pupil of Louis Agassiz, the distinguished naturalist, at Cambridge, where he was associated with men who have since become eminent in science. He holds the degree of S.B. from the Lawrence scientific school in 1866 and was graduated Ph.B. at the Sheffield Scientific School in 1867. He also received the degrees of A.M. from Wesleyan University in 1870 and LL.D. from Temple College, Philadelphia, in 1903. For a number of years he was employed by the state board of education of Massachusetts as an instructor and lecturer in natural science at the state teachers' institutes, and it was this work that disclosed to him a broader field for enlightening the public by instructive lectures in natural science. He gave courses of ten or twelve lectures each in many of the important towns and cities of New England. His audiences were often large and very enthusiastic and the success of his lectures was quite remarkable. He was likewise employed at some of the more distinguished institutions and it was in this capacity that he gave a number of courses at the Lowell Institute in Boston, and the Peabody Institute in Baltimore. In 1871 he was appointed professor of physical geology and geography at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, but as his work there occupied only the second half of the year he still continued his public lecturing during the first half. In 1878 he was made the head of the department of geology. At his request in 1902 he was relieved of the labor of teaching, which he had followed for forty years, and became professor emeritus. He taught geology at the Boston University during 1875–1902, and in 1888 he was appointed professor of geology at Wellesley College, was made the head of his department, and is a member of the academic council of the college. Notwithstanding his busy life as a teacher, Prof. Niles has found some opportunity for investigation. While with Agassiz he made a thorough and extensive study of the group of fossils known as the crinoids; among the Alps he made investigations upon the erosive action of glaciers particularly in relation to the formation of lake basins and gorges, and he made studies at various places upon the expansions and displacements of rock under the influence of earth pressure. Upon each of these subjects and some others he has written scientific papers which have been published in the "American Journal of Science," Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, etc. He was president of the Boston Society of Natural History, 1864, has been three times president of the Appalachian Mountain Club, and was the president of the New England Meteorological Society for twelve years. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the Geological Society of America, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the National Geographical Society, and corresponding member of the New York Academy of Sciences.

HERSHMAN, Oliver S., journalist, was born in Allegheny county, Pa., July 2, 1859, son of Henry Logan and Lucy (Buhoup) Hershman. His father was killed in the civil war in 1864. At the age of fourteen he entered the office of the "Evening Telegraph," and carried on his studies at night. He remained with the paper after its consolidation with the "Chronicle," under the name of "Chronicle-Telegraph" in 1884; became secretary, treasurer, and general manager and later acquired a controlling interest in that journal. In 1900 he sold the "Chronicle - Telegraph" and bought the Pittsburg "Press" and "Daily News," which he merged under the name of the former. Besides being editor and publisher of the paper, he is president, treasurer and principal stockholder of the corporation, of which H. C. Milholland is business manager; O. A. Williams, manager of circulation; Alexander P. Moore, managing editor, and Frank C. Harper, associate editor. The "Press" was founded in 1883 by Hon. Thos. M. Bayne, member of congress, and was the pioneer one-cent journal of Pittsburg, being first known as the "Penny Press." Mr. Hershman is unmarried.

Oliver S. Hershman

MACKAY, Donald Sage, clergyman, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, Nov. 20, 1863, son of William Murray and Christian (Sage) Mackay. He was graduated at the University of Glasgow in 1885, and after studying in the literary and law departments of the university he entered New College, Edinburgh, and was graduated with honors in 1889. Although first studying law, he abandoned it for the ministry, and in 1890 came to America to take charge of the First Congregational Church of St. Albans, Vt. After remaining there nearly five years he accepted a call from the North Reformed Church of Newark, N. J., where he conducted the affairs of the church successfully until the close of 1898, when he resigned to accept the call of the Collegiate Church in New York city, being installed as one of its ministers on Jan. 22, 1899. Dr. Mackay is in demand as a preacher, having received calls from the leading churches of Baltimore, Philadelphia, Albany, New York, Chicago and Glasgow, Scotland. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., in June, 1895. He has contributed to the leading religious magazines various articles on religious work, especially concerning young men, amongst whom he has carried on a most successful work. Mr. Mackay is a member of the Metropolitan Club and of the Chi Alpha and Sigma Chi clerical clubs. He was married at St. Albans, Vt., July 23, 1890, to Helen L., youngest daughter of Gov. J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont.

BURRELL, David James, clergyman, was born at Mt. Pleasant, Snyder co., Pa., Aug. 1, 1844, son of David and Elizabeth (Felgar) Burrell, and grandson of Jacob Borel, a native of France, who married a lady named de Graaf who was born in Holland. He was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and at Yale College, where he carried off all the prizes in oratory, and in his senior year won the De Forest medal for excellence in oratory and rhetoric. His desire was to become a lawyer, but on his graduation in 1867 he yielded to his mother's wishes, and began to study for the ministry at Union Theological Seminary and was graduated in 1870. He commenced mission work in Chicago, employing a boy with a bell to attract people to the services. After the great fire in 1871 his society bought a church where he conducted services. In 1876 he was called to the Second Presbyterian Church at Dubuque, Ia., and during his pastorate, which lasted for eleven years, the membership increased from 200 to 600 and the church became the most influential in the state. In 1887 he was called to the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Minneapolis, Minn., where his preaching attracted more than 1,500 hearers, morning and evening alike; the membership increased from 900 to 1,400, and at the close of his pastorate the church was the most flourishing and influential in the denomination in the Northwest. In 1891 he accepted a call to the Marble Collegiate Church, New York city, his present field of labor, and was installed May 24. Starting with a small congregation, he soon increased it by his direct preaching, optimistic temperament and personal magnetism. He preaches without manuscript and is exceedingly apt in illustration. He is the author of "The Religions of the World" (1875), used as a text-book in Princeton, Rutgers and the Union Theological Seminary in the South; "Hints and Helps," volumes on the international lessons of 1892, 1893 and 1894, edited in connection with Rev. Joseph D. Burrell, "The Gospel of Gladness" (1892), "The Spirit of the Age" (1895), "God and the People" (1898), "The Verilies of Jesus" (1903), and "The Wonderful Teacher" (1903). In 1879 he received the degree of D.D. from Parsons College, Fairfield, Ia. Dr. Burrell was married at Freeport, Ill., in 1871, to Clara Sergeant, daughter of George F. and Clara (Sergeant) de Forest, and has two sons and two daughters living.

COE, Edward Benton, clergyman, was born at Milford, New Haven co., Conn., June 11, 1842, son of David Benton and Rebecca (Phœnix) Coe, grandson of Oliver and Alice (Hayes) Coe and a descendant of Robert Coe, a native of Suffolk, England, who emigrated to Massachusetts in 1634 and settled at Watertown, whence he removed to Middletown, Conn., and subsequently to Jamaica, L. I. He was fitted for college in the private school of John Grant and Burritt A. Smith, New York city, and was graduated at Yale College in 1862. He continued his studies at the Union Theological Seminary, New York city (1862–63), and in France and Germany (1864–67). He was appointed Street professor of modern languages in

Yale College in 1864, and on his return from Europe he assumed his chair, occupying it until 1879, when he resigned, in order to enter the ministry. In 1877 he was licensed to preach by the Manhattan Congregational Association, and on Oct. 2, 1879, was ordained to the ministry by the classis of New York (Reformed Church in America) and installed as one of the ministers of the (Collegiate) Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the city of New York. He at once became pastor of the church corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth street, which at that time was greatly depleted in numbers, but which under his ministry became one of the largest and strongest in the city, active in charitable work and remarkable for the amount of its contributions to benevolent and missionary objects. He served in this position until January, 1899, when he was made senior minister of the Collegiate Church, with general administrative duties, but without charge of any particular congregation. He received from Yale University the degree of S.T.D. in 1885, and from Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., the degrees of D.D. and LL.D. in 1881 and 1893 respectively. Dr. Coe is a trustee of Rutgers College, Columbia University, Robert College, Constantinople, and of the Leake and Watts Orphan house, was president of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America in 1898, is a member of the boards of superintendents of both the Eastern and Western Theological Seminaries of the Reformed Church, and is a member of the Yale and Barnard clubs and of the Century Association. He has published a volume of sermons, entitled "Life Indeed" (New York, the F. H. Revell Co., 1899) and a number of sermons and addresses, including "Address in Commemoration of Asa Dodge Smith, D.D. LL.D., late president of Dartmouth College," delivered before the alumni June 27, 1882, "Church Unity," preached before his congregation May 24, 1891, "Washington the Man," a sermon preached before the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, New York city, Feb. 18, 1893, discourses commemorative of Rev. Thomas Edward Vermilye, D.D., LL.D. and Rev. Talbot Wilson Chambers, D.D., senior ministers of the Collegiate Church, prepared at the request of consistory and delivered in April, 1893, and March, 1896, respectively, "Historical Address," delivered at the bicentenary of the charter of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the city of New York, Apr. 3, 1898. Dr. Coe was married, June 11, 1874, to Mary Jenks, daughter of Rev. Richard S. and Mary (Elwell) Storrs, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and has three daughters, two of them graduates of Smith College, and a son, Richard Storrs Coe.

SEMPLE, Robert Baylor, clergyman, was born at Rose Mount, Va., June 20, 1769, son of John and Elizabeth (Walker) Semple. He was educated at the Nelson Academy, and he studied law while employed as a private tutor. Later his thoughts turned to the ministry of the Baptist church and he was ordained, Sept. 26, 1790. For forty years thereafter he was pastor of the Bruington Baptist Church, though he lived on a farm in King and Queen county, and also taught school for many years. He was deeply interested in the cause of missions, and from 1820 until his death was president of the American Baptist Missionary Union. He was financial agent of Columbian University and president of its board of trustees. He declined a call to the presidency of Transylvania University in 1805. In 1816 he received the honorary degree of D.D. from Brown University. Dr. Semple was the author of a "Catechism for Children" (1809), "History of Virginia Baptists" (1810), "Memoirs of Elder Strangham," "Letters to Alexander Campbell," etc. He was married in 1793 to Ann, daughter of Col. Thomas Lowry, of Caroline county, Va. He died at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 25, 1831.

McCURDY, Stewart LeRoy, physician, was born at Bowerston, Harrison co., O., July 15, 1859, son of Peter and Mary A. (Bower) McCurdy, and grandson of Abel McCurdy, whose father emigrated from the north of Ireland during revolutionary times and settled in New York state. He was educated in the Dennison (O.) High School, was graduated at the Columbus Medical College in 1881, took the full course at the New York Post Graduate Medical School in 1885, and received the degree of M.D. from the Ohio Medical University in 1890. In 1882 he became surgeon for the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Co., at Dennison, O., and in 1894 was transferred to Pittsburg, now being head surgeon for that company. He is also surgeon of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., at Wilkinsburg, Pa., where he has his residence, and orthopedic surgeon at the Presbyterian Hospital, Pittsburg. In 1890 he served at the Vanderbilt clinic, Orthopedic Hospital and Institute for Ruptured and Crippled Children, New York city. He was a trustee, 1887–93, and professor of orthopedic surgery, 1887–91, at the Ohio Medical University, Columbus. He is now (1904) professor of anatomy and surgery in the Pittsburg Dental College, Western University of Pennsylvania, which he was instrumental in organizing and of which he is also trustee and secretary, and professor of orthopedic and clinical surgery. Among the notable operations he has performed was one for the cure of congenital hip dislocation, without the use of the knife, after the method made famous by the Austrian physician, Dr. Lorenz. It was performed at the Presbyterian Hospital, Dec. 9, 1902, on a child seven years old who was badly crippled by hip disease. After twenty minutes of manipulation the femoral bone was placed in the proper position, and the limb then set in the usual plaster of Paris cast. When this was removed in the following July, no trace of hip disease could be found, a new socket for the femur having been formed by nature, and the joint restored to a normal condition. The cure is the more remarkable from the fact that after the operation was performed the patient had typhoid fever. Dr. McCurdy is the author of a "Manual of Orthopedic Surgery" (1898), and "Oral Surgery" (1901), a text-book on general medicine and surgery as applied to dentistry, both of which are important contributions to the literature of his profession. He has written many articles on orthopedic surgery for medical journals throughout the country, and is a member of the American Medical Association, American Orthopedic Association, Ohio and Pennsylvania State Medical societies, and of the International Medical Congress. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Scio College in 1894. He was married in 1887, to Susan Rigg, daughter of Charles B. Street, of Dennison, O.

S. L. McCurdy

MORRIS, Robert Hunter, jurist and statesman, was born in Morrisania, N. Y., about 1700, son of Lewis and Isabella (Graham) Morris. His father (1671–1746) was chief justice of New York,

state councillor of New York during 1710–38, and governor of New Jersey, 1738–46. For twenty-six years (1738–64) the son was chief justice of New Jersey, with the exception of a few months in 1758, when William Aynsley performed the duties during Morris's absence in Europe. This appointment was probably due to some misunderstanding, as Morris held his office, according to his commission, during good behavior. Aynsley died soon after being commissioned. In 1738 Judge Morris served on the governor's council, and from Oct. 3, 1754, until Aug. 20, 1756, he was governor of Pennsylvania, and therefore proprietary governor of Delaware. During his administration Delaware issued £2,000 in new bills of credit, created an embargo prohibiting the exportation of either provisions or arms, and established a militia in preparation for the French and Indian war. "His vigorous powers of mind," says Smith's "History of New Jersey," "were improved by liberal education. As a judge, he was impartial and upright. Insisting on strict adherence to the forms of the courts, he reduced the pleadings to precision and method. His address was easy, and there was a commanding influence in his manners. He was free from avarice; generous and manly, though sometimes inconsiderate in the relations of life; often singular, sometimes whimsical; always opinionated and mostly flexible. He was comely in appearance, graceful in manners and of a most imposing presence." His son, Robert, was the first chief justice of the supreme court of New Jersey under the constitution of 1776. Gov. Morris died at Shrewsbury, N. J., Jan. 27, 1764.

MORRIS, Robert, jurist, was born at New Brunswick, N. J., in 1745. He was chief justice of New Jersey in 1777–79, and was subsequently appointed by Gen. Washington U. S. judge of the district court. He held that office from 1789 to the time of his death, which occurred at New Brunswick, N. J., May 2, 1815.

TIMON, John, first Roman Catholic bishop of Buffalo, was born at Conewago, Pa., Feb. 12, 1797. In 1802 his parents removed to Baltimore, Md., where he received his early education. He assisted his father in his business, and was engaged in trade in Baltimore, Louisville and St. Louis until 1823, when he became a student at the Lazarist Seminary near St. Louis. In 1824 he was ordained a sub-deacon and made a missionary journey through Texas with Father Odin. In 1825 he was ordained priest, was appointed professor at the Barrens, and became a member of the Lazarist order. He covered a large field as a missionary, and also became noted as a controversialist. When serious differences arose between Bishop Rosati and the Lazarists, an adjustment was brought about through Father Timon's tact. In 1835, at the meeting of Lazarist deputies in Paris, it was decided to make the American mission a province of the order, and Father Timon was elected its first visitor. He restored harmony among disaffected members, induced others who had left the community to return, freed the order from financial embarrassment, and acquired valuable property in St. Louis and other cities. In 1838 he took charge of the missions in Texas. He offered the first mass in Galveston and erected the first altar in Houston. In 1839 he was appointed coadjutor bishop of St. Louis, but upon his petitioning the court for permission to decline, the nomination was cancelled. When Texas was separated from the Mexican diocese of Monterey, Father Timon was appointed prefect apostolic of the republic, where he brought about the restoration of the church property that had been confiscated by the Mexican government. In 1841 he went to Paris in the interests of the Lazarists of this country, while he made many long and difficult journeys through the western and southern states. He was appointed bishop of Buffalo in 1847, and was consecrated by Bishop Hughes in the cathedral at New York on Oct. 17, 1847. The beginning of his administration was disturbed by the trustees of St. Louis's parish, Buffalo, who insisted upon controlling the temporalities of the parish. Bishop Timon excommunicated the trustees and placed the church under an interdict. After being discussed in the legislature, the dispute was settled in 1855 by the submission of the trustees. Bishop Timon introduced the Sisters of Charity in 1848, founded St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum in 1851, the Foundling Asylum in 1853, and established many other charities, beside such educational institutions as the seminary at Suspension Bridge, the college and convent of the Franciscan Fathers, the College of St. Joseph, the Convent of St. Mary, and several orders. Among the numerous acts of courage which marked his career was the rescue of the Sisters of the Visitation from a flood in Kaskaskia. His successor as bishop of Buffalo was Father Stephen Vincent Ryan. Bishop Timon died in Buffalo, N. Y., April 16, 1867.

RYAN, Stephen Vincent, second Roman Catholic bishop of Buffalo, was born near Almonte, Lanark co., Ontario, Can., Jan. 1, 1825, son of Martin and Catherine (McCarthy) Ryan. His parents came from the Clare shores of the Shannon, six miles from Limerick, Ire. When he was three years old the family removed to Schuylkill county, Pa., and he was educated at the Philadelphia Seminary. In 1844 he became a member of the Lazarist order, and after studying in St. Mary's Seminary, at Barrens, Mo., was ordained priest, June 24, 1849, in St. Louis. He was soon afterward appointed professor in St. Mary's Seminary, and the College of St. Vincent, at Cape Girardeau; and in 1851, became a prefect of St. Vincent's College, being appointed president of that institution in 1853. In 1857 he was summoned to Paris, and appointed head of the Vincentians community in the United States; and in the same year he was elected a visitor of the Lazarist order throughout this country. He established the mother-house and novitiate at Germantown, Pa. He was consecrated bishop of the diocese of Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1868, succeeding Rt. Rev. John Timon, the first bishop, who was appointed to the new see in 1847. The priests of his diocese presented him with $20,000, in 1887, and with this and other funds he built a splendid episcopal mansion in Buffalo. In spite of continued poor health, he attended strictly to his duties, which were necessarily taxing on account of the 170,000 members of the denomination in his diocese. He wrote a number of books and pamphlets on theology, the most important being, "The Claims of a Protestant Episcopal Bishop to Apostolical Succession, and Valid Orders Disproved," "Early Lazarist Missions," and "The Validity of Anglican Orders Disproved." He died in Buffalo, N. Y., Apr. 10, 1896.

QUIGLEY, James Edward, third Roman Catholic bishop of Buffalo, and second archbishop of Chicago, was born at Oshawa, Ont., Can., Oct. 15, 1854, son of James and Mary (Lacy) Quigley. His father, a native of Carrigatoher, Tipperary, Ire., was a noncommissioned officer in the civil war. He moved his family to Lima, Livingston co., in 1859, and to Rochester, N. Y., three years later. His mother, a woman of great piety, consecrated her son to the service of the church, and all his training was conducted with that end in view. He was educated at St. Joseph's College, Buffalo, N. Y., was graduated at the head of his class in 1872, and he also won a competitive examination for entrance to the West Point Military Academy. He did not go to West Point, however, but entered the Vincentian Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, now Niagara University, at Niagara Falls, N. Y., where he won the "premium of excellence," at the end of the first scholastic year. He continued his studies at the University of Innsbruck, in the Austrian Tyrol, and the Propaganda College of Rome, Italy, receiving the degree of S.T.D. in 1879. Returning to the United States he was assigned to the rectorship of the parish of Attica, Wyoming co., N. Y., where he remained five years. In 1884 he succeeded Rev. Edward Kelly as rector of St. Joseph's Cathedral, Buffalo, N. Y. There he labored with remarkable success for twelve years, and upon the death of Mgr. Gleeson, he was transferred to the rectorship of St. Bridget's Church at his own request in January, 1896. When the episcopal see of Buffalo fell vacant in April, 1897, at the death of Bishop S. V. Ryan, Dr. Quigley was placed first on the list of eligibles sent to Rome, and his selection was promptly approved by Pope Leo XIII. He was appointed archbishop of Chicago, Jan. 8, 1903, as the successor of Archbishop Feehan. This important archdiocese contains a Catholic population of 800,000, with 540 priests, 250 churches, and 28 colleges and academies. As a preacher Archbishop Quigley ranks among the first class of modern speakers. He speaks with a very quiet and subdued voice, that is nevertheless remarkably clear and distinct. He is rarely gifted as a linguist, being a thorough master of the German, Italian, French, and Spanish languages.

COLTON, Charles Henry, fourth Roman Catholic bishop of Buffalo, was born in New York city, Oct. 15, 1848, son of Patrick S. and Teresa A. (Mullen) Colton. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of New York city, and when about fourteen years of age took a clerical position in a dry goods house, and while thus engaged studied at night preparing himself for his future vocation. He attended for a while the Latin school established in the rectory of St. Stephen's by Dr. Edward McGlynn, and in 1869 entered upon his theological course at St. Francis Xavier College. Three years later he entered St. Joseph's Diocesan Seminary at Troy, and there organized among the students a branch of the League of the Sacred Heart. Having been graduated in 1876, he was ordained priest on June 10th of the same year, was appointed assistant pastor at St. Stephen's, and in 1886 was transferred to the pastorate of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, at Port Chester, N. Y. At the same time he filled the position of chaplain at Bellevue hospital, but in January, 1887, was called back to St. Stephen's to assist Rev. Arthur J. Donnelly, who had been in charge of the church temporarily. About that time there came tne unfortunate culmination of the troubles of the former rector McGlynn, and St. Stephen's parish was in a turmoil over the removal and excommunication of its old pastor. Father Donnelly having failed to quiet matters, withdrew, and Father Colton was appointed administrator, and some months later rector of the church. When he resumed charge of the parish he found the congregation scattered; there were no schools, the church was badly in need of repair and burdened with the debt of more than $130,000. Father Colton built a new school house, and in a comparatively short time not only straightened out the financial tangles, but cleared the church entirely from debt and had it consecrated on Dec. 30, 1894. This was regarded as a great accomplishment in ecclesiastical circles, and on May 2, 1894, he was made irremovable rector, and two years later was appointed by Archbishop Corrigan chancellor of the diocese. During his pastorate he has organized a number of church sodalities, new parishes, including the Children of Mary, the Holy Name Society, and the Chateaubriand. His services to the church recommended him for promotion, and he was chosen by the holy see to succeed Rt. Rev. J. E. Quigley as bishop of Buffalo, and on Aug. 24, 1903, he was consecrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York city, by Archbishop Farley.

FIELD, James Gaven, lawyer, was born at Walnut, Culpepper co., Va., Feb. 24, 1826, son of Judge Lewis Yancy and Maria (Duncan) Field, and a descendant of Sir John Field, of England. After attending a classical school, he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Fairfax, Va., and subsequently he taught school. In 1848 he accompanied Maj. Hill, paymaster in the U. S. army, to California as clerk, and became engaged in the pay department of the U. S. army. He was chosen a secretary of the convention that framed the first constitution of the state of California in 1850, and in October of the same year returned to Virginia, where he studied law with his uncle, Judge Richard H. Field, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. He was the commonwealth's attorney of his native county during 1859-61. In the civil war he served on the staff of Gen. A. P. Hill, with the rank of major; was wounded at Cold harbor and lost a leg at the battle of Slaughter's mountain (Cedar creek), Aug. 9, 1862. He became attorney-general of Virginia in 1877, and after serving five years in this capacity retired to a farm in Albemarle county, Va. In 1892 he was the People's Party candidate for vice-president of the United States on the ticket with James B. Weaver for president, and received twenty-two electoral and 1,041,028 popular votes. He was married, first, in 1854, to a Miss Cowherd, and, second, in 1882, to Miss Logwood. His last years were spent in Gordonsville, Va., and he died there, Oct. 12, 1901.

BOYNTON, Washington Wallace, jurist, was born at Russia, Lorain co., O., Jan. 27, 1833, son of Lewis D. Boynton, who was a brigadier-general of militia and took an active interest in public affairs, and a descendant of Sir Matthew Boynton, a member of parliament in the reign of Charles I., who sided with the Republican party in the civil war. Sir Matthew's second son Matthew came to America in 1632, settling in Maryland. Judge Boynton was educated in the public schools. After teaching for a number of years, he opened a select school at South Amherst, O., and about that time began the study of law.

In 1856 he was admitted to the bar. Two years later he removed to Elyria and began practice, in association with Gen. Sheldon. Elected prosecuting attorney in 1859, he held office for two terms and then resigned. He was elected to the lower house of the legislature in 1865, and in 1867 introduced an amendment strking out the word "white" from the state constitution, which was defeated by 40,000 majority. Gov. Hayes appointed him judge of the court of common pleas of the fourth judicial district. In 1876 he took his seat on the supreme bench, and in 1881 succeeded Hon. George W. McIlvaine as chief justice, but soon after resigned on account of ill health and the meagre salary, and removed to Cleveland. Hon. John C. Hale now became his partner, and many of the most important cases in Cuyahoga county were entrusted to him. In 1888 Mr. Hale was elected to the circuit court bench and the firm became Boynton & Horr. Judge Boynton was married in 1859 to Betsey A. Terrell, of Ridgeville, O.

PARRISH, Joseph, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 2, 1779, son of Isaac and Sarah (Mitchell) Parrish, and a descendant of Capt. Edward Parish of Yorkshire, England, who was captain of a vessel trading between England and the Chesapeake, took up 3,000 acres of land where Baltimore now stands and became surveyor-general of Maryland. His uncle, John Parrish (1729–1807), was a minister of Baltimore, Md., a member of the Society of Friends and a follower of Anthony Benezet in befriending the African race. He published "Remarks on the Slavery of the Black People." Dr. Parrish, also a member of the Society of Friends, learned the trade of a hatter from his father, who bought the beaver skins from the neighboring Indians. At the age of twenty-one he began the study of medicine under Dr. Caspar Wistar, and entering the University of Pennsylvania, was graduated M.D. in 1805. In the latter part of that year he was appointed resident physician to the yellow fever hospital in Philadelphia, and during 1806–12 was one of the physicians to the Philadelphia dispensary. After his resignation as physician he was elected as a manager of that excellent institution, and in 1835 became one of the consulting physicians, which position he retained till his death. He also served as surgeon of the Philadelphia almshouse (1806–22) and of the Pennsylvania Hospital (1816–29). In the year 1808 he delivered a popular course of lectures on chemistry. This, it is believed, was the first of the kind ever delivered in that city. They gave great satisfaction and were well attended. He was one of the founders of that more thorough scheme of private medical tuition which is a distinguishing professional feature in Philadelphia. In the same year (1808) he was married to Susanna, daughter of John and Ann (Dillwyn) Cox of Burlington, N. J. They had eight sons and three daughters. Isaac (1811–52) and Joseph (1818–91) were physicians. Dr. Parrish achieved a wide reputation by his scientific studies. He was connected with the Wills Hospital from its beginning until his death, a hospital founded for the treatment of the diseases of the eye. He was also an active member of the College of Physicians and of the Medical Society of Philadelphia. Dr. Charles W. Dulles of Philadelphia says: "The greatest praise should be given to Dr. Joseph Parrish of Philadelphia, who in the typhus fever epidemic of 1812–13 boldly broke away from the practice of his predecessors and totally abandoned bleeding in his treatment, demonstrating by his success that this severe treatment was injurious. An epidemic of cholera appeared in Philadelphia when, on account of advancing years, he had retired from some of the active duties of his profession. He again put forth his energies with the force of youth and himself took charge of a large hospital. While yet a boy he associated himself with others in conducting the first evening school for colored persons, established in Willing's alley. He was long a member and ultimately president of the old Pennsylvania Abolition Society, in which office he had been preceded by Dr. Franklin. "For he was indeed the friend and benefactor of all, the high, the humble; the rich, the poor; the free and the bond—in a word, he was the friend of man." He was one of the editors of the "North American Medical and Surgical Journal" and was the author of "Practical Observations on Strangulated Hernia" (1836). He edited Lawrence's "Treatise on Hernia" and a collection of professional "Memoirs." Dr. Parrish died in Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 18, 1840.

PARRISH, Isaac, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 19, 1811, son of Joseph and Susanna (Cox) Parrish. He was educated in the Friends' Classical Academy and the private boarding school of John Gummere, Burlington, N. J., began the study of medicine with his father in 1829 and was graduated M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1832. The last year of his pupilage he spent in the Blockley Hospital. The cholera reached Philadelphia in 1832 and he was appointed assistant to his father, who had been made chief physician of the cholera hospital. In 1834 he was elected one of the surgeons of Wills Hospital, where he served during the remainder of his life. He gave there the first regular course on ophthalmic surgery in 1839, continuing the instruction in succeeding years. As a lecturer he was instructive and impressive. He was conspicuous in the work of the Philadelphia College of Physicians and wrote a number of papers, beside five "Annual Reports on the Progress of Surgery," all of which are published in the college transactions. He was twice vice-president of the County Medical Society, was an active member of the State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Society for the Abolition of Slavery, the Prison Discipline Society, and other professional and philanthropical associations. His private practice was very large. Many reforms in the management of prisons were due to his efforts and he devoted much attention to the cause of negro education. He was among the first to advocate the use of ether and chloroform. He also wrote largely for medical journals and contributed to the transactions of medical societies, especially on the subjects of hygiene and sanitation. Dr. Parrish was married in 1835 to Sarah R., daughter of Samuel Longstreth, a merchant of Philadelphia. His death occurred in that city July 31, 1852.

Isaac Parrish

PARRISH, Joseph, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 11, 1818, son of Dr. Joseph and Susanna (Cox) Parrish, and a brother of Dr. Edward Parrish, pharmacist. He was educated under private tutors and in a private academy in Burlington, N. J. He studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated

M.D. in 1844. He first practiced his profession in Burlington, but removed to Philadelphia in 1856 to take the chair of obstetrics in the Philadelphia Medical College. Owing to failing health he soon after made a visit to Europe, and noticing while visiting in Rome the imperfect management of the insane hospital of that city he obtained an interview with Cardinal Antonelli and addressed the pope on the subject, resulting in a correction in the abuse and the thanks of the pope tendered to him through ex-Pres. Fillmore. In 1857 upon his return to the United States he was called to reorganize and place on a permanent footing the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, and under his administration large grants were obtained from the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and from the city of Philadelphia. During the civil war he served on the sanitary commission and acted as hospital inspector. He was sent by this commission to visit the legislatures of several western states to explain its work and urge their co-operation which was given freely with excellent results. He also had charge of the sanitary posts of White House and City Point. After the war he established the Pennsylvania sanitarium for the treatment of drunkards, which he conducted for seven years, and in 1870 he originated the American Association for the Cure of Inebriates, of which he was president for four years. In 1872 Dr. Parrish was sent for by the British parliament to give evidence in London as to the work of inebriate asylums in America and as to the effect of prohibitory and local option and license laws in the United States. His advice and recommendations were approved and adopted by a committee, and were made the basis of the law now in existence in England. In 1875 Dr. Parrish returned to Burlington, N. J., which continued to be his home until his death. He was vice-president of the international congress on inebriety in England in 1882, and was a delegate to the international medical congress in Washington in 1887. He was a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Philadelphia, the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania, the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland, the Medical Association of Baltimore, the American Medical Association, the New Jersey Academy of Medicine, and the New Jersey State Medical Society. In 1848 he established the "New Jersey Medical and Surgical Reporter," which was afterward issued from Philadelphia, and he edited the "Sanitary Commission Bulletin," beside writing many papers and addresses on his specialty. In February, 1840, he was married to Lydia, daughter of Caleb and Elizabeth Gaskill of Burlington, N. J., and they had one son and two daughters. He died in Burlington, N. J., Jan. 15, 1891.

PARRISH, Maxfield, artist and illustrator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 25, 1870, son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Bancroft) Parrish, and great-grandson of Joseph Parrish. He inherits his love of art from his father, who is both an etcher and painter, exhibiting not only in this country but in Munich, Dresden, Paris, London and other European art centers. The son attended school in Philadelphia until he was twelve years of age, when being taken abroad by his father his education was continued in England and France. After his return to America in 1886 he entered Haverford College with the class of 1892 and remained until the close of his junior year. Subsequently he studied for three years at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, where his water-color "Old King Cole" was shown in the exhibition of 1894 and purchased by the association. He afterward made a mural decoration from the same study for the Mask and Wig Club of Philadelphia. In 1894 he was elected a member of the Society of American artists for his pictures, "The Sandman" and "The Bulletin Board." Mr. Parrish's work, however, has been chiefly illustrating, in which his fine tonal qualities and delicacy of line, combined with an odd charm of individuality, have won for him deserved recognition. In 1899 an exhibition of his decorative drawings and his illustrations for "The Golden Age," by Kenneth Grahame, and for Irving's "Knickerbocker's History of New York," together with a number of poster and cover designs loaned by Harper & Bros., Charles Scribner's Sons and the Century Co., was held at Keppel's gallery and attracted favorable attention. Mr. Parrish is a member of the Phi Sigma Kappa college fraternity. In 1902 he visited the southwest to illustrate Ray Stannard Baker's articles on the Great Northwest for the Century Co., and in 1903 he went to Italy to make a series of illustrations for Edith Wharton's "Italian Villas and their Gardens." He was married June 1, 1895, to Lydia, daughter of Henry Austin of Woodstown, N. J. Since 1898 their home has been at Windsor, Vt.

BOYNTON, Nathaniel Augustus, inventor and manufacturer, was born in Mason, N. H., July 12, 1823, son of Nathaniel and Eliza (Lawrence) Boynton, and a descendant of John Boynton, who, with his brother William, immigrated from Yorkshire, England, in 1638 and settled at Rowley, Mass. He was educated in the schools of Shirley, Mass., and at Lawrence Academy, Groton, where he was graduated in 1840. In 1843 he established himself in the stove and tinware business at Clinton, Mass., and after four years in Boston, in 1850 he removed to New York and opened a furnace and stove store at 370 Broadway. The disastrous panic of 1857 caught him in its whirlpool. He was obliged to fail with an indebtedness of $10,000 above his assets. In 1858 he formed a partnership under the name of Richardson, Boynton & Co., which continued for many years. Mr. Boynton was probably the foremost man in his line of trade in the United States. As an inventor of improvements in furnaces and heating apparatus he had the satisfaction of seeing that the worth of his inventive genius was recognized far and near. The value of his inventions has not yet been superseded, as is shown by the large sale of many of his patented articles. The record of the patent office indicates that Mr. Boynton took out upwards of forty patents. In 1884 he assisted in organizing and incorporating the Boynton Furnace Co., of which corporation he was the president. Under his management his company became one of the largest and most prosperous in the trade, embracing the manufacture and sale of Boynton furnaces, steam and hot water heaters and ranges; the success and increasing prosperity of the corporation being due largely to his talents and efforts. The reputation of the Boynton heaters has carried them to all parts of the world, upwards of 150,000 of them being now in use. Mr. Boynton was a man of

N. A. Boynton

broad cultured mind and exceedingly genial manners. He was a keen, intelligent observer of things and persons, enriched by the experiences of his extensive travels and possessed of rare executive abilities. Mr. Boynton was married in 1845 to Asenath Bliss, of Brimfield, Mass., by whom he had three sons, and in 1855 he was married to Prudence Wilber, daughter of Joseph and Delight Champlin, by whom he had three daughters. He died in New York, Feb. 10, 1900.

CODDINGTON, Jonathan Insley, merchant, was born in Rhode Island in 1783, son of James and Experience (Fitz-Randolph) Coddington, grandson of John and Margaret (Edgar) Coddington, and a descendant of Hon. William Coddington, who emigrated from Lincolnshire, England; settled at Salem, Mass., in 1630; was a distinguished jurist and eventually became governor of Rhode Island. His father was a distinguished officer in the revolutionary war. The son, during the war of 1812, was a chaplain in the 16th New York regiment, and a member of Gov. Thompson's staff. In 1827 he was a member of the New York assembly, and in 1836 was appointed by Pres. Jackson postmaster of New York city. Mr. Coddington was active in politics and was a representative Jacksonian Democrat, considering the tendency to expand the paper currency a dangerous one. He was a warm personal friend of Pres. Jackson and Van Buren. In 1843 he was the Democratic candidate for mayor of New York, but was defeated by James Harper, the Native American candidate. The nomination for governor of New York state was tendered him in 1856, but owing to failing health he was unable to accept the honor. He was married in 1816 to Matilda Eliza, daughter of William Palmer, an English gentleman, and was the father of eleven sons and three daughters. Gilbert Smith Coddington is the only surviving son. He died in New York city in December, 1856.

BYRNE, Andrew, first Roman Catholic bishop of Little Rock, was born at Navan, Ireland, Dec. 5, 1802. He was studying at the Diocesan Seminary of Navan when Bishop England visited Ireland in 1820, seeking priests for his diocese, and he volunteered to accompany him to America. He was ordained a priest Apr. 11, 1827, at Charleston, S. C., by Bishop England, and was first sent upon active missionary work throughout North and South Carolina. In 1830 he was appointed pastor of St. Mary's Church at Charleston, and was for several years vicar-general of the diocese. He removed to New York city in 1836, was for a time stationed at the cathedral and later was pastor of St. James' Church. In 1841 Bishop Hughes sent him to Ireland to induce the Christian brothers to come to America and enter his diocese. His mission was at the time unsuccessful, the community not having the men to spare for the new field. He was subsequently pastor of the Church of the Nativity, and St. Andrew's Church, in New York city. In 1844 he was promoted to the episcopate and made bishop of the new diocese of Little Rock, which had just been created and embraced the state of Arkansas and the Cherokee and Choctaw nations in the Indian Territory. Father Byrne was consecrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York city, Mar. 10, 1844, by Bishop Hughes. Soon after viewing the situation of affairs he visited Ireland to procure priests, nuns and catechists for his barren See, and in 1846, after attending the sixth provincial council, which convened at Baltimore in May of that year, he again went abroad in search of more recruits. On this trip he secured a colony of Sisters of Mercy from Dublin, who established St. Mary's Academy at Little Rock. Their numbers increased so rapidly that in a short time they founded institutions of their order in other parts of the diocese. From the time he assumed charge of his diocese until his death. Bishop Byrne was indefatigable in his labors for the advancement and prosperity of his see. When he began his episcopate there were but four churches in the whole diocese, four priests and no religious institutions. He left seventeen churches, with fifty stations, twenty-four priests, six ecclesiastical students, four religious institutions, twelve schools and seminaries for both sexes, and the Catholic population had increased from 5,000 to over 50,000. His intelligent efforts to promote immigration to the diocese subsequently proved of inestimable value to the Southwest. He died at Little Rock, Ark., in 1862.

FITZGERALD, Edward, second Roman Catholic bishop of Little Rock, was born in Limerick, Ireland, Oct. 28, 1833, son of James and Joanna (Pratt) Fitzgerald. His family emigrated to America in 1848 and settled at Cincinnati, O. Edward Fitzgerald entered in 1850 the Seminary of the Barrens in Perry county, Mo., and two years later transferred himself to Mt. St. Mary's of the West, at Cincinnati, where he remained till 1855. He then attended Mt. St. Mary's Seminary at Emmitsburg, Md., and on completing his ecclesiastical studies there received holy orders Aug. 22, 1857. He was assigned to a church at Columbus, O., and at this station he remained until 1867, when he was consecrated bishop on Feb. 3d of that year and assigned to the diocese of Little Rock made vacant by the death of Bishop Andrew Byrne in 1862, and which had remained so on account of the disruptions caused by the civil war. On reaching Little Rock, on Mar. 17th following, Bishop Fitzgerald found his diocese in great destitution, with a meager membership of a little more than a thousand, scattered over a large and almost inaccessible territory on what was then considered the border of American civilization, with only five priests and three religious institutions. With great earnestness and devotion he began the work of building up the waste places of his church, and by his wise administration and systematic and persistent effort succeeded in restoring to his diocese the position of wealth and importance it had occupied previous to the fratricidal war. He established a house of the Fathers of the Holy Ghost at Marienstadt, introduced the monks and nuns of the Benedictine order and founded asylums and schools which he placed in charge of the Sisters of Charity and the Sisters of St. Joseph. The diocese of Little Rock now (1902) contains 51 churches, 43 priests, 1 seminary, 5 academies, 37 parochial schools and a Catholic population of about 10,000. Bishop Fitzgerald attended the vatican council at Rome and the third plenary council held in Baltimore, in 1884.

McCOMAS, Louis Emory, senator, was born in Washington county, Md., Oct. 28, 1846, son of Frederick C. and Catherine (Angle) McComas. After studying at St. James College, Maryland, he entered Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., and was graduated in the class of 1866. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar at Hagerstown, Md., in 1868, and practiced there until 1892. He was the Republican candidate for the 45th congress, and was elected to the 48th, 49th, 50th and 51st congresses, serving during 1883-91. He was defeated for election to the 52d congress. In 1892 he was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention, and during the presidential campaign of that year was the secretary of the Republican national committee. On Nov. 17, 1892, he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia; he served as such until 1899, when he was elected U. S. senator, to succeed Arthur P. Gorman, for the term expiring Mar. 9, 1905. For several years he was professor of international law at Georgetown University Law School. In the house of representatives he served on the appropriations committee and the committee on coinage, weights and measures. In the senate he served on the judiciary committee, the committee on privileges and elections, on Porto Rico and on the Philippines and other important committees. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Dickinson College in 1898, and by Georgetown University in 1901. He was married Sept. 23, 1875, to Leah M., daughter of Charles W. Humrichouse. They have one daughter.

KITTREDGE, Alfred Beard, senator, was born in Cheshire county, N. H., Mar. 28, 1861. He obtained his early education in the public schools, and was graduated at Yale University in 1882. He then studied law at the law school of that institution, and immediately after being graduated in 1885 was admitted to the bar, establishing his practice at Sioux Falls, S. Dak. Subsequently he became a member of the law firm of Kittredge, Winans & Scott. He was a state senator from South Dakota during 1889-93, and was a member of the national Republican committee in 1892 and 1896. On July 11, 1901, he was appointed to the U. S. senate, to succeed the Hon. James H. Kyle, deceased, and took his seat Dec. 2, 1901. He was re-elected in 1903 for the term expiring in 1909. Sen. Kittredge is local attorney for the Great Northern, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroads.

FISKE, Thomas Scott, mathematician, was born in New York city, May 12, 1865, son of Thomas Scott and Clara (Pittman) Fiske. The first of the family in America settled in Massachusetts in 1631. He was prepared for college at the Pingry School, Elizabeth, N. J., and was graduated at Columbia College in 1885, receiving a fellowship in mathematics. He continued his studies for a time at the University of Cambridge, England, and obtained the degree of Ph.D. from Columbia University in 1888. He was tutor in mathematics at Columbia University during 1888-91, instructor until 1894, and adjunct professor until 1897, when he was promoted to a full professorship, a position he still holds. During 1889-95 he was in charge of the instruction in mathematics at Barnard College, and in 1899 was acting dean of that institution. He is author of: "Theory of Functions of a Complex Variable," contained in Merriam and Woodward's "Course of Higher Mathematics," and of numerous scientific papers contributed to mathematical journals. He was one of the founders of the New York Mathematical Society in 1888, which in 1894 became the American Mathematical Society; was its secretary from its organization until 1895, and was its president, 1902-04. He is also a member of the London Mathematical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the New York Academy of Sciences. He is unmarried.

Bancroft Gherardi

GHERARDI, Bancroft, naval officer, was born in Jackson, La., Nov. 10, 1832, son of William H. and Eleanor (Bancroft) Gherardi, and a nephew of George Bancroft, the historian. His family is of Italian origin, but has been settled in the United States since the middle of the eighteenth century. While still young he removed with his parents to Massachusetts, where he completed his education and whence he received his appointment as midshipman, June 29, 1846. He was attached to the frigate Ohio, of the Pacific squadron, 1846-50; saw active service during the Mexican war, and was on the steam sloop Saranac, of the Horne squadron in 1850-51. In 1852 he entered the Naval Academy, and on June 8th following was promoted passed midshipman. He was attached to the sloop-of-war St. Louis, Mediterranean squadron, during 1853-55, and was promoted master and lieutenant in 1855. He served on the sloop Saratoga, of the home squadron (1856-57), and at the beginning of the civil war was with the steam sloop Lancaster, of the Pacific squadron, but after his promotion to lieutenant-commander, on July 16, 1862, he was assigned to the South Atlantic blockading fleet and participated in the engagement at Fort Macon. In 1863 he performed special service on the steam sloop Mohican, and commanded the steam gunboat Chocorua, during 1863-64. As commander of the steamer Port Royal, West gulf blockading squadron, he engaged in the battle of Mobile bay, Aug. 5, 1864, and under orders from Capt. Thornton A. Jenkins, of the Richmond, to which vessel the Port Royal was lashed, Lieut.-Com. Gherardi cast off, and joined in the chase of the Confederate gunboats, Morgan, Gaines and Selma, which resulted in the sinking or disabling of all three. Capt. Jenkins commended him officially for his cool and gallant conduct. In 1864-65 he commanded the Pequot, of the North Atlantic blockading squadron; was commissioned commander July 25, 1866, and served during 1866-70 at the Philadelphia navy yard. He commanded the Jamestown, of the Pacific fleet, in 1871; the receiving-ship Independence, 1872-73, and being promoted captain, Nov. 9, 1874, was in 1875-77 commander of the Pensacola, flagship of the North Pacific station. From 1877 to 1889, he commanded the receiving-ship Colorado, and from 1881 to 1883, the flagship Lancaster. He received a commodore's commission in November, 1884; served on the board of examiners for the promotion of officers in 1885, became rear-admiral in August, 1887, was commandant of Brooklyn navy yard, 1887-89, and was appointed flag-officer of North Atlantic station in 1889. When war with Chile was threatened, Adm. Gherardi (then at Barbados with his flagship, the Philadelphia, and the gunboat, Concord), was instructed to assemble the vessels of his command at Montevideo, where he held them in readiness until the war cloud had passed. When the visiting squadron from foreign powers assembled in Hampton Roads, Va., in April, 1893, just before the opening of the Columbian exposition at Chicago, Rear-Adm. Gherardi, by virtue of his official position, supervised the reception arrangements and escorted the fleet to New York, where he organized and directed the imposing naval review and demonstration in the harbor on

April 27th. The brilliant success of this interesting event, which evoked plaudits on all sides, and especially from the foreign officers, was almost entirely due to his remarkable tact, forethought and skill. Rear-Adm. Gherardi was placed on the retired list, according to law, on Nov. 10, 1894. He was vice-commander for New York of the Military Order of Foreign Wars. His son, Lieut. Walter Gherardi, U. S. navy, is stationed in Washington, D. C. After his retirement he resided at Stratford, Conn., where his death occurred, Dec. 10, 1903.

JOHNSON, Hosmer Allen, physician, was born at Wales, Erie co., N. Y., Oct. 22, 1822. He was educated at the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1849, and received his medical degree at Rush Medical College in 1852. He began the practice of his profession in Chicago, Ill. He was professor in the Rush Medical College during 1855-59, and held the same chair in the Chicago Medical College for many years. He was a member of the local, State and American Medical associations, and of the Chicago board of health, 1867-73. He was medical officer of the Relief Aid Society after the fire of 1871, and was president of the American Public Health Association in 1889. He was married to Margaret Seward, and had two children. He died in Chicago, Ill., in 1891.

A.P. Greeley

GREELEY, Arthur Philip, lawyer, was born at Methuen, Mass., Apr. 8, 1862, son of Edward Hanford and Louisa M. (Ware) Greeley, and a descendant of Andrew Greeley, who emigrated from England to Salisbury, Mass., prior to 1642. Andrew Greeley married Mary Goldmeyer, their son Philip married Sarah Illsley; their son Jonathan married Jane Walker; their son Jonathan married Martha French; their son, an officer in the colonial army, married Dolly Tilton, and their son Edward, grandfather of Arthur P. Greeley, married Hannah Eaton. He was graduated at Concord (N. H.) High School in 1876, and at Dartmouth College in 1883. He entered the law department of the Columbian University, Washington, obtaining the degree of LL.B. in 1886 and that of LL.M. in 1887. In the latter year he was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia, but did not enter the profession. After becoming a fourth assistant examiner in the U. S. patent office in 1884, he advanced through the successive grades of third, second and first assistant examiner to that of principal examiner in 1891. In 1895-97 he was examiner-in-chief by appointment of Pres. Cleveland, and during 1897-1900 was assistant commissioner of patents by appointment of Pres. McKinley, who also appointed him a member of the commission to revise the patent and trade mark laws under act of June 8, 1898. As an assistant examiner he served in the division of metal working and electricity, and as principal examiner was assigned to the division of packing and storing vessels, advertising, etc., though transferred to the division of instruments of precision where he acted as examiner of trade marks as well. In 1891-93 he was one of the committee in charge of the patent office exhibit for the Columbian exposition, and in 1894-95 served on that in charge of the Atlanta exhibit. During the long illness of Commissioner Butterworth, he had entire charge of patent office affairs as acting commissioner. In 1900 he resigned and embarked upon the practice of law, making a specialty of patent and trade mark cases. He was admitted to the bar of the U. S. supreme court in 1901. A standard work on "Foreign Patent and Trade Mark Laws," was published by him in 1898. Mr. Greeley is a member of the Cosmos Club of Washington, the University Club of New York, the American Bar Association, and secretary of the Patent Law Association of Washington. He was married Nov. 16, 1892, to Helene H. M., daughter of Capt. Chas. Herzog, of the U. S. signal service, and has two sons.

HOOKER, Frank A., jurist, was born in Hartford, Conn., Jan. 16, 1844, son of James Sedgwick and Camilla (Porter) Hooker, and seventh in descent from Rev. Samuel Hooker, of West Hartford, who married a daughter of Thomas Willet, both natives of England. He was educated in the public schools of Connecticut, and later studied law in the University of Michigan, and was graduated in 1865, being admitted to the bar on the same day. After practicing law for a year in Bryan, O., he removed to Charlotte, Mich., where he served as superintendent of schools for Eaton county, 1867-69; justice of the peace, 1869-72, and prosecuting attorney for two terms, 1872-76. In 1878 he was appointed judge of the fifth judicial circuit, which is the largest in the state, and was continued on the bench by election, resigning in 1892 to become chief justice of the supreme court, where he served for eleven years, being again chief justice in the last two years. In 1903 he was re-elected for a term of ten years. He was married Aug. 5, 1868, to Emma E. Carter, of Defiance, O., and has two sons, Harry E., a lawyer, and Charles E. Hooker, a physician.

DODGE, James Mapes, engineer, was born at Waverly, N. J., June 30, 1852, son of William and Mary (Mapes) Dodge. His father was a prominent member of the New York bar, and his mother is well known as an author and as the editor of "St. Nicholas." He was educated at the Newark (N. J.) Academy, at Cornell University and Rutgers College. He served an apprenticeship with John Roach & Sons, shipbuilders, of New York and Chester, Pa., and in 1876 entered into partnership with E. T. Copeland, of New York, in the manufacture of mining machinery. Two years later when this firm dissolved he became identified with the Ewart Manufacturing Co., of Chicago, and for two years he was superintendent of the Indianapolis Malleable Iron Co., developing the manufacture of Ewart link-belting. In 1884 the firm of Burr & Dodge, of Philadelphia, was formed, which was subsequently merged into the Link-Belt Engineering Co., with factories at Nicetown, and offices at Philadelphia, and he has been president of this company since its organization. He invented what is known as the Dodge system of coal storage, and he has given special attention to the improvement and manufacture of conveying machinery. Besides the above-mentioned companies, Mr. Dodge is president of the Dodge Coal Storage Co., and the Stair Lift Co., of Philadelphia. He is a member of the Franklin Institute, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, of which he was the president in 1902-03, and the Union League Club, of Philadelphia. He was married Sept. 10, 1879, to Josephine Kern of Chicago, Ill.

STEELE, Daniel, clergyman and author, was born at Windham, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1824, son of Parez and Clarisa (Brainerd) Steele, and fifth in descent from Rev. Stephen Steele (Yale, 1718), first minister in Tolland, Mass., in 1720. He was prepared for college at Wilbraham, Mass., and was graduated at Wesleyan University in 1848. During 1848–50 he was a tutor in the university, and in 1849 he joined the New England conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was pastor at Fitchburg, Mass., in 1850; Leominster, 1851–52; Lynn, 1853–54; Dorchester, 1855; Hedding Church, Boston, 1856–57; Malden, 1858–59; Springfield, 1860–61, and at Holliston in 1862. He was professor of ancient languages at Genesee College during 1862–69, and for two years following he was its acting president. In 1871 he was elected vice-president of Syracuse University, and served as acting chancellor of the same at the commencement of the following year. He was pastor of the Tremont Street Methodist Church, Boston, in 1872; of a church at Auburndale, 1873–74; at Lynn, 1875–77; at Salem, 1878–79, and at Peabody, 1880–81. In 1884 he was appointed professor of doctrinal theology in Boston University, which position he held until 1893, when he retired from official responsibilities. He was a frequent contributor to the "Methodist Quarterly Review" and other religious periodicals, and is the author of: "Commentary on Joshua" (1873); "Binney's Theological Compend Improved" (1874); "Love Enthroned" (1875); "Milestone Papers" (1878); "Commentary on Leviticus and Numbers" (1891); "Half Hours with St. Paul" (1895); "Defense of Christian Perfection" (1896); "Gospel of the Comforter" (1897); "Jesus Exultant" (1899); "A Substitute for Holiness, or Antinomianism Revived" (1899), and "Half Hours with St. John's Epistles" (1901). The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Wesleyan University in 1868. He was married Aug. 8, 1850, to Harriet, daughter of Rev. Amos Binney, of Wilbraham, Mass., author of the "Theological Compend." They have had five children, of whom four survive: Wilbur F., professor of Hebrew, Denver University; Charles B., of the Detroit Conference; Caroline Binney and Mary Grace.

PHELPS, Anson Greene, merchant, was born at Simsbury, Conn., Mar. 12, 1781. During his infancy his father died. After the death of his mother in 1792 he lived with the Rev. Mr. Utley for a number of years, meantime learning the saddler's trade from an older brother. He first established himself at Hartford, entering into partnership with a Mr. Crampton, and having a branch business in Charleston, S. C. Later he sold out his interests to his partner and engaged in business as a dealer in tin plate and heavy metals, in 1815 removing to New York city. There he became associated with Elisha Peck, and founded the house of Phelps & Peck, the largest establishment in the metal trade in the United States. They expended large amounts in manufacturing interests at Haverstraw, N. Y., and built at their own expense the greater part of Sampsonville. In 1832 occurred the total collape of their great warehouse at Cliff and Fulton streets, New York city, nine employees being killed. In this crisis Mr. Phelps persuaded William E. Dodge to dispose of his dry goods business and join him, and the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. was established. In 1834–35 Mr. Phelps made some investments for manufacturing purposes at Birmingham, Conn., and in 1844 bought the dam on the Naugatuck, with the land belonging to it, for $24,000. In 1845 he began the erection of a factory and a few dwelling houses. This was the beginning of Ansonia (then a part of the town of Derby), which was named for Mr. Phelps. In 1893 it was granted a city charter. The water power used by the different mills and factories is supplied by the Ansonia Land and Power Co., which controls the privilege on the Naugatuck river. Through Mr. Phelps' efforts the business of the Birmingham Copper Mills was consolidated with that of the Ansonia Manufacturing Co., which in 1869 became the Ansonia Brass & Copper Co. The works cover over sixteen acres of ground. Having accumulated a large fortune, partly by investments in real estate, his last years were devoted to benevolent enterprises. For years he was president of the New York Blind Asylum, while he aided in establishing the Seaman's Friends' Society, the Seamen's Bank for Savings, of which he was a director; the Tract Society, the New York branch of the Colonization, the Temperance and many similar societies. He bequeathed $581,000 for religious and benevolent purposes, $100,000 of which was placed in the hands of his son as a fund, whose interest was to be used in charity. To each of his twenty-four grandchildren he left $5,000, with the injunction that they use the increase for benevolent purposes, and to transmit to their heirs with the same injunction. Mr. Phelps was married at Hartford, Conn., to Olivia Eggleston, and had six children. His daughter Melissa was married to William E. Dodge, and was the mother of David Stuart Dodge and William E. Dodge, Jr. He died in New York city, Nov. 30, 1853.

SHOUP, George Laird, senator and first state governor of Idaho (1889–91), was born at Kittanning, Armstrong co., Pa., June 15, 1836, of German descent. He received an academic education, and in 1852 moved with his father to Illinois, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising until 1858. In 1859 he moved to Colorado, then known as the Pike's Peak country, and engaged in mining and merchandizing. He enlisted in the civil war in an independent scouting cavalry company, and served as lieutenant and colonel of cavalry during some unusually hazardous campaigns, to the close. During this period he was elected and served as a member of the Colorado constitutional convention. After the war he engaged in merchandizing in Virginia City, Mont., and in 1866 established a business in Salmon City, Idaho. He was a member of the territorial legislature for two sessions, 1874 and 1878; was a delegate to the national Republican convention in 1880, a member of the national Republican executive committee in 1880 and 1888, and was U. S. commissioner for Idaho at the world's cotton centennial exposition at New Orleans, La., in 1884–85. He was appointed governor of Idaho territory in March, 1889. While holding office Idaho was admitted to the Union as the forty-third state (July 1, 1890), and at the first election of the people, October 1st, he was elected governor of the new state. On December 18th following he was elected to the United States senate as a Republican, and took his seat Dec. 29, 1890. His military service consisted of scouting on the Platte and Arkansas rivers, where were encountered both Confederates and hostile Indians; pursuing and breaking up large bands of Comanches and other inimical red men in New Mexico, Texas and the Indian country, capturing and surprising bodies and encampments larger than his own, with the head chief and other warriors, re-

Geo. L. Shoup

covering great numbers of animals and compelling a friendly treaty; doing valuable duty on the Canadian river, having conflicts with guerilla bands and taking a part in the battle of Sand Creek, where 316 Indians were killed. He was always victorious, and was repeatedly commended in general orders for his energy, zeal, perseverance and self-denial. Gov. Shoup was married to Lena Darnutzer in 1868, and has six children.

Norman Bushnell Willey

WILLEY, Norman Bushnell, second governor of Idaho (1890-93), was born at Guilford, Chenango co., N. Y., Mar. 25, 1838, son of Hiram and Caroline (Church) Willey. His earliest American ancestor was Isaac Willey, of Boston in 1640, and the line of descent runs through his son John and Mariam (Moore) Willey; their son Isaac and Rose (Bennet) Willey; their son Zachariah and Rachel Willey; their son Asa and Abagail (Skinner) Willey, and their son Asa and Phœbe (Waters) Willey, who were the grandparents of Gov. Willey. His early years were passed on his father's farm, while his education was such as the country schools and the neighborhood academies of that time afforded. At the age of twenty his love of adventure asserted itself, and in October, 1858, he went to the mining districts of California, the El Dorado of the period. He settled near Dutch Flat, in Placer county, where he followed mining as an occupation with the usual successes and reverses incident to that mode of life. In 1864 he removed to Idaho, where new fields of adventure and exploration were being opened and for over thirty years he lived at Warrens, Idaho co. His active participation in public life commenced with his election to the house of representatives of the seventh session of the territorial legislature, 1872-73. He also held numerous county offices and was again elected a member of the council of the tenth session, in 1878-79. He was chosen president of that body, somewhat memorable in the political annals of Idaho as the first legislative assembly where a vigorous stand was made against the Mormon control of the territory. After the admission of Idaho as a state, July 3, 1890, he was elected lieutenant-governor upon the Republican ticket. The governor-elect, George L. Shoup, being chosen to the U. S. senate by the convention which met in December, 1890, Mr. Willey became governor upon his resignation and held the position until 1893. Since then he has been engaged in mining operations in California, and his long experience and mature judgment place him in the front rank of the mining men of the Pacific coast. He is unmarried.

McCONNELL, William John, third governor of Idaho (1893-96), was born at Commerce, Oakland co., Mich., Sept. 18, 1839, son of James and Nancy (Coulter) McConnell, emigrants from the north of Ireland. After a common school education he went to California in 1860, where he engaged in mining, and taught school during 1862. In the fall of 1862 the Boise mines in Idaho were discovered, and in the following spring a large immigration poured into that territory. He engaged in farming there. After varied experiences during the period of the civil war, he returned to California and engaged in the cattle business for five years, finally settling in Moscow, Idaho. He took a prominent part in the convention that framed the present state constitution and assisted in securing the admission of the state into the Union. He was elected one of the first senators from the new state, and served from Dec. 18, 1890, to Mar. 3, 1891. He was elected governor of the state in 1892, and served two years. He was married in 1866 to Louisa, daughter of B. F. Brown, of Yamhill county, Oregon, and has five children.

STEUNENBURG, Frank, fourth governor of Idaho (1896-1901), was born at Keokuk, Ia., Aug. 8, 1861. His parents were emigrants from Holland, and subsequently removed to Knoxville, Ia., where the son was educated. He also attended the Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames, Ia. He learned the printing trade in early life and worked on leading dailies as compositor for several years. Afterward, in conjunction with the publisher, W. J. Casey, he bought the Knoxville "Express," which he retained for two years. In 1887 he moved farther west and established himself at Caldwell, Ida., and formed a partnership with a brother in the publication of the "Caldwell Tribune." The paper was very successful and soon took an advanced position in Idaho journalism. In 1889 he was a member of the Idaho constitutional convention which framed the present state constitution and prepared Idaho for statehood without the previous passage of an enabling act. In 1890 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, and he also served several years as chairman of the Caldwell town council. He was married in 1885 to Miss Belle Keppel of Keokuk, Ia. They have had four children, three of whom are now living. He was elected governor in 1896, and served four years. During the last year of his term he was a candidate for the United States senate, but was defeated in his own party convention. His term of service as governor was chiefly conspicuous on account of the Coeur-d'Alene riots. He took a firm stand in these matters, exercised the power of the state, and called upon the federal authorities for the protection of property and to aid in the punishment of offenders. This action resulted in a congressional investigation which attracted widespread attention at the time on account of charges made by various labor organizations against his administration during the suppression of the Coeur-d'Alene trouble.

HUNT, Frank Williams, fifth governor of Idaho (1901-03), was born at Newport, Ky., Dec. 16, 1861, son of Thomas Benjamin and Eugenia A. (Montmolin) Hunt. His father was a captain in the United States army. The son was educated in the common schools, removed to Idaho in 1888, and rose early to prominence, being a state senator in 1893-94. During the Spanish-American war, in 1898-99, he served as first lieutenant, and subsequently as captain in the 1st Idaho volunteer infantry, and took part in the battle of Manila, Aug. 13, 1898; the battle of Topote bridge, June 13, 1899, and minor engagements around Manila. On Jan. 7, 1901, he was inaugurated governor of Idaho, his term expiring Jan. 5, 1903. Gov. Hunt probably did more to bring about a condition of lasting prosperity in Idaho than any of his predecessors. From the very first he took the deepest personal interest in the upbuilding of commerce and agriculture in his state, one of his objects being the establishment of a perfect irrigation system. To that end he worked unceasingly to interest eastern capital, and the completion of his plans will increase immeasurably the value of agricultural lands throughout Idaho, converting barren wastes into garden spots. He has also given much thought to the state's natural resources, and he believes that the new gold fields of Thunder mountain will place Idaho in the foremost rank of gold-producing states. His personality is strong and full of force. He was married Nov. 10, 1896, to Ruth, daughter of John W. Maynard, of Boise, Ida.

MORRISON, John Tracy, sixth governor of Idaho (1903–05), was born in Jefferson county, Pa., Dec. 25, 1860, son of John and Sophia Elizabeth (Tracy) Morrison. He received a classical education, first, at the University of Wooster, where he was graduated in 1887, and then in the law department of Cornell University, receiving his degree there in 1890. Removing to Caldwell, Idaho, in that year, he entered upon the practice of law, and soon acquired an extensive business in the new state. He became active in the politics of Idaho, and in 1896 became secretary of the Republican state committee. He was an unsuccessful candidate for congress in 1896 and again in 1900. He was chairman of the Republican state committee of Idaho during 1897–1900. In 1902 he was elected governor of the state to succeed Gov. Hunt, and was inaugurated in January, 1903. Gov. Morrison was married July 8, 1886, to Grace Darling Mackey of Jamestown, N. Y. He was a commissioner to the Presbyterian general assembly from Idaho at Portland, Ore., in 1892, and at Winona, Ind., in 1897.

LATIMER, Asbury Churchill, senator, was born near Loundesville, Abbeville co., S. C., July 31, 1851, son of Clement T. and Frances B. Latimer. His education was acquired in the district school, and during the summers he worked upon his father's farm. His father's death when he was still a minor placed him in possession of five hundred acres of land heavily encumbered by debt. In three years he had this debt entirely cleared. In 1880 he removed to Belton, Anderson co., and has since engaged in farming there with success. He has taken especial interest in all the popular movements for improving the condition of the wealth producers of his county and state. He was a chief organizer of the Farmers' Alliance in his section and especially in establishing the Alliance co-operative store, an institution that has saved the farmers large sums of money and has demonstrated the possibility of enjoying equal rights with every fellow worker and according special privileges to none. As a delegate from South Carolina to the National Alliance convention held at Ocala, Fla., in 1894, he greatly distinguished himself by his able advocacy of the "Alliance demands" as ratified by that convention. He refused the nomination of his party as lieutenant-governor of South Carolina in 1890, on the ticket headed by Benjamin R. Tillman, preferring to do his work in the ranks. He was chairman of the Anderson county Democracy during the campaign of 1870 and again in 1892. In both these campaigns he stood for reform and equal rights, and carried his party under that banner. In 1892 he received the nomination of the Democratic party for representative in the 53rd U. S. congress. Mr. Latimer was elected by a plurality of 7,543 votes. He was renominated for the 54th congress without opposition in the Democratic party and elected by a plurality of 4,793 votes. In 1903 he was elected U. S. senator for the term expiring in 1909. Mr. Latimer was married in 1877 to Sarah Alice, daughter of Dr. William H. Brown, and niece of Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia.

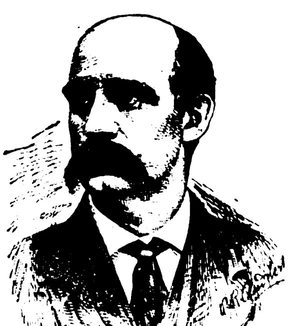
TORRANCE, Ell, (baptized Eliakim), lawyer and soldier, was born at New Alexandria, Westmoreland co., Pa., May 16, 1844, son of Rev. Adam and Eliza (Graham) Torrance. He was educated at Eldersridge Academy, Indiana county, Pa., but his studies were interrupted by the civil war. Although under age he enlisted as a private in company A, 9th Pennsylvania reserves, and except when disabled by wounds, took part in the various campaigns and battles in which his regiment participated. After being discharged with his regiment, May 11, 1864, he immediately re-entered the service as second lieutenant, company K, 193d Pennsylvania volunteers, and subsequently was transferred to the 97th Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, and was finally discharged June 17, 1865. He was wounded at the second battle of Bull run. He studied law in Pittsburg with Messrs. White and Slagle, and after being admitted to the bar in 1867 removed to Brookfield, Mo., but in 1881 removed to Minneapolis, Minn., where he has continued the practice of law to the present time. He is a charter member of John A. Rawlins Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and was its commander in 1890; was commander of the department of Minnesota in 1895, was twice judge advocate of the department of Minnesota, thrice judge advocate general of the national organization and was commander-in-chief in 1901–02. He is also a member of the Society of the Colonial Wars, a member of the Minnesota Society, Sons of the American Revolution, of which he was president in 1899, a life member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. He is a director of the State Normal School Board of Minnesota; was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1896. He was married Sept. 22, 1868, to Anna M. Macfarlane.

CULVER, Charles Mortimer, physician and surgeon, was born at West Troy, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1856, son of Cyrus Lee and Mary Ann (Bullock) Culver, and a descendant of Edward Culver, who emigrated from England to Groton, Conn., in 1635, and received 600 acres of land for services in the Pequot war. He married Ann Ellis, and the line of descent is through their son Gershom, who married Mary Howell; their son David, his son David, who married Mary Youngs; their son David, who married Abigail Elizabeth Mary Curtice, and their son James, who married Keziah Lee, and was the grandfather of Dr. Culver. He was graduated at Union College in 1878 and at the Albany Medical College in 1881, receiving at the same time the degree of A.M. from Union. He then spent two years studying at the Frederick William University, of Berlin, and the Sorbonne, of Paris, and upon his return in 1883 he established himself in the practice of general medicine at Albany, N. Y. Later he made a specialty of the eye, and since 1892 has been ophthalmic surgeon to the Albany Orphan Asylum. He was alumnus trustee of Union College during 1888–92, historian of the Philip Livingston Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution during 1896–1900, and vice-president of the American Academy of Medicine in 1900–01. He translated and edited Landolt's "Refraction and Accommodation" (1886); Landolt's "Modern

C.M.Culver

Treatment of Cataract" (1893), and "Anomalies of the Motor Apparatus of the Eyes" (1900), in Norris & Oliver's "System of Diseases of the Eyes." He was married at Albany, May 10, 1887, to Jessie, daughter of Joel Munsell, the publisher, and has two children, Cyrus Lee and Mary.

CONROY, John Joseph, second R. C. bishop of Albany, N. Y., was born in Queens county, Ireland, in 1819. After studying under the Sulpicians at Montreal, he completed his theological course in Mount St. Mary's, and was ordained in 1842. In 1843 he was appointed vice-president of St. John's College at Fordham, and soon after became president. In 1844 he was transferred to the pastorate of St. Joseph's Church, Albany, where he established St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, built a convent for the Sisters of Charity, and rebuilt St. Joseph's Church. He became vicar-general of the diocese of Albany in 1857, and during the absence of the bishop, administered its affairs. When Bishop McClosky was promoted to the see of New York he was made bishop of Albany. During his administration the number of priests and churches was greatly increased. Among the institutions that he founded are an industrial school, St. Agnes's Rural Cemetery, St. Peter's Hospital, and a house of the Little Sisters of the Poor. He attended the first and second councils at Baltimore, and participated in the sessions of the Vatican council. In 1869 he convoked a synod of his diocese, and made important regulations for its future government. At his request a coadjutor was appointed in 1870, and in 1874 he resigned, being then appointed bishop of Curium *in partibus.* He afterward resided in New York city, where he died Nov. 20, 1895.

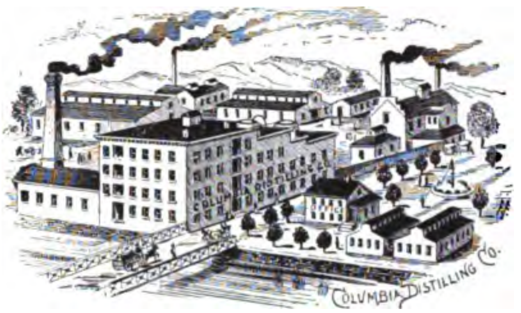


Wm W Peabody

PEABODY, William Wirt, was born at Gorham, Cumberland co., Me., Oct. 26, 1836, son of William H. and Hannah (March) Peabody. He was educated at the Maine State University and in 1854 emigrated to Ohio and found employment in the laying out of the Marietta railroad. Soon afterward he was appointed secretary to Noah L. Wilson, first president of the Marietta Railroad Co. He was appointed paymaster of the road two years later; master of transportation in 1870, and general superintendent in 1872. Soon after the extended strike of 1877 he was appointed general superintendent of the Ohio & Mississippi railroad, and he served in the capacity of general manager in 1882, when he was elected president and general manager. In 1886 he resigned and became general manager of the trans-Ohio division of the Baltimore & Ohio system, with headquarters at Chicago, Ill. Upon the reorganization under the name of Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, of the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore, which had succeeded the Marietta & Cincinnati Company, he was elected vice-president and general manager of the new corporation, and when the Baltimore & Ohio absorbed the Ohio & Mississippi, his jurisdiction as vice-president and general manager was extended over the lines of the former. He served in this office until 1897, when he retired from active business, and at the present time (1904) he is living at Madisonville, one of Cincinnati's suburbs. During the civil war he served in the 149th Ohio regiment, and raised a company for the 64th, participating actively in the Shenandoah Valley campaign. He is a knight Templar, a 32d degree Mason. He was director and president of the Young Men's Mercantile Library, Cincinnati; a member of the Cincinnati exposition commission, and president of the commission for the 10th and 11th expositions. In 1893 he was president of the board of managers of the Columbian exposition from the state of Ohio. For four years he was president of the Lincoln Club, of Cincinnati, and for two terms president of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce. He was married July 2, 1861, to Sarah E., daughter of Rev. John Ferree, a Methodist minister of Chillicothe, O., and has had four children.

ROESCHLAUB, Robert Sawers, architect, was born in Munich, Bavaria, July 6, 1843, son of Dr. Michael Joseph Roeschlaub, who emigrated to America in 1845, settling in Quincy, Ill. He served in the 84th regiment of Illinois volunteers throughout the civil war, and was wounded at Stone river and Chickamauga; was commissioned second lieutenant May 5, 1863; first lieutenant Mar. 13, 1865, and captain June 6, 1865. Returning to Quincy he studied architecture with Robert Bunce, and in 1873 he entered upon a general architectural practice in Denver, Colo. He designed many business houses, private dwellings and churches, including the principal school buildings, Chamberlain Observatory of the University of Denver, the Deaf and Blind School, Colorado Springs; the State Normal School at Greeley, the Presbyterian Church of Colorado Springs, and the Stone Presbyterian and Trinity M. E. churches of Denver. He was supervising architect of school district No. 1, 1874–1901. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was married Sept. 29, 1868, to Annie Mary, daughter of James Fisher, of Quincy, Ill., and has two daughters and five sons. His third son, Frank Sidney, is a graduate of the architectural school of the University of Pennsylvania, and became a partner in his father's business in 1902.

TRACEY, Charles, congressman, was born at Albany, N. Y., May 27, 1847, son of John and Maria (McCarthy) Tracey, who came from Canada in 1837. He was graduated at the Albany Academy in 1866, after which he spent four years abroad, visiting Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land, and serving in the Papal Zouaves under Pius IX, who gave him the rank of chevalier of the Order of St. Gregory the Great. Upon returning to the United States in 1870 he was made a member of the firm of John Tracey & Co. He was appointed aid-de-camp to Gov. Tilden in 1875, and was commissary-general of subsistance under Gov. Robinson, 1877–79. He was appointed manager of the New York State House of Refuge by Gov. Cleveland, and re-appointed by Govs. Hill, Flower, and Morton. During 1887–95 he was a representative in Congress from New York state; served on the committee on coinage, weights and measures; obtained the deepening of the Hudson, the erection of Albany into a port of immediate transportation, and the alteration of the coinage designs. He was a delegate to the Chicago convention of 1896 that nominated Bryan, but withdrew and became a delegate-at-large to the Indianapolis convention that nominated Palmer and Buckner. He is a member of the Ft. Orange, Albany, and Press clubs of Albany, and the Manhattan, Reform, and Democratic clubs of New York; a trustee of St. Peter's Hospital, a director of the Commercial and Albany Savings banks, and vice-president of the Consolidated Car-Heating Co. He was married in 1883, to Hermine, daughter of Col. Philip Duchesnay, of Montreal, Canada, and has four children.


COLUMBIA DISTILLING CO.

BAKER, Lucien, senator, was born in Fulton county, O., in 1846, son of Elisha A. and Mary L. Baker. At an early age he was taken by his parents to Michigan, and in 1869 he removed from that state to Leavenworth, Kan., where he became one of the most successful lawyers in the city. Though a member of the Republican party, he would not be bound by party ties on the subject of prohibition, and in 1890 canvassed the state of Kansas in the interest of the Democratic nominees. In 1892 he nearly secured the nomination for congressman-at-large, instead of Edmund N. Morrill, and on Jan. 23, 1895, was elected as a Republican to the U. S. senate, by a large majority, succeeding John Martin. He served through his entire term, from Mar. 4, 1895, to Mar. 3, 1901, and was succeeded by Joseph R. Burton. Sen. Baker was married at Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 28, 1872, to Mary V., daughter of A. A. Higinbotham, and has one son and one daughter. His brother, John H., was judge of the U. S. district court of Indiana, 1892–1902, and represented the Goshen district in congress, 1875–77.

HARRISON, Joseph, inventor, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 20, 1810, son of Joseph and Mary (Crawford) Harrison, and grandson of William Harrison, a large landholder of New Jersey, who lost his property during the Revolutionary war. Joseph Harrison, Jr., was apprenticed to the steam engineering business and in 1825 proved himself a proficient and valuable workman. On the termination of his apprenticeship he entered the employ of a manufacturer of "small lathes and presses for bank-note engravers, and the like." In 1834 he was employed by William Norris to construct locomotives from the design of Col. Long, and in 1835 he became foreman for Garrett & Eastwick, and designed a locomotive called the Samuel D. Ingham. In 1837 he was made a partner and in 1839 on Mr. Garrett's retirement the firm was changed to Eastwick & Harrison. In 1840 Mr. Harrison designed for the Reading railroad a powerful freight engine called the Gowan & Marx, which for its weight of eleven tons, was "the most efficient locomotive for freight purposes that had been built anywhere." This machine secured for his firm, which now included Thos. Winans, of Philadelphia, a contract from the Russian government, to build the locomotives and rolling stock for the St. Petersburg & Moscow railroad, and he went to reside in Russia. The work was so well done that Mr. Harrison was presented with a gold medal and the ribbon of the Order of St. Ann. His first contract was followed by a series of others up to 1852, when he retired from business. He built a splendid mansion in Philadelphia and collected the paintings and works of art known as the Harrison gallery. In 1860 he perfected and placed upon the market a sectional safety boiler, which marked a distinct era in the construction of boilers, and after three years spent in Europe he erected a factory for its manufacture. He was awarded the Rumford gold and silver medals by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences for his improvements insuring safety in steam boilers, May 30, 1871. He was married Dec. 15, 1836, to Sarah Poulterer, of New York, and had seven children, William, Henry, Annie, Alice McNeil, Marie Olga, Theodore Leland, and Clara Elizabeth. He published: "An Essay on the Steam Boiler" (1867); "The Iron Worker and King Solomon: with a Memoir and an Appendix" (2d ed. 1869, printed for private circulation); "The Locomotive Engine, and Philadelphia's Share in Its Early Improvements" (1872), and various papers on subjects relating to his specialty. He died in Philadelphia, Mar. 27, 1874.

FAIRBANK, Wilson Henry, was born at Warren, Mass., Apr. 3, 1836, son of Asahel and Mary A. (Chapin) Fairbank, and a descendant of Jonathan Fayerbanke, who came from Lowerby, Yorkshire, England, in 1633, and settled at Dedham, where he built the noted Fairbanks Home, still standing. He married Grace Smith, and the line runs through their son Jonas, who married Lydia Prescott; their son Jabez, who married Mary Wilder; their son Thomas, who married Dorothy Carter; their son Jonathan, who married Ruth Houghton; and their son, Asahel, grandfather of Wilson Henry, who married Diadema Gleason. When seventeen years old he left school in order to assist his father, and in 1856 he took his first telegraph contract, furnishing over 9,000 poles for the American Telegraph Co. From that time onward he made telegraph line building his business. He was appointed superintendent of construction for the U. S. Telegraph Co. in 1860; with A. J. Baldwin as a partner, he built a telegraph line from New York to Washington in 1864; organized the Monongahela Valley Telegraph Co. in 1865, and aided in organizing the Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Co. in Pittsburg in 1866, building and extending a number of important lines. In 1877 he had charge of all construction and disbursements under E. Middleton & Co. He built thousands of miles for the American Union Telegraph Co., at one time running successfully twenty-one different gangs of men. He was general superintendent of construction and repairs for the Mutual Union Telegraph Co. in 1881–82; the United Telegraph Co. in 1883–84, and for the American Telegraph & Telephone Co. during 1885–91, when failing health compelled his retire-

Wilson H. Fairbank

ment. In November, 1895, he was elected a Republican representative in the Massachusetts legislature, and in the fall of 1897 was elected to the state senate. He is personally interested in nearly every industry in the town of Warren. He is president of the Warren Steam Pump Co., a member of the Warren Savings Bank Association, president of the Warren Public Library, vice-president of the Quaboag Historical Society, and a member of the Grange and Farmers' Club, the Republican Club of Massachusetts, the Home Market Club, the Middlesex Club, and the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders. Mr. Fairbank was married at Warren, Mass., Sept. 27, 1865, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of S. H. Sibley.

WALDEN, John Morgan, M. E. bishop, was born at Lebanon, Warren co., O., Feb. 11, 1831, son of Jesse and Matilda (Morgan) Walden. Thrown on his own resources at the age of fourteen, his support was gained by peddling, farming, carpentering, and clerking in a store. He was graduated at Farmer's (now Belmont) College, O., in 1852. While an undergraduate, he had written for newspapers, and in 1854, after having served two years as principal of the preparatory department of Farmer's College, he took up journalism, reviving at Fairfield, Ill., the "Independent Press." His advocacy of temperance, and his opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska bill made the journal unpopular and imperiled its financial support. Returning to Cincinnati, he was connected with the "Daily Commercial" as reporter and correspondent nearly two years. This included the political campaign of 1856, during which he traveled over Ohio and Indiana, reporting speeches and was himself occasionally called to take the stump. In 1857 he aided in establishing at Quindaro, Kansas, a newspaper called the "Chindowan," which is the Wyandotte for "Leader." It advocated radical free state measures; exerted considerable influence, and gave its editor a prominent place among the free state leaders. He was a member of the historic "Topeka legislature." In March, 1858, he was elected to the Leavenworth constitutional convention, in which he was chairman of the committee on education, and as chairman of the committee on address, he was the author of the "Address of the Convention to the American People." Under the Leavenworth constitution, he was elected state superintendent of public instruction, and in the same year, having severed his connection with the "Chindowan," he canvassed the territory in opposition to the Lecompton (pro-slavery) constitution. Victory for the free-soilers having been won, the guarantee of a free state, Mr. Walden, though the path to political advancement seemed open before him, returned to Ohio and entered the ministry in the Cincinnati conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, in September, 1858, being appointed junior preacher on the North Bend circuit. Two years later he was appointed pastor of York street Church in Cincinnati, and in 1862, superintendent of the Ladies' Home Mission Society for two years, part of this time also serving as corresponding secretary of the Western Freedmen's Aid Commission, which office he held until 1866. He had part with the citizens of Cincinnati in the patriotic movements during the civil war. He was the chief mover in the organization of the Freedmen's Aid Society of his church in 1866, and was its first corresponding secretary. In 1867 he was elected to the general conference, and in the same year was appointed presiding elder of the East Cincinnati district. In 1868 the general conference assigned him to the Western Methodist Book Concern, and he was continued as one of its publishing agents through four terms, 1868-84. He was returned by the Cincinnati conference to five general conferences, 1868, '72, '76, '80, '84. At the general conference of 1872 he received the highest number of votes (160) for bishop of any one not elected. Twelve years later (1884) he was elected bishop. He has taken a prominent part in temperance and Sunday school work, served on the board of education of Cincinnati, and as chairman of its library committee was influential in securing to the free public library the legal provisions through which it receives annually $17,000 for the purchase of books. He was active in the first ecumenical conference in London in 1881. The church is familiar with his timely and able discussion of practical civil, social and religious movements. He has been officially connected with the helpful work in behalf of the freed people ever since their emancipation and president of the Methodist Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society since 1885. As bishop he has had the annual presidency and administration of each conference and mission in the United States at least once—of some of them two or three times—and also has visited the missions in Mexico, South America, Europe and Asia—having made three annual visits to those in Europe. Bishop Walden was married at Cheviot, O., July 3, 1859, to Martha, daughter of E. P. Young, of Knox county, O., and has two sons and three daughters.

John M. Walden

TEFFT, Benjamin Franklin, educator, was born near Utica, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1813. He was graduated at Wesleyan University in 1835, and immediately became a teacher in the Maine Wesleyan Seminary. During 1839–41 he was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Bangor, Me.; in 1841 was principal of Providence Conference Seminary and in 1842 was pastor of the Odeon Church in Boston. In 1843 he was called to the chair of Greek and Hebrew in Indiana Asbury University, where he remained until 1846, when he became editor of the "Ladies' Repository," retaining that position until 1852. In June, 1851, he was elected first president of the recently organized Genesee College. He resigned that position in December, 1853, after a prosperous administration. During 1856–60 he was again pastor of the church at Bangor, Me., and in 1861–62 served as chaplain of the 1st Maine cavalry. In 1862 he was appointed U. S. consul at Stockholm and acting minister to Sweden, which post he held until 1864, then becoming commissioner of immigration from the North of Europe of the state of Maine. In 1866 he became pastor of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church at Portland, Me. Dr. Tefft was editor of "The Northern Border," at Bangor, Me., during 1873–78, while he was the author of "The Shoulder Knot" (1850); "Hungary and Kossuth" (1851); "Memorials of Prison Life;" "Webster and His Masterpieces" (1854); "Methodism Successful" (1860); "Our Political Parties" (1880), and "Evolution and Christianity" (1885), beside many contributions to periodical literature. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Wesleyan University in 1838; that of D.D. by Ohio Wesleyan University in 1846, and of LL.D. by Madison University in 1852. He was married

July 26, 1835, to Sarah Ann Dunn, of East Poland, Me. They had five sons and three daughters. Dr. Tefft died in Bangor, Me., Sept. 16, 1885.

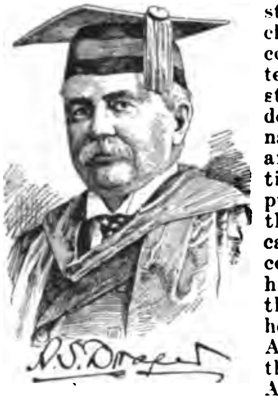
MUNSON, James Eugene, phonographer and author, was born in Paris, Oneida co., N. Y., May 12, 1835. He received his education at Cazenovia Seminary, and afterwards entered Amherst College, but was not graduated. He then studied shorthand and soon became an expert stenographer. Early in 1857 he settled in New York city, and took his first verbatim report on the occasion of the Harvey Burdell murder trial, which occurred ten days after his arrival. Subsequently he also reported the Beecher-Tilton trial for the New York "Sun" without assistance, during the six months of its continuance. About 1863 he became court stenographer in New York city, and has since acted in this capacity. Soon after he settled in New York, Mr. Munson began his work of simplifying existing systems of shorthand, and after about ten years of labor and practice he published his "Complete Phonographer" (1866), presenting the finally shaped "Munson System." He invented and about 1888 perfected a process of setting and justifying type automatically, operated by means of a prepared ribbon of paper; has invented machines by which the ribbon is prepared, and has assisted in inventing a machine for operating typewriting machines by telegraph. He patented a "Selecting Device," on which these inventions are based. James Eugene Munson is president and director of the Munson Phonographic Publishing Co., and has published, besides the work mentioned above: "Dictionary of Practical Phonography" (1884); "The Phrase-Book of Practical Phonography" (1879); "The Art of Phonography" (1896); "A Shorter Course in Munson Phonography" (1901), and other works of a similar nature.

DERRICK, W. B., clergyman, was born on the Island of Antigua, West Indies, about 1840, and was educated there in one of the English training schools. After traveling abroad he entered the service of the U. S. government, and participated in the combat between the Merrimac and the Monitor. At the termination of the civil war, he went South, where he took an active part in reconstruction measures, and at the same time taught the children of freedmen. In 1865 he became a missionary agent, and in 1867 entered the African Methodist Episcopal ministry, although he had been reared a high church Episcopalian. He has since filled some of the most important offices in the gift of the church. For twelve years he served as presiding elder; was elected chairman of his delegation to four consecutive conferences, while at the session in 1888 he received seventy votes for the bishopric. In the same year he was chosen a delegate to the world's missionary conference at London, and while there delivered several speeches in Exeter hall. He is now (1904) the missionary secretary of the A. M. E. church throughout the United States, Canada, West Indies and Africa.

McCALL, Edward Rutley, naval officer, was born in Charleston, S. C., Aug. 5, 1790. He entered the navy as midshipman Jan. 1, 1808. While serving on the brig Enterprise, sixteen guns, under command of Lieut. Johnston Blakeley, he was promoted lieutenant, Mar. 11, 1813. The command of the enterprise was transferred to Lieut. William Burrows, in August, 1813, and she sailed from Portsmouth, Sept. 1. On Sept. 5th was fought the battle with the Boxer, a British brig of fourteen guns. At the first broadside, while Lieut. Burrows was assisting in running out a carronade he was mortally wounded by a musket ball, but he refused to be carried below, requesting that the flag should not be struck, and Lieut. McCall assumed charge of the vessel. After a spirited engagement of forty minutes the enemy called for quarter, and the British commander's sword was placed in the dying Burrows' hands, whose last words were "I am satisfied, I die content." Lieut. McCall was awarded a gold medal by congress, Jan. 6, 1814, for his conduct in this engagement. He was promoted to master commandant, Mar. 3, 1825, and to captain in 1835. He died at Bordentown, N. J., July 31, 1853.

GREGORY, John Milton, first president of the University of Illinois (1867–80), was born at Sand Lake, Rensselaer co., N. Y., July 6, 1822, son of Hon. Joseph and Rachel (Bullock) Gregory. His preparatory education was received in the public schools and at the Dutchess County Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., while he was graduated A.B. at Union College in 1846. After studying law for two years in the office of Messrs. Paige & Potter, Schenectady, he turned his attention to theology and entered the Baptist ministry. In 1852, having held a brief pastorate in the East, he became principal of a classical school at Detroit. Mich.; and in 1854, with Prof. A. J. Welch and Dr. E. O. Havens, he established the Michigan "Journal of Education," of which he had full editorial charge during 1855–70. In 1858 he was elected superintendent of public instruction for Michigan, and was twice re-elected to that office, serving until 1865, when he became president of Kalamazoo College. Under his management this institution became one of the most prominent in the state. In 1867 Dr. Gregory was elected first president of the Illinois Industrial University (now the University of Illinois) at Urbana, Champaign co. In February, 1867, Illinois had provided for the incorporation of this institution which was organized under the act of congress granting public land for agricultural and industrial education. Its apportionment of land was 480,000 acres, all of which, except 25,000 acres in Nebraska and Minnesota, were sold and the proceeds put into bonds. Champaign county gave grounds, buildings, and farms valued at $450,000. The university was opened Mar. 2, 1868, and steadily increased in growth and prosperity. In 1871 women were admitted as students. Dr. Gregory visited Europe in 1869 for the purpose of inspecting polytechnic, and industrial schools, and subsequently he made two other trips, one to purchase the material for an art gallery in the institution. The university was divided into the following departments: college of agriculture and horticulture; college of civil, mechanical, and mining engineering, and architecture; college of natural sciences, chemistry, and natural history; college of literature and art; school of commerce; school of military science, and school of domestic science. During Dr. Gregory's administration the regular income reached about $40,000. In 1878 the university, under a state law, began conferring degrees. In 1880 he resigned the position in order to devote himself to literary work, being succeeded as president by Dr. Selim H. Peabody. Dr. Gregory is the author of a "Handbook of History and Chronology" (1867); "A New Political Economy" (1883), and "The Seven Laws of Teaching" (1886), beside a number of addresses on educational and religious subjects. He has also contributed to various periodicals. He was president of the National Educational Association (then called the National Teachers' Association) in 1868. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Madison University in 1866. He died at Champaign, Ill., Oct. 19, 1898.

DRAPER, Andrew Sloan, third president of the University of Illinois (1894–1904), was born at Westford, Otsego co., N. Y., June 21, 1848, son of Sylvester B. and Jane (Sloan) Draper, and a descendant of James Draper, "The Puritan," and his wife, Miriam Stansfield, who emigrated from Yorkshire, England, and settled at Roxbury, Mass., in 1647. In 1855 his parents moved to Albany, N. Y., where he attended the public schools and was graduated at the Albany Academy in 1866. While teaching during the next four years, he read law and was graduated at the Albany Law School, with the degree of LL.B., and was admitted to the bar in 1871. He practiced law at Albany, in partnership with Mr. Alden Chester until 1887. He was a member of the state legislature in 1881, chairman of the Albany county Republican committee, 1880–82; member of the state committee, 1882–85; delegate to the Republican national convention, 1884, and chairman of the executive committee of the Republican state committee through the presidential campaign which followed, accompanying Mr. Blaine on his two famous journeys through the state. In 1884 he was appointed by Pres. Arthur one of the judges of the United States court of Alabama claims. Always interested in education, he was a member of the board of education in Albany, 1878–81, and again 1890–92. He was a member of the board in charge of the state normal school at Albany in 1882, and immediately secured appropriations for a new site and buildings for the institution. In 1886 he was elected by the legislature, state superintendent of public instruction, and was re-elected in 1889. During 1889–91 he was president of the National Association of School Superintendents; was superintendent of the Cleveland, O., public schools, 1892–94, and organized the system on wholly new lines. He resigned this position to accept the presidency of the University of Illinois, which he held until 1904. At the time Pres. Draper went to the University of Illinois the institution had five buildings, a faculty of ninety, and a student body of seven hundred and fifty. Now it has twenty-six buildings, with four hundred and twenty in the faculties, and a student body of quite four thousand. It consists of seven colleges, and half a score of other schools, with a complete and symmetrical university organization. The university standing as high as fifth in point of numbers among the universities of the United States. In 1889 he received the degree of LL.D. from Colgate University, and in 1903 the same from Columbia University. In 1902 he was made a member of the United States board of Indian commissioners by Pres. Roosevelt; in 1903 was chosen president of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and in 1904 he was elected commissioner of education of the state of New York. He is an honorary member of the Chicago Historical Society and of the Wisconsin Historical Society. He has made addresses on educational subjects in practically every state in the union. His publications are numerous, among them being: "How to Improve the Country Schools," "School Administration in Large Cities," "Powers and Obligations of Teachers," "History of the New York Common School System," "The Indian Problem in the State of New York," "Legal Status of the Public Schools," "American Schools and American Citizenship," "The Spirit of the Teacher," "Science and the Elementary Schools," "The Pilgrims and Their Share in the National Life," "American Universities and the National Life," "The Illinois Life and the Presidency of Lincoln," "The Rescue of Cuba," "Bankers and the Community Life," "John Marshall and the March of the Constitution," "Memorial of President McKinley," "Co-education in America," "The Personal Equation in the Medical Profession," "The Authority of the State in Education," "A Teaching Profession," "The Recovery of the Law," "The University's Return to the State," "The Element of Inspiration in the Schools," "Educational Tendencies, Desirable and Otherwise," "University Questions Concerning the Common Schools," "The Organization and Administration of the American Educational System" (Silver Medal, Paris Exposition, 1900). Pres. Draper was married in 1872, to Abbie Louise Lyon, of New Britain, Conn., and they have two children, Charlotte Leland and Edwin Lyon.



BURRILL, Thomas Jonathan, naturalist, was born at Pittsfield, Mass., Apr. 25, 1839, son of John and Mary (Francis) Burrill. He was graduated at the Illinois State Normal University in 1865, and became professor of botany and horticulture in the University of Illinois at Urbana in 1868, a position which he still holds. He was dean of the department of natural science during 1877–84, and has been vice-president of the university since 1882. He was a member of Maj. J. W. Powell's first Rocky mountain expedition, 1867, and traveled through much of the United States and Central America in the interest of botanical research; he has given special attention to plant diseases. Having investigated the pear tree blight (1878–80), he ascribed that and other ailments to bacteria, a conclusion since fully justified. He was president of the Illinois Horticultural Society (1883–84), vice-president of the section of biology of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and president of the American Microscopical Society in 1886. He edited the biennial reports of the University of Illinois in 1874–76, and has published many scientific papers, as the "Bacteria" (1882) and "Uredineas, or Parasitic Fungi of Illinois" (1885). He was married in 1868 to Sarah Helen, daughter of Ephraim Alexander of Seneca Falls, N. Y., and has two children.

WILLIAMS, William, pioneer, was born at Huntington, Pa., Dec. 6, 1796. His father dying when he was a mere boy, the care of the family devolved upon him, so his schooling was meagre. He manufactured salt on the Kiskiminitas river for a time, going from there to Pittsburg, where he was connected with the Exchange Bank, and later was cashier of the branch bank at Hollidaysburg. In March, 1849, he went to Muscatine, Ia. When the order was made that year for the establishment of a military post on the borders of the then uninhabited region known as Northwestern Iowa, Williams, who had been connected with the Pennsylvania militia and was interested in military matters, obtained the appointment of sutler. He joined the troops after they had removed the

Sac and Fox Indians from the Iowa lands to their reservation in the Indian Territory and went to the place designated, known thereafter as Fort Dodge, where they arrived Aug. 23, 1850. By a treaty with the Sioux in 1851, the government bought the Sioux lands in Minnesota and Iowa, and a fort farther to the North was ordered and was established at the junction of the Rock and Minnesota rivers, known as Fort Ridgely. When the troops abandoned Fort Dodge for Fort Ridgely in July, 1853, Maj. Williams, his son and three discharged soldiers were all who were left at the old fort. Improvements to the value of $80,000 were thus abandoned by the government on valuable lands which Williams decided to enter for himself. He laid plans for the location of a town on the original site of the military post and in March, 1854, completed the original survey of the present Fort Dodge. Indian depredations in northwestern Iowa continued spasmodically, and culminated in the Spirit Lake massacre, Mar. 8, 1857, when one-half the people at that settlement were killed. He led an expedition against the red men, but was unsuccessful and the remainder of his life was spent in building up the settlement he had established. When Fort Dodge was incorporated as a city he was elected the first mayor. He died at Fort Dodge, Ia., Feb. 26, 1874.

BUCK, Samuel Henry, merchant, was born in Kentucky, Oct. 9, 1841, son of Thomas Mountjoy and Catherine (Watkins) Buck, both natives of Virginia. He was educated at Bethel College and Union University, but left the latter institution to enter the Confederate army, in April, 1861, becoming a member of Company A, 1st Kentucky cavalry, commanded by his kinsman, Col. Benjamin Harding Helm. He served throughout the war. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Arkansas Post, and participated in more than twenty-five battles during the war. In July, 1865, he settled at New Orleans, La., resuming the study of law, but soon abandoned this profession to embark in commerce as a member of the cotton firm of Morrison, Buck & Co. He was one of the charter members of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, and during his business career has also been a member of the New York Cotton Exchange, the New York Coffee Exchange, the Chicago Board of Trade, the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, and after his removal to New York in 1894 was an equal partner in the stock exchange house of C. L. Rathborne & Co. He is now the senior member of the cotton firm of Buck & Pratt, in New York. During his long residence in New Orleans he was postmaster of the city under Pres. Cleveland in 1887, was a member of the Louisiana legislature in 1876–78, and was director-general of the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition of New Orleans, in 1884–85. It was in October, 1882, that the National Cotton Planters' Association first suggested a special cotton exposition to celebrate the centennial of the industry, the first record of cotton as an industrial product for export from America being the shipment of six bags (about one bale) from Charleston, S. C., to England in 1784. The plan was soon extended to miscellaneous industries, and on Feb. 10, 1883, congress passed an act creating the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition. The first board of managers was composed of Frank C. Morehead, of Mississippi; Gov. Robert M. Patton, of Alabama, and Albert Baldwin, G. A. Breauz, Duncan F. Kenner, John V. Moore, Simon Hernsheim, Edmund Richardson, Edward M. Hudson, W. B. Schmidt, Thomas Hardeman and Samuel H. Buck. The president was at first Edmund Richardson and the director-general E. A. Burke, but the latter was superseded by Mr. Buck, February, 1884. The main building was larger than any previously projected, either in this country or Europe. Mr. Buck is a member of the executive committee of the Southern Society of New York. He was married, at Natchez, Miss., Oct. 11, 1870, to Annie, daughter of John Fleming, and has one son and a daughter.

S. H. Buck

KESSLER, Harry Clay, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 18, 1844, son of John and Sophia R. (Steever) Kessler, grandson of John Kessler, and g. grandson of John Kessler, who served in the revolutionary war as first officer on the privateer Delaware, was captured and imprisoned in Kingston, Jamaica, escaped to the United States and took service as a midshipman on board the frigate Alliance under Com. John Barry. In 1861 young Kessler enlisted in the civil war and was commissioned a second lieutenant in company G, 104th regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers. In March, 1862, he went with his regiment to Fortress Monroe, and was present at the siege of Yorktown. He served through the Peninsula campaign and was slightly wounded at Fair Oaks. He was afterward detached from his regiment and served as an acting commissary of subsistence in the army of the Cumberland, during the Gettysburg campaign. He was promoted first lieutenant, but owing to physical disability was honorably discharged from the service the latter part of 1863. After the war he was in the lithographic business in Philadelphia until 1874, when owing to continued ill-health he went to Montana and engaged in mining. In 1877 he served with the Montana volunteers in the campaign against the Nez Perce Indians, and during 1887–98 he took an active part in the National Guard of the state. He was first a captain, then lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the first Montana infantry. In 1898 the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, and was sent to the Philippines with Col. Kessler in command. He participated in the battles of San Lazero Cemetery, La Loma Church, Caloocan, Toulihan river, Polo, Marilao, Bocare, Bigaa, Guiguinto, Santa Isabel, Mololos, Santo Tomas, Bacaloor, San Fernando and other engagements north of Manila. For distinguished service in action he was appointed a brigadier general by brevet Mar. 31, 1899. Returning to Montana Gen. Kessler resumed his connection with the mining interests of that state. He served one term as county commissioner and four terms as treasurer of Silver Bow county. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Military Order of Foreign Wars, Society of the Army of the Potomac, Grand Army of the Republic, holding the

Harry C. Kessler

position of junior vice-commander-in-chief of that organization, 1903–04, Spanish War Veterans, Army and Navy Club, of New York, and the Art Club, of Philadelphia. He was married in Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 8, 1876, to Josephine Alden, daughter of William Dilworth, of Pittsburg, Pa., and has two children, Josephine D. and Harry C.

MAYFIELD, William Henderson, physician and surgeon, was born at Patton, Mo., Jan. 18, 1852, son of George W. and Polly (Cheek) Mayfield, and grandson of Stephen Mayfield, a revolutionary soldier. He received his early education at Carleton Institute, and began teaching school in 1869. He studied medicine under Dr. H. J. Smith, at Sedgewickville, Mo., 1874, and later at the St. Louis Medical College, where he graduated in 1883. After practicing medicine for a year at Mayfield, Mo., he removed to St. Louis to take the chair of materia medica, therapeutics and diseases of children in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Having conceived the idea of founding a sanitarium for the many nonresident patients who went to St. Louis to be treated, he threw open his home to them, and in 1884 founded the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, which, under his management, became one of the largest and best equipped hospitals in the West, with property valued at $125,000. He was superintendent and surgeon-in-chief of the institution until 1896, when he built the model private sanitarium which bears his name. Dr. Mayfield is recognized as one of the leading surgeons of St. Louis and has achieved special distinction in gynecological and abdominal surgery. He originated what is considered an ideal operation of laceration of the perineum. He was a charter member of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, a member of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, an honorary member of the Illinois Medical Society, and the Tri-State Medical Society, and a member of the American Medical Association. He has been for many years deeply interested in religious work and one of his earliest efforts for Christian education was the establishment of the Mayfield-Smith Academy, at Marble Hill, Mo., now named Will Mayfield College, in honor of his deceased son. He was married in 1874 to Ellen C., daughter of John F. Sitzes, of Marquand, Mo., under whose supervision the Mayfield Sanitarium was planned and built, her aid being given to the architect, while she superintended the financial part of the enterprise.

W.H. Mayfield

METCALF, Mason Jerome, inventor, was born at Fairfax, Me., Oct. 16, 1807, son of Solomon and Hannah (Donnell) Metcalf and a descendant of Michael Metcalf, a Puritan, who came to Massachusetts from England in 1637. He received his early education in the academy of Monmouth, Me. In early and middle life he conducted a small manufactory in Boston, and during his last years owned and managed several mills in Maine. He invented a method of producing letter stencils by means of dies, which he was the first to practice and bring into use. All stencils had previously been cut with chisels, but this invention made possible the manufacture of smaller stencils than could be cut with chisels, and wonderfully reduced the expense. He also devised a fence that could be made at a very small cost from the refuse of saw mills,—slabs and kindred material. It was extensively used before the introduction of wire fencing, and may still be seen occasionally in the West. He also invented a fan wheel for ventilation and experimented much with machines for flying, rotary plows, and contrivances for breaking up ice fields, all of them involving the use of a fan-wheel or propeller. His air machines were without the aid of gas or aeroplanes. His plow was designed not only to turn up the ground, but pulverize it by means of the revolving cylinder and curved teeth. For opening ice tracts, he employed a method of exploding gunpowder. He never patented any of his inventions, but gave them generously to the public. Mr. Metcalf was married at Monmouth, Me., in 1835, to Hannah Elizabeth, daughter of John and Rosalinda Welch, and had one son, Lorettus Sutton, prominent as managing editor of the "North American Review," and editor of the "Forum," and one daughter, Marilla Antoinette. He died at Monmouth, Me., July 23, 1883.

GODING, Frederic Webster, diplomat and inventor, was born at Hyde Park, Mass., May 9, 1858, son of Alphonso Landon and Lydia Mehitable (Chandler) Goding. On the paternal side he comes of a family of physicians and clergymen, among his ancestors being Dr. Alva Goding, of New Hampshire, and Dr. W. W. Goding, who was superintendent of the U. S. Government Hospital for the Insane, in Washington, D. C., and served as government expert at the trial of Guiteau, Pres. Garfield's assassin. Ancestry of Frederic Webster Goding, on both sides, dates from the Pilgrim fathers. Maternal ancestors and relatives include Capt. John Chandler, of revolutionary times, and one of the organizers of government in New Hampshire; Abiel Chandler, founder of Dartmouth College; Hon. Zachariah Chandler, secretary of the interior, in Grant's cabinet, and U. S. senator from Michigan; Hon. Salmon P. Chase, secretary of the treasury in Lincoln's cabinet, and chief justice of the supreme court of the United States; Bishop Chandler, of Ohio, and Hon. Wm. E. Chandler, secretary of the navy in Garfield's cabinet. Histories of the eastern states state that the Godings were always on hand whenever the country was involved in war, from the earliest times. The paternal line originated in Normandy, where the name was spelled "Godin;" and the first representative recorded in history went over to England with William the Conqueror, as one of his generals. From England Adam Goding emigrated to the United States in 1637, and the subsequent ancestry, arranged by generations, is as follows: Henry, William, William, Jonathan Cooledge, Jonathan Jonas, Alfonso Landon, Frederic Webster. Mr. Goding acquiring his early education in the public schools of Chicago, where the family had located when he was but five years old; and later he entered the medical department of the Northwestern University, where he earned the degree of M.D. in 1882, having previously taught in

F.W. Goding

the public schools of Illinois. He practiced medicine until 1898. He was a delegate to the Republican state conventions of Illinois when Govs. Fifer and Tanner were nominated (1886, 1896), besides frequently serving as delegate to various county and congressional conventions. He was mayor of Rutland, Ill., for nearly ten years (1887-97). During 1885-86 he filled the chair of natural science in the Loudon (Tenn.) College. He was assistant to the state entomologist of Illinois in 1884-95, and held a similar position in Tennessee while connected with Loudon College. It was on Feb. 11, 1898, that he was appointed consul to the northern half of New South Wales and Queensland, Australia, which position he still fills (1904). He was appointed consul to represent Cuba in Australia in 1902. Since taking up his residence in Australia he has written many valuable reports upon the commerce and industry of that continent, which have been instrumental in largely increasing the trade between that country and the United States. He has also published "Corporation Ordinances of Rutland, Ill." (1887); many papers on biology and entomology (1877-1903), and is considered the authority on the difficult family membracidæ. Some of his papers are "A Descriptive Catalogue of the Membracidæ of North America (1894), published by the State Laboratory of Natural History of Illinois; "A Monograph on the Membracidæ of Australia (1903), and "A Monograph of the Homoptera of Australia" (1904), also a "Geneology of the Goding Family" (1904). In 1896 he discovered the secret of tempering copper, and in the course of experiment became satisfied as to its being identical with the method used by the ancients. In 1897 he also devised a means for welding copper to iron or steel, and this method will undoubtedly revolutionize modern ship building. It is now being thoroughly tested by the U. S. government. Dr. Goding is a man of more than ordinary ability and displays it in whatever field he works, whether in diplomatic service or in scientific and mechanical researches. He was married at Kaneville, Ill., June 8, 1880, to Ella Blanche, daughter of P. M. Phelps, and they have two children.

CARL, Ludwig Leland, musician, was born in Dresden, Germany, July 16, 1876, son of Otto and Sophie (Limbert) Carl. He was educated in the Wettiner College and the Technical College of Dresden, and the Conservatory of Music. At the last he received the highest honors for composition and piano, and was graduated in 1900. He was professor of piano in Dresden Conservatory for one year, when he came to the United States, settling in Belleville, Ill. Here he soon acquired a reputation as one of the leading pianists of the country. He was director of the Liederkranz, 1901-02, and has directed the Belleville Choral Symphony Society since 1902. Among his compositions is one for orchestra entitled "Poems of Symphony," first produced at Dresden in 1901. He has written many songs and lyrics.

L Carl

CLARKSON, Thaddeus Stevens, soldier, was born at Gettysburg, Pa., Apr. 26, 1840, son of Michael Cook and Louisa (Harper) Clarkson, and seventh in descent from Rev. David Clarkson of Bradford, Yorkshire, England. In 1848 his father removed to Maryland, where the son was graduated at St. James College, near Hagerstown, in 1857. On Apr. 16, 1861, he enlisted as a private in battery A, 1st Illinois artillery for three months; but July 16, 1861, re-enlisted for three years in the same company. He was commissioned in December, 1861, as lieutenant and adjutant of the 13th Illinois cavalry, and in March, 1863, was assigned to the command of battery K, 2d Missouri artillery, by Brig.-Gen. John W. Davidson, on whose staff he was then serving in Missouri. In September, 1863, he was commissioned as major of the 3d Arkansas cavalry, and continued to serve until December, 1864, when he resigned on account of illness. In March, 1866, with his eldest brother, Robert H. Clarkson, first P. E. bishop of Nebraska, he removed to Omaha, Neb. In 1875, while temporarily residing in South Dakota, he was elected to the legislature of that territory. In October, 1890, he was appointed postmaster of Omaha, Neb., serving as such until March, 1895, and in the former year was elected commander of the department of Nebraska, G. A. R. In 1891 he was elected commander of the military order of the Loyal Legion for the state of Nebraska. At the national encampment of the G. A. R., held at St. Paul, Minn., in 1896, he was unanimously elected commander in chief of that organization, serving the usual term of one year. He was selected by the executive committee of the board of directors, as general manager of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition held at Omaha, Neb., from June to November, 1898, one of the most successful expositions ever held in America. He was married on Nov. 11, 1862, to Mary B., eldest daughter of Joseph Matteson, one of the pioneer settlers of Chicago, and has one son and four daughters.

Thaddeus S Clarkson

CLARKSON, Robert Harper, first P. E. bishop of Nebraska, was born at Gettysburg, Pa., Nov. 19, 1826, son of Michael Coak and Louise (Harper) Clarkson, and brother of Gen. Thaddeus S. Clarkson. He received a classical education, and was graduated at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa., in 1844. He studied theology at St. James' College, Hagerstown, Md., and was ordained deacon by Bishop Whittingham in June, 1848. He became rector of St. James' Church, Chicago, the following year, and held the position for fifteen years. He was made priest in 1851. He was a deputy from the diocese of Illinois to the general convention during these years, and was assistant secretary of the house of clerical and lay deputies when he was elected bishop. He became missionary bishop of Nebraska and Dakota in 1865, and three years later, when Nebraska was organized as a diocese, he was elected its first bishop. He died in Omaha, Neb., Mar. 10, 1884.

WORTHINGTON, George, second P. E. bishop of Nebraska, was born in Lenox, Mass., Oct. 14, 1840. He was graduated at Hobart College in the class of 1860. He studied for the ministry in the General Theological Seminary, New York, and was graduated there in 1863. He was ordered deacon in June of that year, and ordained priest in the following year. He was first assistant at St. Paul's Church, Troy, N. Y., and then became rector of Christ Church, Ballston Spa, N. Y. He soon afterward removed to Detroit, Mich., to become rector of St. John's Church, in 1868, and held that pastorate until 1885. He was for several years president of the diocesan standing committee, and was examining chaplain and deputy to the general convention. In 1883 he was elected by the house of bishops to be missionary bishop of Shanghai, China, but he declined, and upon the death of Bishop Clarkson in 1884 he was chosen bishop of Nebraska. He was consecrated to that office, Feb. 24, 1885.

WILLIAMS, Arthur Llewellyn, P. E. coadjutor bishop of Nebraska, and 194th bishop in order of the American succession, was born at Owen Sound, Ontario, Canada, Jan. 30, 1856, son of Richard Jones and Elizabeth (Johnston) Williams. His father (1809-82) was a clergyman of the Presbyterian denomination. He was educated at the high school of Shullsburg, Wis., the Greenwich Academy of Rhode Island, and the Western Theological Seminary of Chicago, at which he was graduated in 1888. His first charge was St. James Church, Meeker, Colo., where he served from 1888 to 1890; from Meeker he went to Denver as rector of St. Paul's Church; in 1892 he was called to Christ Church, Chicago, which he served seven and one-half years. On St. Luke's day, Oct. 18, 1899, Dr. Williams was consecrated bishop coadjutor of Nebraska, where he is laboring at the present time (1904). The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the Western Theological Seminary, Jan. 17, 1900. He was married in Boston, Mass., Oct. 18, 1880, to Adelaide L., daughter of Salmon Makinster, of Middletown, Conn.

H. W. Baerresen

BAERRESEN, Harald William, architect, was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, June 1, 1846, son of H. C. Baerresen, a prominent naval architect. He was educated in private schools in his native city and studied architecture and shipbuilding under his father. In the war between Denmark, Germany and Austria he was drafted for the navy, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the naval engagement at Helgoland, the last naval battle in which only wooden vessels were engaged. In 1865 he returned to civil life, and worked for two years in his uncle's shipyard, and in 1867 sailed on his uncle's ship to South America. Upon his return to Antwerp he took passage as carpenter on a vessel bound to the United States, which was shipwrecked, and the crew was picked up by a passing steamer and landed in New York city. He went to work as a ship carpenter, and also studied architecture under a private instructor. In 1871 he removed to Louisville, Ky., where he established himself as an architect, and was married to Rosa M., daughter of Andrew and Mary Kern. In 1878 he removed to Denver, Colo., where he has since followed his profession. He has designed and erected over three hundred buildings in that city, including churches, business blocks and residences. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects, Colorado chapter, and of the Denver Chamber of Commerce. He served as Danish vice-consul for two years, resigning on account of pressure of private business, in which he is largely interested in partnership with his brother Vigo E. and son Albert A. Baerresen.

LORING, Charles Harding, engineer, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 26, 1828, son of William Price and Eliza (Harding) Loring. He was educated in the schools of his native city, and on Feb. 26, 1851, entered the navy as third assistant engineer. He stood first in a competitive examination, and by improving every opportunity secured rapid promotion. During the early part of the civil war he served as fleet engineer of the North Atlantic squadron, took part in the capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark, and was present at the battle between the Monitor and Merrimac. Later he was detached from sea service, and sent to Cincinnati, O., for the purpose of supervising the construction of several light-draft ironclad vessels of the Monitor type. After the close of the war, he became senior member of the board for disposing of superfluous marine engines previously ordered by the government, and for a study of the compound marine engine then coming into use, which resulted in its introduction into the navy. As the representative of the navy department in 1874, he and Dr. Charles E. Emery made tests of the machinery of four revenue vessels to determine the relative economy of the simple and compound engine. Their report was republished all over the world, and is still quoted in all text-books on the steam engine. In 1881 he was a member of the first naval advisory board that dealt with the initiatory problems of the new navy. In 1884 he was appointed by Pres. Arthur as engineer-in-chief of the United States navy, and chief of the bureau of steam engineering, from which offices he retired in 1887. His last service was as senior member of the experimental board at the New York navy yard, on which he served until 1890, when he retired from active service, for age, with the rank of captain. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and during 1891-92, was its president; of the American Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers; the United States Naval Institute; the American Society of Naval Engineers; the New England Society of Naval Engineers, and the Army and Navy, and Engineers' Clubs, of New York. He was married to Ruth Malbon of Hingham, Mass., in 1852, and had one daughter who died in 1887.

Chas. H. Loring.

OHMANN-DUMESNIL, Amant Henry, physician, was born at Dubuque, Ia., Sept. 30, 1857, son of Francis Louis Ohmann and Marie Celestine Caroline Dumesnil, both natives of France, who emigrated to this country in 1852. In 1868 he entered the preparatory department of Christian Brothers' College, St. Louis, Mo., and was graduated in 1874. Three years later the college conferred on him the degree of A.M., after he had earned the degree of M.E. in the Missouri State University. He did not enter upon an engineering career, however, but immediately commenced a course in medicine at Washington University, where he was graduated M.D. in 1880. Establishing a general practice in St. Louis, he continued it for seven years, but finally began to specialize on dermatology, allowing his general practice to fall away, and in his specialty he has acquired a national reputation. He was appointed professor of dermatology and syphilology in the St. Louis College for Medical Practitioners in 1881, and was given the same chair in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1882. Thereafter, until 1900, he lectured upon these topics in the Marion-Sims College of Medicine, but since 1900 has lectured only in hospitals. He is consulting dermatologist of the St. Louis City Hospital, the St. Louis Female Hospital, the Pius Hospital, the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, and the St. Louis Polyclinic and Emergency Hospital. He has written numerous articles embodying original investigations of the highest value. In 1880 he was associate editor of the St. Louis "Medical and Surgical Journal;" in 1897 became owner and editor of this paper; and during the year 1892 was editor of the "Weekly Medical Review." He had editorial charge of the "Quarterly Atlas of Dermatology" during 1899–1901. He is the author of "A Critical Translation of Buret's Work" (1890), in three volumes; History of Syphilis in Antiquity, the Middle Ages, and Modern Times" (1891); articles on "Dermatology" in the "American Cyclopedia of Medicine and Surgery" (1901); "Electricity and Skin Diseases," in Volume II. of "Cohen's Physiologic Therapeutics," and a very large number of monographs, including a series of clinical lectures, published in "International Clinics" during 1891–1902. All of these contributions have been marked by originality of research and rarity of diseases described, and the topics are treated in an efficient and novel manner. He is also a frequent contributor to the foreign medical press. He has treated cases of leprosy from Mexico and the South American states, and has become widely known as a leprologist and teratologist. Many rare and curious diseases of the skin have been treated by him. In 1887 he treated a case of double comedo, being the formation of a double blackhead with a canal between, and in 1897 handled a patient with horns growing from the finger-nails. A description of this case was published in the "International Clinics," with photographs, which were enlarged and hung upon the walls of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, in England. It was the first and only case ever seen, being absolutely unique in the annals of medicine. He also treated the first known case of spoon-nails, a disease in which the nails take a hollow form, and will actually hold water. He has reported some 300 cases never previously described throughout the annals of medicine, and many of these are included in a standard work by George W. Gould, entitled, "Curiosities of Medicine and Surgery" (1900). Since 1880 he has been a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, of which he was secretary in 1880–83; a member of the Missouri State Medical Society since 1881, and its secretary in 1883; a member of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association since 1880, and its treasurer in 1887–88; a member of the 9th International Medical Congress, and first vice-president of its section of dermatology; a member of the International Congress of Dermatologists since its inception in 1887; a member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, being a charter member and incorporator; a member of the St. Louis Academy of Medical and Surgical Sciences, of which he was president in 1899; a member of the American Medical Association, in which he was president of the section of dermatology in 1900; a member of the first Pan-American Congress, where he was also president of the dermatological section in 1897; a member of the Trio-State Medical Society, embracing Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri; and an honorary member of many county medical societies in Illinois and Missouri. On Oct. 8, 1891, he was married to Lillian Pauline, daughter of John House Baldwin, of St. Louis. She died on Dec. 3, 1901, leaving no children.

A. H. Ohmann-Dumesnil

WILEY, William Halsted, publisher, was born in New York city, July 10, 1842, son of John and Elizabeth B. (Osgood) Wiley. The family comes from the banks of the Wye, from which the name, originally spelled Wyelie, is derived. The first American ancestor was John Wiley, who married Mary Tillinghast, and the line runs through their son John Wiley, who married Phœbee Halsted, and their son Charles, who married Lydia Osborn and was the grandfather of Mr. Wiley. The latter was graduated at the College of the City of New York in 1861, and in the following year he entered the Federal army as a first lieutenant, and served throughout the civil war. He then entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., and completed the four years' course in two years. He continued his studies at the school of mines, Columbia University, New York, and after following the engineering profession for ten years, he entered upon his life work as a member of the publishing firm of John Wiley & Sons. This business had been founded by his grandfather, Charles Wiley, in 1800, and continued by his father John Wiley, under the name of Wiley & Putnam, the junior member being the father of the heads of G. P. Putnam's Sons. John Wiley entered the employ of his father at the age of sixteen, and two years later stepped into his father's place and to him belongs the credit of making the business one of magnitude and success. Until the admission to partnership of William H. Wiley, however, no specializing had been done, their books being of a miscellaneous character, but thereafter much attention was given to scientific works, especially those dealing with engineering topics. Mr. Wiley was well prepared to do this by his ample technical training and by his individual study. Since 1885 he has acted as the New York correspondent of "Engineering," published in London, England, and some of his papers were afterward collected and printed in book form under the title "Yosemite, Alaska and Yellowstone Park" (1892). He is a member of the American Societies of Civil, Mechanical, Mining and Electrical Engineers, the Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Geographical Society of Washington, D. C., the St. Andrews Society of New York, the

Wm H. Wiley

Burns Society, the Loyal Legion, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, the Republican Club of East Orange and the Essex County Country Club. Mr. Wiley has never lost his interest in military matters, and has served as a member of the 7th regiment of New York state militia since 1861. On June 1, 1870, at Zanesville, O., he was married to Joanna K. Clarke, daughter of Elisha Clarke, of Michigan. They have one child, Sara King Wiley, a prose and poetic writer of great promise. She is the author of "Cromwell" (1903) and "Dorothy Fairfax" (1903).

WOOD, Bradford Ripley, lawyer and diplomat, was born at Westport, Conn., Sept. 30, 1800, son of Samuel and Rebecca (Lyon) Wood. His grandfather, Rev. Samuel Wood (1724–77), was a Congregational clergyman, who served as chaplain of the 5th Connecticut regiment in the revolution, was taken prisoner at the capture of Ft. Washington, Nov. 16, 1776, and died on the British prison ship Asia. His great-grandfather, David Wood, was the son of Daniel Wood, a farmer. Bradford R. Wood was graduated at Union College in 1824. He taught school, lectured on temperance, education and patriotism; studied law under Robert Lansing, of Watertown, N. Y., and Harmanus Bleecker, of Albany, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. At various times he was in partnership with J. V. N. Yates, Arthur Southwick, Jacob I. Werner, and Clinton De Forest. He was president of the Albany Young Men's Temperance Society in 1832, and of the Albany City Temperance Society in 1851. In 1841 he was made a life member of the Young Men's Association, and in 1850 was one of the founders of the First Congregational Church, of Albany, of which he was a trustee for many years. During 1863–83 he was vice-president of the American Home Missionary Society. He was a member of the 29th congress (1845–47), as a Democrat, when he opposed the annexation of Texas as a slave state. In 1861 he became U. S. minister to Denmark and established a warm friendship between Denmark and the Federal government during the four years he held the office. Upon his return to the United States he was made a commissioner to deepen New York harbor. He was a member of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, honorary president of the African Institute of Paris, and he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Williams College in 1870. Though a Democrat for many years, he was always opposed to slavery, and in 1855 became one of the founders of the Republican party in New York state. He was married Aug. 24, 1834, to Eliza, widow of Joseph W. Clark and daughter of Thomas Gould, of Albany, and had six sons and two daughters. He died in Albany, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1889.

B.R.Wood

FORBES, John, soldier, was born in Pittencrieff, Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1710, second son of Col. John Forbes, the proprietor of the historical estate of Pittencrieff, for the preservation of which Andrew Carnegie gave to Dunfermline $2,500,000. He prepared himself for the medical profession, but in 1745 entered the British army, became a lieutenant-colonel of the Scots Grays, and in 1757 was sent to America as adjutant-general. He took part in the expedition against Louisburg, and in the autumn of the following year commanded the expedition against Fort Duquesne, situated where Pittsburg, Pa., now stands. This fort was built by Capt. William Trent, in 1754. The settlers were driven away by the French, who completed it and named it Duquesne, in honor of the governor of Canada, and two attempts to restore the disputed territory to Engglish rule were unsuccessful, the second resulting in Braddock's terrible defeat; but with the accession of William Pitt to power a determined effort was made by the British government to protect the colonies against France and the Indians, and John Forbes was ordered to conduct the military operations of the campaign. His forces numbered about 1,400 Highlanders, 400 royal American and 5,000 provincials, including about 2,000 Virginians, under the command of Washington. In September, 1758, Forbes arrived with his army at Raystown, Pa., and, although prostrated by the illness that afterward caused his death, he retained personal command of the expedition. On Nov. 5th the army reached Loyalhanna, where it was decided to pass the winter, but news of the weakness of the fort induced him to push forward. On Nov. 24th the works were blown up and abandoned by the French, and the following day the English took possession of the place. Gen. Forbes renamed it Fort Pitt (now Pittsburg), in honor of William Pitt, and, having concluded treaties with the Indian tribes on the Ohio, returned to Philadelphia, where he died Mar. 11, 1759. He was noted for his obstinacy and strength of character, traits which suggested the sobriquet of "The Head of Iron."

KOCKERTHAL, Joshua, pioneer and clergyman, was born in Germany about 1669. Nothing is known of his earlier life. He became pastor of a small community of Lutherans in the Palatinate of the Rhine, and about 1707 emigrated with his flock to England in order to avoid the relentless persecutions to which Protestants were subjected by the cruel policy of Louis XIV of France. At that time the English government was inviting the victims of religious intolerance to settle in America, and Kockerthal made application to be sent to the plantations with his band. The request was soon granted, and an order issued by Queen Anne provided for their transportation and maintenance in America at her own expense. Reaching New York in the winter of 1709, the Palatines with their minister were transferred to the district then known as "Quassaick creek and Thauskamir," where they were granted a tract of several hundred acres. This was the first settlement on the site of the present city of Newburg. Kockerthal appeared to have remained at the head of the little colony till the end of his life, although he was an actual resident of Newburg but a short time. His missionary labors extended over both sides of the Hudson river. He is said to have devoted the last years of his life almost wholly to the Palatines in the present county of Columbia, where they settled in 1710. He died in 1719 and was buried at Saugerties, Ulster co., N. Y.

GALLOWAY, Beverly Thomas, scientist, was born at Millersburg, Callaway co., Mo., Oct. 16, 1863, son of Robert McCauley and Jane (McCray) Galloway, and a descendant of James Galloway, who emigrated from Scotland in 1760. He was graduated at the agricultural college of the Missouri State University, in 1884. He had begun active life in the drug business, but failing health demanded an outdoor occupation, and so he took up horticultural work on the farm of the agricultural college. It was while thus employed that he decided to become a student. Upon graduation he was made superintendent of the greenhouses and gardens, and in 1883 he was connected with the horticultural work of the New Orleans exposition. In 1887 he obtained an appointment at Washington, D. C., as assistant in the section of mycology, department of agriculture; was made chief of his section in the following year, and in 1890, when his section was enlarged into a division, he became chief of the division. For ten years he labored as chief of the division of vegetable physiology and pathology, and thereafter all the plant work of the United States department of agriculture was brought together in a single bureau, that of plant industry, and Mr. Galloway was appointed chief, an office he still holds. He is the author of "Grape Diseases and Their Treatment" (1888); "The Treatment of Nursery Stock Diseases" (1889); "Green House Crops and Their Diseases" (1895); "Commercial Violet Culture" (1900). In 1899 he was chosen a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, was vice-president of its section G, in 1901, and in 1902 was elected president of the American Botanical Society. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the Missouri State University in 1902. He was married Sept. 5, 1887, to Agnes Stewart, daughter of James Rankin, of Kansas City, Mo., and has three sons: Robert R., Alexander G., and Beverly S.

BRITTON, Nathaniel Lord, geologist and botanist, was born at New Dorp, Staten island, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1859, son of Alexander Hamilton and Harriet (Lord) Britton. His family has lived on Staten island ever since the beginning of the seventeenth century. At the age of twenty years he was graduated at the Columbia College school of mines with the degree of M.E. and two years later he received the degree of Ph.D. from the same institution. He began the study of botany while in college and with a classmate, Arthur Hollick, he compiled and published "The Flora of Richmond County" in 1879. His abilities as a scientific student led to his appointment as assistant in geology to Prof. Newberry, who was lecturing on geology and botany in Columbia College, and in 1887 he became instructor in botany. Three years later he was adjunct professor and in 1891 professor of botany. He rearranged and classified the herbarium and botanical library of the college. Books of great value and rare specimens which had been stored away for years were brought to light and made accessible to students. In 1878 Prof. Britton joined the Torrey Botanical Club and later became editor of the bulletin which it published. He resigned the chair of botany at Columbia in 1896 to accept the position of director-in-chief of the New York botanical garden and the trustees of the university elected him professor emeritus. Dr. Britton has traveled widely in his studies of plants both in Europe and America and many of the collections of the New York botanical garden have thus been obtained by him. He is one of the scientific advisors of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. He is the author of the following papers: "Catalogue of Plants Found in New Jersey," "A Revision of the North American Species of the Genus Scleria." "Enumeration of the Plants Collected by Dr. H. H. Rusby in South America," "A New Species of Rhexia from the Pine Barrens of New Jersey," "List of State and Local Flora of the United States and British America," "A Deposit Containing Fossil Plants at Bridgeton, N. J.," several reports upon "The Crystalline Rocks of Northern New Jersey," "An Illustrated Flora of the Northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions," three royal octavo volumes with 4,162 illustrations prepared in co-operation with Judge Addison Brown (1896–99) and "A Manual of the Flora of the Northern States and Canada" (1901), beside many articles in scientific publications. Prof. Britton is vice-president and a member of the council of the New York Academy of Sciences, ex-president of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island, was secretary of the biological section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1887, president of the Botanical Club of the same association in 1890 and president of the Botanical Society of America in 1898. He was married in 1885 to Elizabeth Gertrude, daughter of James Knight of New York city. His wife has made a specialty of the study of mosses, on which she is a recognized authority in America.

WEEKS, Edwin Lord, artist, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1849. In his boyhood he went to Paris, and studied under Gérôme in L'École des Beaux-Arts, at the same time working in the atelier of Bonnat afternoons and evenings. Feeling that his field lay in the rendering of eastern life, he spent two seasons in Palestine studying the manners of the people, their architecture and the scenery, and filling his sketch-books with artistic memoranda. After his return to atelier life in Paris, he exhibited in Boston. He then painted in Morocco for several years, producing the canvases which brought his first success in the Paris Salon. Subsequent to that time he had his studio in Paris, and he made frequent visits to Cairo, Jerusalem, Damascus, Tangiers and other eastern cities, besides traveling extensively in India. With Theodore Child he journeyed across Asia, through Persia, and by way of the Persian gulf to India. Mr. Weeks' notes of the journey appeared in "Harper's Magazine," and eventually in a book, "From the Black Sea through Persia and India." About the same period he wrote and illustrated some articles on mountaineering and rock-climbing in the higher Alps. He received honorable mention at the Paris Salon in 1885, and a medal in 1889; medals of the first class at the Universal Exposition in Paris, 1889; London, 1896; Dresden, 1897, and Munich, 1897; a gold medal from the Philadelphia Art Club, 1891; a grand diploma of honor at Berlin, 1891; medals at Atlanta and Boston, and a special medal and prize at the Empire of India exhibition, London, 1896. In the latter year he was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France, and in 1898 an officer of the Order of St. Michael of Bavaria. His pictures are notable for their rendering of sunlight effects, fine color and artistic truth. He was a member of the Paris Society of American Painters; of the Boston Art Club; corresponding member of the "Secession," Munich; a member of the Paris advisory committee for the World's Columbian Exposition, and of the committee of direction for the annual exposition of the Princess of Monaco. Among his paintings are: "A Cup of Coffee in the Desert; "A Scene in Tangiers;" "Pilgrimage to the Jordan;" "Jerusalem from the Bethany Road;" "Alhambra Windows;" "They Toil Not,

Neither do they Spin;" "A Prayer in the Desert;" "A Blacksmith's Shop in Tangiers;" "An Arab Story Teller;" "A Moorish Camel-Driver;" "Departure for the Hunt, India," now in Corcoran gallery, Washington; "The Last Voyage;" "Three Beggars of Cordova;" "Indian Barbers;" "Packing the Caravan;" "A Rajah of Jodhpore," purchased for the Emperor of Germany; "The Porter of Bagdad," and "Steps of the Mosque, Lahore." Mr. Weeks died in Paris, France, Nov. 17, 1903.

Calvin W. Hendrick.

HENDRICK, Calvin Wheeler, civil engineer, was born at Paducah, Ky., June 21, 1865, son of Calvin Styles and Elizabeth Winston (Campbell) Hendrick, grandson of John Thilman and Jane Eligabeth (Bigelow) Hendrick, and great-grandson of Joseph Wyatt and Mary (Doswell) Hendrick, who settled in Hanover county, Va., early in 1620. At the age of sixteen he was obliged to leave school to begin the support of his widowed mother, and he joined an engineering corps engaged in constructing a railroad in the South. Having chosen the engineering profession as his life work, he secured his education entirely by night study. He continued with this company, the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern, under Collis P. Huntington, and was one of the last engineers retained after the road was completed. He was then engaged in the engineering department of the city of Louisville, Ky. (1883), and in 1885, engineering work being very dull, he secured a commercial position with the Chess Carley Oil Co., Louisville, Ky., which covered a large territory. Resigning in 1886, he was appointed principal assistant to the chief engineer on the construction of the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad, with headquarters at Macon, Ga., and while there he was elected city engineer (1888–93). Here he was also director and secretary of the St. Augustine and North Beach railroad; director of the Macon Construction Co., builders of the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad; and engineer for the city street railway. In 1888 he was appointed a receiver of a railroad property, and declined a second similar appointment. In 1893 he declined renomination as city engineer and formed a partnership with his former chief, William Henry Wells, in New York city, under the firm name of Wells & Hendrick, as consulting engineers. On this occasion he had the distinction of receiving a petition from the citizens of Macon, requesting him to remain, saying that considering what he had done for the city and his standing as a man, his leaving would be a loss to the city. In 1899 he became manager of the milling property of Samuel B. Schiefflein and sold it for Mr. Scheifflein in the following year. When the preliminary work for the New York underground railway began in 1895, Mr. Hendrick was chosen by Mr. Parsons engineer-in-chief to assist him in making surveys and sewer studies, and when the engineer staff was organized in 1900, he was appointed engineer in charge of all sewer construction. As the underground railway extends over the burroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn and Bronx, it meant the rearrangement of the sewer systems of these three boroughs. In some places it was necessary to rebuild the sewer as far as a mile from the subway, but he succeeded so well in overcoming the difficulties encountered that he was officially complimented by the chief engineer. He represented the rapid transit commission in breaking ground for the subway to Brooklyn. Mr. Hendrick is the youngest division engineer in the rapid transit commission, a fact indicating that he has made good use of his faculties since he left school, at the age of sixteen. He was married at New York city, Nov. 27, 1892, to Sarah Rebecca, daughter of William F. Herring, and has two sons, Calvin Wheeler, Jr., and Herring de la Porte. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Southern Society of New York, Society of the Colonial Wars, a governor of the Y. M. C. A., and an elder of the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth avenue, New York city.

BILLINGS, Frank, physician, was born at Cobb, Iowa co., Wis., in 1855, son of Henry Mortimer and Ann (Bray) Billings. His father, a farmer and mine operator, was descended from William Billings of Taunton, England, who emigrated to America in 1654, settling at Lancaster, Mass., and removing in 1657 to Stonington, Conn. William Billings married Mary Atherton and the line of descent runs through their son William, his son Joseph, his son Samuel, his son John and his son John, who was the grandfather of Dr. Billings. He was educated in the Platteville (Wis.) normal school and was graduated M.D. at the Northwestern University medical school, Chicago, in 1881. Upon graduation he established himself in the practice of medicine in Chicago, where he also served as house officer of Cook county during 1881–82. He continued his professional studies at the University of Vienna, and upon his return to Chicago he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the Northwestern University medical school, where subsequently he was lecturer and professor of physical diagnosis. He held this chair until 1890, when he was made professor of medicine in the same institution and served eight years. Since 1898 he has been professor of medicine and dean of the faculty in Rush Medical College, Chicago. Dr. Billings was president of the Chicago Medical Society in 1891, president of the American Medical Association in 1902–03 and Shattuck lecturer before the Massachusetts State Medical Society in 1902. He is also a member of the Association of American Physicians, the Association of American Pathologists, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Chicago Pathological Society and the Chicago Academy of Sciences. He was married in Washington, D. C., in 1887 to Dane Ford, daughter of Daniel Brawley, of La Fayette, Ind. She died Oct. 2, 1896, leaving one daughter, Margaret.

COREY, Giles, colonist, settled at Salem, Mass., about 1649. The historian Upham describes him as a man of rough character in early life and one whose habits scandalized the community. Reforming, he became a member of the Salem church, and was in "good and regular standing," until the witchcraft frenzy (1692), took possession of the town, at which time he was about eighty years of age. His wife Martha, a woman of strong sense, refused to believe in the existence of witches and pronounced the utterances of the children who professed to be "tortured" by them the ravings of distracted persons. Corey, on the other hand, was completely duped and not only was incensed against his wife but made intemperate remarks concerning her, and was drawn into a deposition which, though it did not accuse the poor woman of complicity with the powers of darkness, was so construed. Mrs. Corey, on being summoned to court, was directly accused by one Mary Warren, and on April 12th, was lodged in the jail at Boston. Her excommunication by the church followed. On April 18th, Corey himself was arrested, the notorious Ann Putnam being his chief accuser; and was committed to jail. Remorse now overwhelmed him and it became his concern to make atonement for his folly. He had four sons-in-law, two of whom, William Cleves, of Beverly, and John Moulton, of Salem, had taken the part of Mrs. Corey; the others sided with her persecutors; he accordingly made a written assignment to Cleves and Moulton, of his property. To prevent the confiscation of this property, however, it was necessary for him to avoid being brought to trial, and in answer to an indictment by the grand jury, he would neither plead guilty or not guilty but stood mute. According to English usage the penalty for such obduracy (after a third attempt to induce the accused to plead), was the punishment called *peine forte et dure*, which consisted in laying on the prisoner's breast weights of iron not quite heavy enough to crush him, and giving him a merely nominal quantity of bread and water. It was the first and last time that this punishment was inflicted in New England. Tradition says that the heroic old man, as if tauntingly, asked to have heavier weights applied. He died, without trial, Sept. 19, 1692, and four days later his wife, protesting her innocence to the last, was hanged. In 1703, the Salem church revoked the sentence of excommunication passed upon Martha Corey, and in 1712, somewhat unwillingly, the sentence passed upon her husband; still later the general court paid a small amount of money to their heirs. Longfellow has made this episode the subject of one of his "New England Tragedies."

ENGLISH, Elbert Hartwell, jurist, was born near Capshaw's mountain, Madison co., Ala., Mar. 6, 1816, son of James and Nancy (McCracken) English, and grandson of an Englishman who settled in Virginia prior to the revolution, where he married a descendant of a Pennsylvania settler named Swope. James English was a farmer and a soldier in the war of 1812. The son attended the country schools and finished his education in the academy at Athens. He began the study of law in 1837 in the office of George H. Houston, afterwards governor and U. S. senator; was admitted to the bar in 1839, and practiced law at Athens until 1844. While a student he was elected to the legislature, and served two terms. He removed to Little Rock, Ark., in 1844, where he was engaged in the active practice of the law for ten years. This required him to traverse nearly the whole state upon horseback twice each year, and brought him into intimate relations with the greater lawyers of the commonwealth. Ambitious, aggressive and of strong personality, he made warm friends as well as bitter enemies; his antagonisms, however, were not from the bar, but from political and social classes, whose supremacy he disturbed at times, and destroyed at others. In the bitter contest of 1846 between Archibald Yell and Chester Ashley he was an earnest supporter of Yell, and in the greater contest of 1848 between Col. A. H. Sevier and Dr. Solon Borland, the success of the latter was largely due to the work of English. He was appointed supreme court reporter in 1844, was made digester of the statutes in 1846, was elected chief justice of the supreme court in 1854, to fill the unexpired term of George C. Watkins, and was re-elected for the full term of eight years in 1860. The secession of the state carried it into the Southern Confederacy, but the official roster remained unchanged, and he served as chief justice until the end of the war, when he resumed the practice of law in Little Rock. Upon the adoption of the constitution of 1874 he was elected chief justice, and in the allotment for classification, drew the six years' term, being re-elected for the full term in 1880, during which his death occurred. His genius was varied, manifesting itself in legislation, in making constitutions, in expounding law and in administrating justice, and is impressed upon the jurisprudence of Arkansas more than that of any other lawyer. Poetic and imaginative, yet slow and plodding, his mind attained the highest legal results under the dominant passion of his life, the love of labor. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Alabama, and was a consistent member thereof throughout his life; he was a firm believer in the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, and inclined to their literal rather than a figurative interpretation. He was a prominent Free Mason. He was twice married; first, Sept. 30, 1840, to Julia A. Fisher, of Athens, Ala., who bore him three children: Peyton D., clerk of the supreme court of Arkansas; Elberta and Macklin, who died in infancy. His second wife was Mrs. Susan A. Wheless, who survived him without issue. He died at Asheville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1884.

DOW, Maud M. (Jones), musician, was born at Evanston, Ill., Oct. 14, 1865, daughter of Joseph Blackburne and Maria M. (Smith) Jones. Her father served in the civil war, commanding the 66th regiment of U. S. troops, and was mustered out with the brevet rank of major-general of volunteers. He practiced law for many years, and attained marked distinction at the bar of New York, Chicago and St. Louis. He was a descendant of David Jones, who came from Wales in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and settled in Delaware, the line being through his son William, his son William, who served in the American revolution; his son William G., his son William P., father of Gen. Jones. Mrs. Dow was educated in private schools and at the Northwestern University. Beginning the study of music abroad, she continued it in St. Louis, and was graduated at the Conservatory of Music there in 1890. She made another trip to Europe, studying under Moszkowski and Barth, at Berlin. She began giving instruction in Chicago in 1894. Removing to St. Louis in 1899 she has since conducted a studio for piano study there, where her success as a teacher along the lines of high ideals is firmly established. She was married Apr. 3, 1884, to Homer E. Dow.

Maud M. Dow

RONALDSON, James, typefounder, was born in Scotland about 1780. Emigrating to Pennsylvania, he settled in Philadelphia, and became identified with the industrial and educational interests of that city. He was one of the largest type-founders in the country and also an extensive horticulturist. He materially aided Samuel Vaughan Merrick in his project for founding an institution for the promotion of the mechanical arts, and on Feb. 5, 1824, he presided over the meeting in Philadelphia at which Franklin Institute of the state of Pennsylvania was organized. Mr. Ronaldson was chosen its first president and held the office until January, 1842. Soon after its formation, a regular system of lectures was adopted, four professorships created, and on Apr. 28, 1824, the Franklin Institute commenced its career of usefulness. The objects, as expressed in its charter, were the "promotion and encouragement of manufactures and the mechanics and useful arts by the establishment of popular lectures on the sciences connected with them by the formation of a cabinet of models and minerals and a library; by offering premiums on all subjects deemed worthy of encouragement; by examining all new inventions submitted, and by such other means as may be judged expedient." Mr. Ronaldson also ingratiated himself with the Philadelphians by laying out, in 1831, the beautiful cemetery bearing his name. He was "an upright, frugal and honest man, and a lover of his adopted country." He was never married, and died in Philadelphia, Mar. 31, 1841.

FRANK, Henry, founder of the Metropolitan Independent Church, New York city, was born at Lafayette, Ind., Dec. 21, 1854, son of Jacob H. and Henrietta (Auerbach) Frank. He was educated in the Chicago grammar and high schools, Phillips Andover Academy, and the Northwestern and Harvard universities. He studied law with Forrester & Beem, Chicago, but never practiced. In 1876 he was appointed professor of elocution, history and rhetoric, at Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia., and in 1878 entered the Methodist ministry, preaching in Kansas, Minnesota and Wisconsin. In 1888, after retiring as pastor of the First (Calvinistic) Congregational Church, Jamestown, N. Y., he organized the Independent Congregational Church, of which he had charge for several years. For a short period he was connected with the American Law Book Co., as vice-president. In 1897 he organized in New York city the Metropolitan Independent Church, of which he has since had active charge. This society was incorporated in May, 1898, under the laws of New York state, and according to the statement in its charter: "The objects of the Metropolitan Independent Church are to establish a religious home for those who cannot find satisfaction in the existing popular places of religious resort; to establish the fundamentals of a scientific religion of universal application, free from creed, bigotry or dogmatism, and in keeping with all discovered truth; to assist in furthering the progress of the race by engaging in every good cause that seeks to ameliorate unjust social conditions, and to encourage the study of psychology, scientific metaphysics, ethics and sociology." A branch has been established in San Francisco, Cal., and branches are forming in other cities. The present membership (1904) is about 1,000 people. In 1899 Mr. Frank founded the Society for Psychological Study. He is a frequent contributor to leading philosophical magazines; was founder and editor of the Jamestown "Rostrum" (1887-88), and editor of the New York "Independent Thinker," which he founded in 1900. Mr. Frank is author of "The Skeleton and the Rose" (1886, verse); "His Bold Experiment" (1890, novel); "The Shrine of Silence" (1902); "Doom of Dogma and Dawn of Truth" (1902); "Evolution of the Devil" (1889); "Conquests of Love" (1898); "Visions of the Invisible" (1900); "Scientific Demonstration of the Soul's Immortality" (1903), and "A Helpful Thought for Every Day" (1904). He is a member of the Sunrise, Hundred Year, Social Reform, and Authors' clubs, the Chautauqua County Society, and the National Art Theatre Society, of New York. He was married in 1876 to Carrie, daughter of Dr. Martin B. Cleveland, of Chicago; and in 1886 to Alice Roberta, daughter of Capt. Seth R. Field, of Mansfield, La. There is one son, Crosby Field.

MORRIS, Richard, jurist, was born in New York, Aug. 15, 1730, son of Lewis and Katrintje (Staats) Lewis, and a grandson of Lewis Morris (1671-1746), who was chief justice of New Jersey and New York and governor of New Jersey from 1736 till his death. His father (1698-1762) was a member of Gov. Burnet's council, and served for many years in the New York provincial assembly, of which he was chosen speaker in 1737, and was judge of the court of admiralty, which at that time had jurisdiction over New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. After the death of his wife Katrintje, who was also the mother of Lewis, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, he was married to Sarah Gouverneur, who became the mother of Gouverneur Morris (1752-1816), the U. S. senator and statesman. Richard Morris was graduated at Yale College in 1748 and took up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar, and soon became known for his legal learning. In 1762 he was made a judge of the vice-admiralty, resigning to take up the cause of the people against the crown. In 1776 he was made judge of the high court of admiralty of New York, but declined the office. Two years afterward he was elected to the state senate, and in 1779 he became chief justice of the supreme court of New York, an office he held for one year. He was a member of the state convention which ratified the Federal constitution in 1788, and in 1790 he retired to his estate at Scarsdale, Westchester co., N. Y., where he passed the remainder of his life. He was married to Sarah, daughter of Henry Ludlow. He died in 1810.

WYMAN, Walter, surgeon, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 17, 1848, son of Edward and Elizabeth Francis (Hadley) Wyman. His father (1815-88) was prominent in educational affairs of St. Louis. His earliest American ancestor was Francis Wyman of West Mill, Hertfordshire, England, who settled in Charlestown, Mass., in 1635, and was one of the original settlers of Woburn, Mass., which was set off from Charlestown in 1642. His wife was Abigail Read, and the line of descent is traced through their son William, who married Prudence Putnam; their son William, who married Abigail Stearns; their son Nehemiah, who married Elizabeth Winn; their son Nehemiah, who married Susanna Stearns, and their son Nehemiah, who married Susan F. Cutter, and who was the grandfather of Walter Wyman. The latter was graduated at the University of St. Louis in 1866, at Amherst College, in 1870, and at the St. Louis Medical College in 1873. For two years he served as assistant physician of the city hospitals of St. Louis, was engaged in private practice one year, and then entered the marine hospital service in 1876, as assistant surgeon, being in charge of hospital service at St. Louis, Cincinnati, Baltimore, and New York, successively. After three and a half years in charge of the service at New York, he was ordered to Washington, in December, 1888, as medical purveyor and chief of the quarantine division. Later he took charge of the national quarantine service, and of the publication of the weekly abstract of "Sanitary Reports." He was appointed surgeon-general of the marine hospital service, June 1, 1891. In this department there are nineteen marine hospitals, sixty-nine relief stations, and twelve national quarantine stations conducted by the government. He is charged, under the law of Feb. 15, 1895, with the inspections of all quarantines, state and national, with a view of the enforcement of the quarantine regulations of the treasury department. In the fall of 1892, when vessels were entering New York harbor from the cholera-infected port of Hamburg, Dr. Wyman suggested a twenty days' quarantine on all carrying immigrants, which resulted in an almost complete cessation of immigration for that season. Congress passed a new quarantine law soon after, largely extending the responsibilities and duties of the marine hospital service and Dr. Wyman was called upon to carry out the provisions of this law. He suggested and established the first government sanitarium for consumptives which was opened at Fort Stanton, N. M., in 1899. He has conceived and put into operation a great many measures having the right of national authority to prevent the introduction of cholera, yellow fever, and other contagious diseases into the United States from foreign countries. He has been a frequent writer on sanitary and other topics relating to his particular field, and is the author of a text-book article on quarantine. Dr. Wyman was secretary of the section of public and international hygiene in the international medical congress held in Washington, in 1887, vice-president of the American Public Health Association in 1895, and president in 1902, member of the society of the Sons of the Revolution in Washington, and governor of the Society of Colonial Wars for the District of Columbia.

FLANAGHAN, James Winright, senator, was born at Gordonsville, Va., Sept. 5, 1805. He removed with his parents to Kentucky in 1814, where he received his early education, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. Later he was chosen as a justice of the peace, and served in that capacity for twelve years. During 1833–43 he was a member of the circuit court of Breckinridge county, but in the latter year removed to Harrison county, which remained his home for one year. He then emigrated to Henderson, Rusk co., Tex. After the admission of Texas to the Union, he became a member of the state house of representatives (1851-52), and of the state senate (1855-56); served as a presidential elector in 1856, and was a delegate to the peace congress of 1861. He served in the state constitutional conventions of 1866 and 1868, was lieutenant-governor in 1869, and in the same year was elected to congress for the state at large. In 1870 he was elected to the U. S. senate, where he served from Mar. 30th of that year until Mar. 3, 1875, and acted as chairman of the committee on education and labor, besides working as a member of the committees on mines and post-offices. At the end of his term he retired to his farm near Longview, Tex., though occasionally appearing in the courts, even at the advanced age of eighty. He was a strong Republican, and before the organization of that party was an energetic Whig. His son, Webster, also attained prominence in political circles.

BOAS, Franz, anthropologist, was born in Minden, Westphalia, July 9, 1858. He was educated at the universities of Heidelberg, Bonn and Kiel, receiving the degree of Ph.D. at the last in 1881. He made a voyage to the Arctic in 1883, and explored the region of Cumberland Sound, Baffin's Land, until September, 1884, when he returned by way of St. John's, Newfoundland, to New York city. In 1886 he went to British Columbia to study the Indians, and he conducted investigations there for the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which were continued after 1897 for the American Museum of Natural History of New York city. He directed the operations and publications of the Jesup North Pacific expedition. Since 1898 he has been professor of anthropology at Columbia University, and since 1901 curator of the department of anthropology in the American Museum of Natural History. In 1902 he became philologist in the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institute. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, corresponding member of the anthropological societies of Berlin, London, Moscow, Paris, Rome, Stockholm, Vienna and Washington, and of the American Antiquarian and Numismatic Society; he is a member of the American Philosophical Society, and of the American Folk-Lore Society, of which he was president in 1900. He is the author of: "Baffin Land" (1885); "The Central Eskimo" (1888); "Chinook Texts" (1894); "Indianische Sagen von der Nordpacifischen Küste Amerikas" (1895); "Social Organization and Secret Societies of the Kwakiutl Indians" (1897); "Reports on the Northwestern Tribes of the Dominion of Canada" (1888-98); "Mythology of the Bella Coola Indians (1898); "Kathlamet Texts" (1900); "The Eskimo of Baffin Land and Hudson Bay" (1901); "Tsimshian Texts" (1902); "Kwakiutl Texts" (1900–03).

WHITE, Stephen Mallory, lawyer and U. S. senator, was born in San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 19, 1853. His boyhood was passed on a farm in Santa Cruz county, where he attended the common schools. He was graduated at the Santa Clara College, California, in 1871; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1874, beginning in November of that year to practice at Los Angeles. In 1882 he was elected district attorney of Los Angeles county, and held this position until 1886. He was made chairman of the Democratic state committee in 1884, and conducted the presidential campaign of that year, his success being so marked that he was retained as chairman for the campaign of 1886, which resulted in a Democratic victory. At that election he was made a member of the state senate, of which body he became president *pro tem.* In 1888, after the death of the governor, Mr. White was made acting lieutenant-governor of California. In the same year he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention, of which he was temporary chairman. He was a delegate-at-large to the national convention of 1892, and made the formal address notifying Mr. Stevenson of his nomination for vice-president. In 1893 he was chosen U. S. senator and served from Mar. 4th of that year to Mar. 3, 1899, acting as chairman of the committee on irrigation, and a member of the commerce, territories, coast defenses and other committees. He died in Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 22, 1901.

JARVIE, William, dentist, was born in Manchester, England, July 14, 1841, son of William and Isabella (Newbegin) Jarvie. He received an academic education in Manchester, and in 1855 came to America with his parents, who settled in Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1856 he studied dentistry with Dr. A. A. Wheeler, of Brooklyn, and during 1859–63 with Dr. W. W. Codman, of Boston. In March of the latter year he returned to Brooklyn, where he associated himself in practice with Dr. Wheeler, his former preceptor. After the latter's death in 1864, he continued alone. As a student he gained the most exact mechanical skill, and he has continually broadened his knowledge by research, study and original investigation. He has made and adapted many improvements in dental practice, and was the first to attach porcelain crowns to bicuspid roots. In 1866 he was a delegate to the American Dental Association; in 1867 assisted in founding the Brooklyn Dental Society, of which he was president in 1872, and again during 1900–04. He received the degree of master of dental surgery in 1873, and he was a member of the state board of censors from 1874 to 1895. He was president of the Odentological Society in 1883, and president of the section on operative dentistry at the international dental congress, Chicago, in 1893, before which he delivered an address. He is a member of various dental societies of this country and Great Britain; a trustee of the New York College of Dental Surgery, and a member of the state board of dental examiners. Dr. Jarvis is also a member of the Rembrandt, Hamilton and Apollo clubs, of St. George's Society, and of several golf clubs. During the past thirty years he has made many trips abroad. He was married in 1867 to Amelia Carrollton McHenry. They have two sons and two daughters. The eldest son, William, was a lieutenant in the 5th signal corps during the Spanish-American war, and served for ten months in Cuba.

William Jarvis

WILSON, William Dexter, educator, was born in Stoddard, N. H., Feb. 28, 1816. In the academy at Walpole, N. H., he displayed remarkable aptitude for mathematics and when his term was finished he was appointed assistant teacher in that department, but in 1835 having decided to study for the ministry, he entered the divinity school at Harvard University, where he was graduated in 1838. In the meantime he acquired remarkable facility in the study of languages and was both a linguist and philologist. He had become intimately acquainted with Greek and Latin, had studied Arabic and Syriac, and was easily able to read in the ancient Chaldaic language. In modern languages he was familiar with French, German and Italian. On leaving the divinity school, he became a Unitarian preacher, but in 1842 he changed his religious opinions and entered the Episcopal church, being soon after called to a small parish at Sherburne, in central New York. Here he both studied and taught theology, and in 1848 he issued his first work, "The Church Identified." In 1850 he was called to the chair of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy at Geneva, now Hobart, College, taking with him a private theological class eight or ten in number. He remained in this institution about eighteen years, being acting president during 1867–68. He then accepted the chair of moral and intellectual philosophy at Cornell University, and was made registrar of the new institution with the understanding that he was to have a large share in the organization and ministration of its affairs. In 1886 he was retired from active duties and became professor emeritus. He removed to Syracuse and became dean of St. Andrew's Divinity School. His publications are: "An Elementary Treatise on Logic" (1856); "Lectures on Psychology, Comparative and Human" (1871); "Text-Book on Logic" (1872); "Introduction to the Study of Metaphysics and History of Philosophy" (1872); "Order of Instruction in Mathematics" (1867); "The Nature of Differentials and the Methods of Finding Them" (1873); "Negative Terms in Mathematics" (1874); "The Influence of Language on Thought" (1875); "Live Questions in Psychology and Metaphysics" (1877), and "The Foundations of Religious Belief" (1883). Dr. Wilson possessed a remarkable philosophical and logical mind with a strong tendency toward mathematical demonstration. The degree of D.D. was given him by Geneva College in 1849. He died at Syracuse, N. Y., July 30, 1900.

CORSON, Oscar Taylor, educator, was born near Camden, Preble co., O., May 3, 1857, son of William and Eliza (McBurney) Corson; grandson of William and Hannah Corson, and great-grandson of Daniel and Prudence Corson, and a descendant of Cornelius Corssen, a French Huguenot, who landed in America in 1685. His father was a farmer. His mother was of Scotch-Irish stock. He attended the village school at Camden and in 1878 entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O., where he pursued his studies during the summers, going up twice a year to pass his examinations and receiving the degree of A.M. from that institution in 1888. In the spring of 1875 he began teaching in a country school near Camden, O. He was principal of a school at Fair Haven, O., 1878–79; at Camden, O., 1880–83; superintendent of schools, Granville, O, 1884–87, and occupied the same position at Cambridge, O., 1887–91. In January, 1891, he accepted a position with Ginn & Co., publishers, Boston, Mass. In November of that year he was elected state commissioner of common schools, and in 1894 was re-elected by a plurality of 137,777, the largest ever given to any one in Ohio. He was president of the National Educational Association in 1900, succeeding E. Oram Lyte, who was president in 1899. At the present time (1904) he is editor of the "Ohio Educational Monthly" and a frequent lecturer at teachers' institutes. In religion he is a member of the Presbyterian church. He was married Aug. 2, 1881, at Camden, O., to Ella May, daughter of Reuben Jacoby.

LANE, Albert Grannis, educator, was born in Chicago, Ill., Mar. 15, 1841, son of Elisha B. and Amanda (Grannis) Lane, and a descendant of William Lane, who settled in Boston in 1651. The son was educated in the public schools of Chicago, completing the course at the high school, and during 1858–69 was principal of the Franklin School, Chicago. During 1869–73 he was superintendent of the Cook county schools, which, under his care, reached a degree of practical efficiency not excelled by any county in the state. From 1874 to 1877 he was cashier of Preston, Kean & Co.'s West Side Bank, Chicago, and during 1877–91 was again superintendent of the county schools. In 1891 he was elected superintendent of the Chicago city schools, which position he held until July, 1898, and then took that of assistant superintendent. In 1893 and in 1894 he was president of the National Educational Association, succeeding E. H. Cook, and he is now chairman of its board of trustees. In 1887 he was director of its educational exhibit held in the exposition building, Chicago, at the time of the association meeting there. He was president of the Illinois State Teachers' Association in 1899, and is a member of the National Council of Education. Prof. Lane is active in Methodist church and Sunday school work. He was married in 1878 to Frances A., daughter of Michael Smallwood, of Warsaw, N. Y. They have two daughters.

GIVEN, Josiah, soldier and jurist, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., Aug. 31, 1828, son of Josiah and Jane (Glendenning) Given, both natives of Ireland. His father moved to Ohio in 1838, and the son was educated at the common schools in Holmes county. He served throughout the Mexican war, later studying law in the office of Given & Bancroft, at Millersburg. He was admitted to the bar in 1851 at Canton, O., the chairman of the committee which examined and passed him being Edwin M. Stanton. He began the practice of law at Millersburg, O., then went to Coshocton, O., in 1856, where he remained until the civil war commenced. There he recruited company K, 24th Ohio infantry volunteers, which he commanded as captain, subsequently becoming lieutenant-colonel of the 18th Ohio regiment and after the battle of Stone river colonel of the 74th Ohio regiment. During the Atlanta campaign he was made brevet brigadier-general and served as such until the fall of Atlanta. He was elected postmaster of the house of representatives for the 39th congress, and during Pres. Grant's first administration was deputy commissioner of internal revenue and served one term in the Iowa legislature. In 1868 he settled permanently in Des Moines, Ia., and practiced law until 1880, when he was elected to the circuit bench and later to the district bench. In 1889 he was appointed to the Iowa supreme court to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Joseph Reed; was elected at the next election and re-elected in 1896, retiring in 1902. During his service on the supreme bench he was chief justice in 1889, 1895 and 1901. Judge C. P. Holmes, of the district court of Polk county, dying in 1903, Judge Given was appointed to fill out his term.

CANNON, George Quayle, Mormon apostle, was born in Liverpool, England, Jan. 11, 1827. His parents were related to the Mormon apostle, Taylor, and becoming converts of the Mormon church, they reared their child in that faith. In 1839 they removed to Canada, whence the son emigrated to Nauvoo, Ill., three years later. While there he learned the printer's trade, and in 1847 he followed Brigham Young to Salt Lake City. In 1850 he was sent as a missionary to the Hawaiian Islands, where he succeeded in organizing several branches of the church and translated the Book of Mormon into the native language. Returning to the United States in 1854, he was sent to San Francisco to publish a Mormon paper, "The Western Standard," but hurried back to assist in the defense of Zion on the breaking out of the Mormon war in 1857. He was chosen an apostle in 1859 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Parley Pratt, and being soon afterward appointed president of the European mission, was instrumental in the forwarding of some thirteen thousand converts to Utah. On his return he became Brigham Young's private secretary and editor of the "Desert News." In 1862, when Utah sought admission into the Union, he and W. H. Hooper were appointed by the constitutional convention delegates to present the appeal to congress, and afterward he was sent on a mission tour to England. He was a member of the legislative council of Utah territory during 1865–73, and in 1872 again appeared in Washington to urge the admission of Utah. The same year he was elected territorial delegate to congress, remaining until 1881, when he was forced to retire on account of his adherence to polygamous practices. He became first councillor to Pres. John Taylor in 1880, and being retained in the same position by Lorenzo Snow, was from that time until his death the ruling spirit of the Mormon organization. As an avowed and steadfast believer in the divinity of the polygamous faith, for many years he led the opposition to the anti-Mormon laws of congress; but when he finally became convinced of the hopelessness of the struggle against the civil laws of the country, he more than any other assisted in separating Mormonism from the state and in making it a religion pure and simple. Mr. Cannon was successfully engaged in many enterprises. He was alternately a miner, banker, landowner, manufacturer, cattle-raiser, editor, farmer, railroad proprietor in addition to his regular political and ecclesiastical activity, and accumulated a large fortune. He died in Monterey, Cal., Apr. 12, 1901.

CANNON, Frank Jenné, senator, was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 25, 1859, son of George Quayle and Sarah (Jenné) Cannon. He attended such schools as were at the time accessible in the territory, and at the age of twelve entered the University of Utah. His evenings and leisure hours were devoted to learning the printing trade in his father's office. At twenty he became city editor of the Ogden "Junction," at Ogden city, and a year later established the Logan "Leader" at Logan, Utah. The following year he served as reporter on the San Francisco "Chronicle" and subsequently became its news editor. On the election of John T. Caine as a delegate to congress from Utah in 1882, Mr. Cannon was chosen as his private secretary, in which capacity he served until he was elected recorder of Weber county in 1884. In 1887 he again entered the journalistic field, as editor of the Ogden "Herald," and the following year established the Ogden "Daily Standard," the first Republican paper in Utah. In 1891 he was elected a member of the Ogden city council, and served as chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds. When the politics of Utah were established on national party lines, he became one of the foremost Republican campaigners, proving himself an able public speaker and debater, and when the Republican territorial convention met at Salt Lake City in September, 1892, he was nominated to be a candidate for congress, reducing the Democratic majority in that territory from 7,000 to 2,800. He was renominated by acclamation in 1894, and defeated by 1,800 votes his victorious opponent of two years before, Hon. J. L. Rawlins. Mr. Cannon has been engaged for several years in various business enterprises for the development of his native state. He has contributed to the daily press and other journals, and is well known in several eastern states, where he has delivered addresses on some of the leading questions of the day. He has become a very pronounced free silver advocate. He delivered the address of renunciation in behalf of the withdrawing delegates at the Republican convention of St.

Louis in June, 1896, and since then has been called an independent in politics. Upon the admission of Utah to the Union he was elected U. S. senator, serving from Jan. 22, 1896, to Mar. 3, 1899. He was married in 1878 to Martha Anderson, daughter of Judge Francis A. Brown, of Ogden, Utah.

O. W. Aldrich

ALDRICH, Orlando Wesley, was born at Clarence, Erie co., N. Y., Mar. 30, 1840, son of Rev. Sidney and Lydia Ann (York) Aldrich. His father, a Methodist minister and active abolitionist, was born in England and came to the United States in 1834. The son attended Clarence Academy and Darien Seminary, N. Y. He served in the civil war, taking part in the battle of Hanover Courthouse, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and the siege of Yorktown. He was graduated at the Illinois Wesleyan University, A.B. in 1869; A.M. in 1872, and Ph.D. in 1875. He received the degrees of LL.B. and LL.D. from Albert University, Belleville, Ontario, in 1878, and that of D.C.L. from Illinois Wesleyan in 1881. He was a Methodist minister during 1865–70; was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1870, and to the United States supreme court in 1880. After practicing at Bloomington, Ill., until 1881, he removed to Columbus, O. He was professor of realty and contract law at Illinois Wesleyan during 1876–81, of philosophy in 1877–78, and was editor of the Bloomington "Jurist" during 1878–81. He edited the first American edition of "Anson on Contracts" (1879), prepared the article on "Elections" in the first edition of the "American and English Encyclopedia of Law," was assistant editor of the Columbus "Law Journal" (1882–83); editor of a supplemental volume of Ohio statutes in 1884, and associate editor of the Philadelphia "National Law Magazine" in 1885. He was professor of realty law at the Ohio State University during 1892–97; and since 1891 has been president of the Worthington, Clintonville & Columbus Street Railway Co. He is a Mason, a Knight Templar, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, a member of the G. A. R., president of the Ohio Society of the War of 1812, and national vice-president of that order; counselor of the American Institute of Civics, and a member of the London Society for the Encouragement of Art, Commerce and Agriculture. He has been president of the Columbus Horticultural Society, and vice-president of the Ohio State Horticultural Society. He was married in 1863 to Roselia G., daughter of James Jewell, and in 1878 to Sarah A., daughter of Richard M. Coulter, and has two sons and a daughter.

WITHERS, Robert Enoch, senator, was born at Rock Castle, Campbell co., Va., Sept. 18, 1821, eldest son of Dr. Robert Walter and Susan Dabney (Alexander) Withers. His first American ancestor, John Withers, emigrated from Lancashire, England, to Virginia, in the sixteenth century. His cousin, William Withers, succeeded to his estate and had a son, Thomas, who had a son, Enoch Keane Withers, the grandfather of the senator. Robert Enoch Withers received a classical education, studied medicine, and was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1841. He practiced his profession in the county of his birth until 1858, when he removed to Danville, Va. He was a Union man until troops were raised to subjugate southern states, when he volunteered in the Virginian army, April, 1861. He commanded the 18th regiment of Virginia infantry in Pickett's brigade, serving continuously until disabled by wounds, and was then placed on the retired list and assigned to command the prison post of Danville. In January, 1866, he founded the Lynchburg "Daily News," a paper he edited for three years. In 1868 he was nominated by the Conservative party as governor of Virginia, and canvassed the state in opposition to the Underwood constitution, which was never submitted to a popular vote, and in 1869 he withdrew in favor of Gilbert C. Walker, who was elected governor, the constitution being adopted after its most objectionable features had been cancelled. In 1873 he was elected lieutenant-governor of Virginia; but in the following year retired, to succeed the Hon. John F. Lewis as U. S. senator. He served in the upper house from Mar. 4, 1875, to Mar. 3, 1881, as a Democrat, and was defeated for re-election by Gen. William Mahone, leader of the Readjuster party. While in the senate he was appointed a member of the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and was chosen as one of the members to deliver a eulogy on Prof. Matthew Henry, its secretary. He is prominent in the Masonic fraternity, and in the Protestant Episcopal church. Sen. Withers was married, Feb. 3, 1846, to Mary Virginia Royall, daughter of Joseph E. Royall, of Lynchburg, Va., and has had twelve children.

NEWELL, McFadden Alexander, educator, was born in Belfast, Ireland, Sept. 7, 1824, son of John and Agnes (Johnson) Newell. His education was partly received in his father's school and at Queens College, Belfast, and was completed at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was graduated in 1846. He had taught Latin and Greek from the age of fifteen, and during 1846–48 he was a teacher at the Mechanical Institute, Liverpool. In 1848 he came to America, going to Baltimore, where he was professor of natural sciences in the Baltimore City College until he was called to a chair in Madison College, Uniontown, Pa., in 1853. Several years later he returned to Baltimore and there established a commercial school in connection with his brother-in-law, James Rippard, which he conducted for some time. Later he was principal of a public school for one year, and he subsequently taught in the Newell Institute, Pittsburg, Pa. In 1865 he was appointed principal of the Normal School, Baltimore, and also became state superintendent of public instruction. To Prof. Newell's efficiency the excellency of the public school system of Maryland and of the State Normal School are largely due. He founded "The Maryland School Journal," which he edited for a number of years, and with Prof. William R. Creery he published a number of text-books entitled the Maryland series. In 1877–78 he was president of the National Educational Association, of which John Hancock was president in 1879, and J. Ormond Wilson in 1880. Prof. Newell was married in 1846 to Susanna, daughter of George Rippard, of Liverpool, England, who engaged extensively in the shipping business between New York and Liverpool.

PICKARD, Josiah Little, educator, was born at Rowley, Mass., Mar. 17, 1824, son of Samuel and Sarah (Coffin) Pickard, and a descendant of John Pickard, who came from Rowley, England, in 1638, and settled at Rowley, Mass.; he is also descended from Capt. Samuel Pickard, of the colonial army. After taking a preparatory course at Lewiston Falls Academy, he entered Bowdoin College and was graduated in 1844. In 1844–45 he taught in the academy at North Conway; in 1846 in that at Elizabeth, Ill., and during 1846–60 he was principal of the Plattsville Academy, Wisconsin. He was state superintendent of public instruction for Wisconsin, 1860–64; superintendent of public schools in Chicago, Ill., 1864–77, and was president of the State University of Iowa from June, 1878, to September, 1887. His administration of the affairs of the university was marked by the abolition of the preparatory department and by the enlargement of the work of the chairs of history and natural science. His many-sided educational experience was especially valuable to the institution, while students were surrounded by influences which strongly developed their characters for good. In 1871 he was president of the National Educational Association, (known until that year as the National Teachers' Association), succeeding Daniel B. Hagar, who was president of the same organization in 1870. Prof. Pickard was also president of the Iowa Historical Society. He was the author of "School Supervision" (1887), and "History of Political Parties of the United States" (1889). He was married Aug. 24, 1847, to Cornelia Van Cleve, daughter of Selah Strong Woodhull, of Newark, N. J., and had three children, Alice Electa, Frederick William and Fanny Matilda Pickard.

THATCHER, Henry Calvin, jurist, was born at New Buffalo, Perry co., Pa., April 21, 1842. He was educated at Franklin and Marshall College, where he was graduated in 1864, and at the Albany Law School, where he received his degree two years later. He at once went to Colorado, and began the practice of his profession at Pueblo, becoming general counsel for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. He was elected first justice of the supreme court of Colorado in 1876, and succeeded Moses Hallett as chief justice of the state in 1877. He resigned in 1880, and resumed the practice of law. He was married in 1870 to Ella Snyder, who died in 1874, leaving one son, William Nevin Thatcher. He was married again in 1879 to Sallie Ashcom, of Bedford county, Pa. He was a member of the American Bar Association, and died in San Francisco, Cal., Mar. 20, 1884.

STOW, Alexander Wolcott, jurist, was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1804. Data concerning his early life are not obtainable, but it is known that he was well born, well reared and well educated, traveling extensively in Europe subsequent to his school term. He studied law and practiced at Rochester, N. Y. While engaged in the practice of law he entered into literary work, his most notable achievement being the translation of De Tocqueville's "Democracy in America." Removing to Wisconsin in 1845, he purchased a large farm, not for the purpose of tilling, but believing that every gentleman should own his own estate. He opened law offices at Fond du Lac and Milwaukee, maintaining his home at the former place. At the judicial election of 1848 he was elected judge for the fourth district and served in the first supreme court of the territory. He was chosen the first chief justice of the state in 1848 and remained as such until 1853. The judges drawing lot, Stow drew the short term and retired from office in 1850, resuming private practice at Fond du Lac and Milwaukee. He never married and died in Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 14, 1854.

DIXON, Luther S., chief justice of Wisconsin, was born at Milton, Vt., June 17, 1825. He was educated in the common schools of the county and attended Norwich Military Academy for two years. Subsequently he taught school and read law in the office of Hon. Luke P. Poland, afterward U. S. senator from Vermont, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. He removed to Wisconsin seven years later, settling at Portage. He was twice elected district attorney and in 1858 a vacancy occurring on the district bench of the ninth judicial district Gov. Randall appointed him circuit judge. Upon the death of Chief Justice Whiton in 1859, Gov. Randall appointed him chief justice, at the youthful age of thirty-three. He was elected to succeed himself in 1860, against a prominent "state's right" candidate, who opposed him because of his slavery and fugitive law decisions. Dixon won by a majority of less than 400 out of 113,000 votes. He resigned the office in 1874, and resumed the practice of law at Milwaukee. In the fall of 1873 the Democrats of Wisconsin nominated for governor a farmer who was a prominent granger and who carried the election. The next legislature passed a law fixing a limit to the railway freight and passenger fare charges within the state. The railroads began suit to enjoin the railroad commissioners from enforcing the law and Judge Dixon was retained to defend the state, which he did successfully in the lower courts, in the Wisconsin supreme court and in the U. S. supreme court. He refused an election to the U. S. senate in 1875. He was forced to go to Colorado in 1879 on account of ill health, but returned to his home in Milwaukee in November, 1891. While on a professional visit to Washington, D. C., he was taken ill and died there Dec. 6, 1891.

GRANT, William W., surgeon, was born in Russell county, Ala., Nov. 15, 1846, son of Dr. Thomas Macdonough and Mary J. Grant. He was brought up on his father's plantation, and acquired a classical education. In the civil war he enlisted in a company of Alabama artillery in Gen. Clanton's brigade, serving during the last sixteen months of the war, and being promoted to sergeant. He studied medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, at Bellevue Hospital, and the Long Island Medical College, New York, being graduated at the last in 1868. He soon after opened an office in Nebraska, near Sioux City, Ia., but in 1872 removed to Davenport, Ia., where he practiced his profession for seventeen years. While here he performed an operation opening the abdomen and removing the appendix on Jan. 4, 1883, which was the first one recorded, either in this country or in Europe. The operation was successful, and the patient is still living. He was post surgeon at the Rock Island arsenal, 1885–88, and after spending a year in Europe, settled in Denver, Colo., where he has since resided. In addition to his general practice, he is one of the surgeons to St. Joseph's and St. Luke's Hospital; local surgeon of the Rock Island railway; surgeon-general of Colorado since 1889; president of the Colorado State Medical Society; president of the board of control of the State Insane Asylum, the success of whose management is due largely to the distinctively non-political system inaugurated by him and to the high order of his executive and professional ability. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of which he was elected trus-

WW Grant

tee; the American Association of Military Surgeons, the Western Surgical and Gynecological Association, and the Colorado State and Denver County Medical Societies. Dr. Grant is a man of talent and genius, a close student, a fluent writer, a forceful speaker, and in the general knowledge of his profession one of the best informed in the country. He was married in 1878 to Mary A., daughter of L. M. Mosely, of Franklin, Tenn. She died in 1888, leaving two sons, and he was again married in 1895, to Nanny Craig, daughter of Judge James Green, of Culpeper county, Virginia.

EATON, Charles Aubrey, clergyman, was born in Cumberland county, Nova Scotia, Mar. 29, 1868, son of Stephen and Mary Desiah (Parker) Eaton, and a descendant of John Eaton, who emigrated from England, and settled at Salisbury, Mass., in 1640. He received his early education in the high schools of Truro and Amherst, Nova Scotia, was graduated at Acadia College in 1890, and at Newton (Mass.) Theological Seminary in 1893. He began to preach in 1886. In 1893 he was ordained pastor of the First Baptist Church, at Natick, Mass., and remained there for two years. He was pastor of the Bloor Street Baptist Church, Toronto, Ont., during 1895–1901, and since 1901 he has held the pastorate of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, at Cleveland, O., which is the leading church of its denomination in the middle West. Mr. Eaton has visited England and the continent a number of times and has preached several seasons in prominent London churches. He is widely known as a lecturer of unique and commanding personality, possessing strong convictions earnestly expressed. His lectures are noted for their beautiful imagery, clear reasoning and brilliant wit. He is a thinker, a scholar and a man of broad human sympathies. Religiously in matters of faith, Dr. Eaton is conservative; in matters of method, he is radical. During 1897–1901 he was a member of the executive board of governors of McMaster University, Toronto. He has been a trustee of Denison University, Ohio, since 1902. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and moderator of the Cleveland Baptist Association. He is the author of "Troubled Hearts" (1899), and of "The Old Evangel and the New Evangelism" (1901). For four years he was the editorial writer on the "Toronto Globe" on sociological and religious questions. He has been special correspondent for the Boston "Transcript" and other papers, and associate editor of "The Westminster," a monthly magazine published at Toronto. The degree of A.M. was conferred by Acadia College in 1893, and by McMaster University in 1896, and that of D.D. by Baylor University in 1900. He was married June 26, 1895, to Mary Winifred, daughter of Capt. William D. Parlin, of Natick, Mass. They have four children.

Charles Aubrey Eaton.

TURNBULL, William, engineer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 9, 1800. He was graduated at West Point in 1819. He served on topographical duty, became a captain in 1831, and a major in 1838. His great work was the Potomac aqueduct at Georgetown, which he was eleven years, 1832–43, in constructing. The piers were founded by cofferdams on rock near forty feet below the surface and often under twenty feet of mud. This achievement, which then had no precedents in the country, placed him high among civil engineers. His report on the aqueduct appeared in 1838. During the last years of this task he also had charge of the repairs of the long bridge connecting Washington with Alexandria, and from 1843 to 1847 of harbor improvements on Lakes Ontario, Erie and Champlain, and the extension of Buffalo harbor. In the Mexican war he was chief of topographical engineers under Gen. Scott and received two brevets for gallantry at Churubusco and Chapultepec. He erected the custom house at New Orleans, 1848–49, and as assistant in the topographical bureau, 1850–53, investigated the questions of a proposed bridge over the Susquehanna at Havre de Grace, and a second canal around the falls of the Ohio. In 1853–55 he again had charge of harbor improvements on the northern lakes, with lighthouse duty at Oswego, N. Y. His last years were spent on the improvement of Cape Fear river, 1856–57. His son, Charles Nesbit Turnbull (1832–74), like the father became a topographical engineer; was engaged in the survey of southern and northern boundaries, 1854–59, and was assistant professor of mathematics at West Point, 1859–60. In the civil war he served on Gen. Butler's staff, in the Department of the Gulf, and in the army of the Potomac was chief engineer of the cavalry in Sheridan's raid, and later of the 8th army corps. He became a commission merchant in Boston, where his last years were spent. William Turnbull died in Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 9, 1857.

GORE, James Howard, educator, was born in Frederick county, Va., Sept. 18, 1856, son of Mahlon and Sidney (Cather) Gore. He was educated at Richmond, (Va.) College, at Columbian University, where he was graduated in 1878, and at Berlin, Leyden and Brussels. He was commissioner-general to the international expositions at Antwerp, Amsterdam and Brussels, member of the superior jury of the Paris exposition of 1899, and commissioner-general for Siam at the St. Louis exposition of 1904. He has been president of the Philosophical Society of Washington, and secretary of the American Meteorological Society. He is the author of: "Elements of Geodesy" (1886); "Bibliography of Geodesy" (1889, 2d ed. 1903); "History of Geodesy" (1890); "German Science Reader" (1891); "Manual of Geography" (1897), and a series of mathematical text-books. He is now head professor of mathematics at Columbian University. He was decorated by the French government as officer of the Legion of Honor in 1901. He has also received decorations from Belgium, Bulgaria, Siam, Sweden and Holland.

STRONG, Augustus Hopkins, educator, was born at Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1836, son of Alvah and Catherine (Hopkins) Strong, and a descendant of Elder John Strong, who came to Plymouth, Mass., in 1630, and subsequently removed to Northampton, Mass. He married Abigail Ford, and the direct line is traced through their son Jedediah and his wife, Freedom Woodward; their son Jedediah, Jr., who married Abiah Ingersoll; their son Ezra, who married Abigail Caverley; their son Philip, who married Rhoda Payne; and their son Ezra, who married Betsey Dunning, and was the grandfather of Augustus H. Strong. The latter's father, Alvah Strong, was a journalist and for thirty years publisher of the Rochester "Daily Democrat." The son was prepared for college at the Rochester Collegiate Institute, and after a year in the counting room of the "Democrat," entered Yale, where he was graduated in 1857. He was graduated at the Rochester Theological Seminary in 1859, and spent the following year at the University of Berlin and in travel. In 1861-65 he was pastor of the First Baptist Church, Haverhill, Mass., and during 1865-72 of the First Baptist Church, Cleveland, O. In 1872 he was elected president and professor of biblical theology in the Rochester Theological Seminary; this position he still (1904) occupies. He was president of the American Baptist Missionary Union, 1892-95, and president of the American Baptist Education Society, 1899. He is a member of the Psi Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa societies, and of the Pundit Club. Rochester. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Brown University in 1870, by Yale in 1890, by Princeton in 1896, and that of LL.D. by Bucknell in 1891. Dr. Strong is the author of: "Systematic Theology" (1886); "Philosophy and Religion" (1888); "The Great Poets and Their Theology" (1897), and "Christ in Creation and Ethical Monotheism" (1899). He was married Nov. 6, 1861, to Harriet Louise, daughter of Rev. Eleazer Savage, of Rochester, N. Y. Their children are: Charles Augustus, now professor of psychology in Columbia University; Mary Belle, wife of Dr. Robert G. Cook; John H., pastor of the First Baptist Church, New Britain, Conn.; Cora Harriet, Kate Louise and Laura Rockefeller Strong.

LIBBEY, Hosea Waite, inventor, was born at Chichester, N. H., June 28, 1834, son of Moses and Nancy Jane (Langton) Libbey, of English descent. His father was a blacksmith and a skillful mechanic, and early removed his family to Boston, where the son Hosea was educated in the public schools. Determining to become a physician he attended two courses of medical lectures and studied under Dr. Green, a botanical physician and a cancer specialist, and although he was not graduated at any medical institution, he began practice in 1854. In 1880 he established two sanitariums, one in Boston and one in Cleveland, O. He was especially successful in the treatment of cancer and hereditary and chronic diseases. He was a man of almost universal genius and a prolific inventor, and he produced a great variety of ingenious devices, from a meat-boiler to a steam and electric bicycle. His first invention, which he called a "no-horse-to-feed-buggy" (1866), was a tricycle propelled by the feet with an endless chain, from which the bicycle developed. Upon its wheels were sprung the first rubber tires ever made in the United States. His steam and electric bicycles were designed to run at a speed of from fifteen to twenty miles an hour, with a supply of steam for a journey of twelve hours and a constant supply of electricity from a primary battery of his own invention. One of his most important inventions is the vestibule buffer, now in almost universal use on steam railroad cars, which makes a comparatively solid train and greatly reduces the jarring motion of the cars. He was the first to use the sprocket wheel and endless chain and tension wheel. He also invented an automatic aerial railroad, a two-story street car, and an electric locomotive. In the report of the commissioner of patents for 1901 his patents numbered 127. Dr. Libbey was married for the second time Nov. 8, 1856, to Lavinia R. Hollister, of Marblehead, O., and third, Sept. 1, 1868, to Violette Gates, daughter of Isaac Augustus Bancroft. He died in Boston, Mass., Aug. 18, 1900, survived by his widow and one daughter.

BURROWS, Julius Caesar, senator, was born at North East, Erie co., Pa., Jan. 9, 1837, of New England ancestry. During his boyhood his parents removed to Astabula county, O., where he attended the district school and afterward Kingsville Academy. During the winter of 1853-54 he taught school and then attended Grand River Institute, Austinburg, for a year. At nineteen he was principal of Madison Seminary, Lake co., and in 1858-59, of the Union School at Jefferson, where he also read law with Messrs. Cadwell & Simonds. In 1860 he removed to Michigan, taking charge of Richland Seminary, Kalamazoo county, and in the spring of 1861 was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the state. In the fall he began the practice of his profession at Kalamazoo, but in 1862 entered military service, raising a company for the 17th Michigan infantry, in which he served as captain until the fall of 1863. He participated in the battles of South mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Jackson and Knoxville. In 1864 he was elected circuit court commissioner. Since that date he has participated in every political contest, being early recognized as a successful and popular campaign speaker. In 1865 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Kalamazoo county, and in 1868 was re-elected. In 1869 he declined the office of supervisor of internal revenue for Michigan and Wisconsin, tendered him by Gen. Grant, and in 1872 was elected to congress on the Republican ticket. He served on the committees of claims, and expenditures in the war department, and made his first speech Dec. 17, 1873, in favor of the repeal of the salary act. In 1878 he was again elected, serving from 1879 to 1883, and after his election in 1884 served continuously until Jan. 23, 1895. In the house he won for himself a commanding position, his speech on the McKinley tariff bill in the 51st congress placing him in the forefront of defenders of the policy of protection. In the same congress he was chairman of the committee on levees and improvements on the Mississippi river, and in the 50th and 51st served on the committee on ways and means. He was twice chosen speaker *pro tempore*. In 1884 he was appointed solicitor of the U. S. treasury department, by Pres. Arthur, but declined the honor. He was elected U. S. senator on Jan. 15, 1895, to fill out the term of Francis B. Stockbridge, deceased, and was re-elected for the term ending Mar. 3, 1905, receiving the total Republican vote. During 1867-86 he was associated in partnership with the Hon. Henry F. Severens in the practice of law. Sen. Burrows was married, first, in 1856, to Jennie S. Hubbard, of Ashtabula county, O., who died in 1860, leaving one daughter; second, in 1865, to Frances S. Peck, of Kalamazoo, Mich.

JCBurrows

WHITON, Edward Vernon, jurist, was born at South Lee, Berkshire co., Mass., June 2, 1805, son of Joseph Whiton, who served under Gen. Gates in the revolutionary war, and who was a major-general in the war of 1812, and a descendant of James Whiton, who came to America from Hingham, England, in 1640, settling at Hingham, Mass. Edward V. Whiton lived in Massachusetts until 1830. He read law in the office of William Porter and educated himself by keeping the town library, all of the books in which he carefully read. He removed to Loraine county, O., in 1835, and to

Wisconsin in 1837, settling on a tract of land near what subsequently became the city of Janesville, on the Rock river. In September, 1838, he was elected a member of the Wisconsin house of representatives from the counties of Rock and Walworth. A year later he took a prominent part in the revision of the state laws, serving on the commission which collated, revised and codified the statutes. He was elected speaker of the house in 1840, and served until 1845, when he was sent to the state senate. He was sent as a delegate to the second constitutional convention of the state in 1847, and the subsequent year was elected to the supreme court, serving at the first term of the body in Wisconsin in January, 1849. In 1853 he was elected chief justice of the separate supreme court, and in 1857 was re-elected. Judge Whiton decided some of the most important cases in early Wisconsin, notably the fugitive slave law and other matters dealing with Wisconsin's standing in the Union and on slavery. He died at his home in Janesville, Wis., Apr. 12, 1859.

STOW, Hobart Hamilton, oil well operator, was born at Olean, Cattaraugus co., N. Y., June 25, 1837, son of Hamilton and Sally (Munsell) Stow, both natives of New York. He received his early education at Newtown and Tionesta, Pa., and for one year attended Allegheny College, Meadville. He was associated with his father in the lumber business, at Tionesta, Pa., during 1864-72, and they then removed the business to Cincinnati, O., where they operated extensive lumber yards. In 1876 he went to Hartford City, W. Va., as superintendent of the Setron Coal Mining Co. In 1879 he purchased oil lands at Bradford, Pa., and in 1880 entered the oil fields near Toledo, O., where he is one of the firm of Van Vleck and Stow, owners and operators of numerous wells in Wood and Sandusky counties. He is a member of the Western Oil Men's Association, the Toledo Club, and the Toledo Yachting Association. He was married at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1859, to Amanda P., daughter of William H. Scott, and granddaughter of Eleazer Scott, who was with Washington at Valley Forge. There are two daughters and a son now living.

H.H.Stow

MASON, Richard Sharp, clergyman, was born at Barbadoes, West Indies, Dec. 29, 1795. He was brought to the United States in boyhood, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1812. He became rector of Christ Church, Newbern, N. C., in 1818, and two years later was ordained priest in the Protestant Episcopal church. In 1828 he was made rector of St. Matthew's Church, at Geneva, N. Y., and in the same year was elected president of Hobart College, a position he held until 1836. During his administration, in 1834, a medical school was established in connection with the college, which obtained high rank in its day, and had several physicians of note in its faculty, among them Dr. C. A. Lee and Dr. Austin Flint, the elder. The school was subsequently transferred to Syracuse University (1873), in order to secure the clinical advantages presented in Syracuse. In 1835 he was called to preside over Delaware College, at Newark, Del., and he resigned from Hobart in 1836. In 1840 he went to Raleigh, N. C., to be rector of Christ Church, where the rest of his life was spent. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1829. He died in Raleigh, N. C., in 1875.

KEARNS, Thomas, senator, was born near Woodstock, Ontario, Canada, Apr. 11, 1862, son of Thomas and Margaret (Meagher) Kearns, of Irish ancestry. During his childhood his parents removed to Holt county, Neb., where he was educated in the public schools. For four years he worked on a farm; then going further West, he engaged in hauling provisions and miners' tools to the mining camps in the Black Hills. Upon the completion of railroads across the plains the call for his services ceased, and in 1883 he went to Utah. Locating in Park City, he worked in the Ontario mine as a miner, with pick and shovel for seven years, and with his partner, David Keith, he acquired and developed the Mayflower mine, and on Easter morning, 1890, made the strike that laid the foundation of his fortune. The Mayflower vein led to the Silver King, which they purchased for $67,000, and which is worth to-day about $12,000,000. It has already paid $8,000,000 in dividends, being one of the richest silver mines in the world. Mr. Kearns has been identified with the politics of Utah for a number of years. In 1895 he was a member of the city council of Park City; was chosen a member of the constitutional convention in the same year; was a delegate to the Republican national convention of St. Louis in 1896, and was a delegate to the Philadelphia Republican national convention in 1900. He has been a member of the Republican state committee since Utah was admitted to the Union, and before that was a member of the territorial committee. On Jan. 23, 1901, he was elected to the U. S. senate for the term ending Mar. 3, 1905. Sen. Kearns contributes freely to philanthropic causes and recently built an orphans' home at a cost of $100,000 under the direction of the Sisters of Charity. With Sen. Clark and others he is an incorporator of the railroad between Salt Lake City and Los Angeles, Cal. He was married at Park City, Utah, Sept. 15, 1890, to Jennie, daughter of Patrick and Sarah Patterson Judge, and has three children, Edmund J., Thomas F. and Helen M. Kearns.

SOLDAN, Frank Louis, educator, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, Oct. 20, 1842, son of John J. and Caroline (Elssman) Soldan. He received a thorough education in the German schools, and came to America in early youth, locating in St. Louis, Mo., in 1863. In 1864 he became principal of one of the largest private schools in that city and he held that position until 1868, when he was appointed teacher of modern languages in the St. Louis High School. His scholarly papers, read before various societies, attracted the attention of Dr. William T. Harris, and in 1870 he was elected assistant superintendent of public schools in St. Louis. In 1871 he became principal of the normal school, which in 1887 was united under his management with the high school. The completion of the new high school building was due largely to his energy, and he organized the school in its new quarters in 1893. There were at that time sixty-five teachers and 1,600 pupils, while the building contains over seventy rooms. In 1895 he was made superintendent of schools of St. Louis, and in 1897 was unanimously re-elected. As a writer and lecturer on educational subjects, his reputation has extended throughout the country. In 1880 he was called to South Carolina to organize the first normal institute for teachers held in that state, the renewed educational activity leading to the re-establishment of the University of South

Carolina. In 1885 he was president of the National Educational Association, succeeding Thomas W. Bicknell, who was president in 1884. Mr. Soldan's papers before that body have been notable for their profound thought, while during the past twenty-five years he has delivered each winter a series of lectures in St. Louis. Among his best known essays are those upon "Dante's Divine Comedy," "Dickens' Educational Theories," "Memory," "Landmarks in Education," and "Culture and Facts." He has also translated Hegel's "Philosophy of Religion." The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by South Carolina University. He was married in 1862 to Ottilie, daughter of Karl and Emilie Bernhard, of Marburg. They have one child.

SIMMONS, Furnifold McLendel, senator, was born in Jones county, N. C., Jan. 20, 1854, son of Furnifold Greene and Mary McLendel (Jerman) Simmons. He was educated at Wake Forest College and Trinity College, North Carolina, and was graduated at the latter in 1873. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1875, and formed a law partnership with Hon. M. E. Manly, at New Bern, N. C., and subsequently he was in partnership with Chief Justice Faircloth. During 1887–89 he was a representative from the second congressional district of North Carolina to the 50th congress, and during 1893–97 was collector of internal revenue for the fourth district of North Carolina. He was chairman of the Democratic executive committee of his state in 1892, 1898, 1900 and 1902. For three years (1897–1901) he practiced law with James H. and E. W. Pon and N. D. Ward, at New Bern. In 1900 he was elected to the U. S. senate to serve from Mar. 4, 1901, to Mar. 3, 1907. In 1901, Trinity College, North Carolina, conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He was married in 1874 to Eliza, daughter of Col. Lot W. Humphrey, of Goldsboro, N. C. She died in 1883, and he was again married in 1886 to Belle, daughter of H. S. Gibbs, of Hyde county. He has four daughters and one son.

UHL, Edwin Fuller, diplomatist and lawyer, was born in Rush, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1841. His parents settled on a farm near Ypsilanti, Mich., in 1844. As a lad he worked on his father's farm and attended the schools of the neighborhood and afterward the higher schools at Ypsilanti. He entered the State University and was graduated in the class of 1862. He then took a course in law and in 1864 was admitted to the bar, practicing in Ypsilanti. In 1871–72 he was prosecuting attorney for the county of Washtenaw, and in 1879 he removed to Grand Rapids, where for eleven years he was a law partner of Lyman D. Norris, and through native talents and ability gained a foremost place at the county bar. In 1889 Mr. Uhl was elected mayor of Grand Rapids by the largest plurality ever given any candidate for that office and at the next election he was returned as mayor for a second term. Mr. Uhl was repeatedly requested to allow the use of his name as a candidate for representative in congress, but persistently refused. He was delegate-at-large to the national Democratic convention of 1892 and in behalf of Michigan presented the name of Judge Allen B. Moore for the vice-presidency. He was active in the campaign in behalf of the nominees of the Democratic party and upon the resignation of Joshua Quincy as assistant secretary of state in 1893, Mr. Uhl was appointed by Pres. Cleveland to that office. During the illness of Secretary Gresham, he was for a time the *de facto* secretary of state. The most important matter entrusted to him while holding this office was the arbitration of the boundary between Brazil and the Argentine Republic. In February, 1896, he was appointed U. S. ambassador to Germany, but a year later he returned to this country and resumed his practice at Grand Rapids, where he died May 17, 1901.

REED, Joseph Rea, jurist, was born in Ashland county, O., Mar. 12, 1835, son of William and Rosanah (Lyle) Reed, both natives of Pennsylvania; grandson of James and Elizabeth Reed, and great-grandson of Joseph Reed, who came from Ireland in 1735 and settled in York county, Pa. He attended and taught school alternately, and after a course at the Hayesville, (O.) Academy, he studied law with the firm of Dodge & Boyle, Adel, Ia., and was admitted to the bar in April, 1859. He practiced at Adel until the outbreak of the civil war, when he enlisted in the 2d Iowa light artillery, and served four years. He resumed his law practice at Adel: served in the state senate in 1866 and 1868, and in 1869 removed to Council Bluffs, where he practiced for a year as a member of the firm of Montgomery & Reed. He was president of the Commercial National Bank, of Council Bluffs. In 1872 he was appointed to fill a vacancy on the district bench, was elected and served three terms. In 1884 he was elected to the supreme court, and in 1889 he was elected to congress from the ninth congressional district. Five years later he was appointed chief justice of the court of private land claims in the territory comprising Arizona and New Mexico, with cases brought in from neighboring states and territories, the sessions being held in New Mexico. He was married, in 1865, to Jennette E., daughter of James A. Dinsmore, of Ashland, O. She died in 1887 and in 1893 he was married to Edith M., daughter of William D. Evans, of Malvern, Ia.

BLOSS, William Clough, abolitionist, was born at West Stockbridge, Mass., Jan. 19, 1795, son of Joseph and Amy Wentworth (Kennedy) Bloss, and a descendant of Edmund Bloss, a native of Suffolk, England, who settled at Watertown, Conn. His father was the revolutionary soldier who carried the news of Major André's capture to Gen. Washington. The son was educated in the common schools; was subsequently a teacher in North Carolina, and for a brief period was a merchant. He built a brick tavern at Brighton (now a suburb of Rochester, N. Y.), and was its landlord, but in 1826 becoming convinced that spirituous liquors are an evil, he emptied the contents of his bar into the canal. During 1845–47 he was a member of the New York legislature, where he offered a resolution to amend the state constitution so that no other test of proper qualification should be required of a black person than a white. His sympathies were always with the negro race, and in 1847 at a church service in Albany he left his seat among the white people to partake of the sacrament with the separated negroes. His home was a station on the "underground railroad," while in 1856 he was the author of a famous political map showing the aggression of the slave power; this was considered so powerful a campaign document as to be excluded from the southern mails.

W. C. Bloss.

Mr. Bloss was the founder of many temperance and anti-slavery societies, while he was an early advocate of the ballot for women. He was married June 19, 1823, at Brighton, N. Y., to Mary Bangs, daughter of Ezra Blossom, and had six children: Elizabeth House, Harriet Wentworth, Caroline Augusta, William Wirt, Henry Culver and Joseph Blossom Bloss. Mr. Bloss died at Rochester, N. Y., Apr. 18, 1863.

LORD, John Prentiss, physician, was born at Dixon, Lee co., Ill., Apr. 17, 1860, son of John L. and Mary Louise (Warner) Lord. He was educated in the high school and the Ferris Academy at Dixon and the Rush Medical College where he was graduated in 1882. He practiced at Creston, Ill., until 1886, and after a post-graduate course in New York he settled in Omaha, Neb., where he has devoted himself exclusively to surgical practice. He was the first to call attention to skin grafting in bone cavities. Among other papers read before medical societies are "Lead Ileus Mistaken for Appendicitis," "Traumatisms of the Contents of the Abdominal Cavity," "Conservative Amputations," "Congenital Hip Joint Misplacements" and "Leucocytosis as a Factor in Surgical Diagnosis" (1900). He is a frequent contributor to medical journals and medical and surgical associations. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Nebraska State Medical Society, American Academy of Railway Surgeons, Western Surgical and Gynecological Association, Southwestern Iowa Medical Association, Elkhorn Valley Medical Society and the German Surgical Association. He was president in 1899 of Omaha Medical Society and secretary of the Western Surgical Gynecological Association. He is professor of surgery in the Creighton Medical College and surgeon to St. Joseph's Hospital. In 1886 he was married to Minnie L., daughter of Upton Swingley of Rockford, Ill., and has two children.

J. P. Lord.

MURPHY, Jeremiah, lawyer, was born in Lowell, Mass., Feb. 19, 1835. In 1849 his family moved to Fond du Lac county, Wis., and in 1852 settled in Iowa county, Iowa, where the son was employed at the hard work of breaking the prairie and building a home. In 1854 he entered the law department of the Iowa University and after a three years' course he secured a position in the law office of William Smyth, of Marion, Ia., and a few months later was admitted to the bar. He entered into partnership with H. H. Martin, of Marengo, and practiced there for nine years and then removed to Davenport, Ia. He was a delegate from Iowa to the Democratic national convention in 1864, and again in 1868, and in 1873 he was elected to the Iowa senate from Scott county, serving four years. In 1876 he was defeated for congress by Hiram Price, but in 1881 was elected and served four years. His principal work in congress was the promotion of the Hennepin canal scheme, for the success of which he worked with untiring zeal. As a result he secured the necessary appropriation to construct the canal connecting Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river. Dying at Washington, D. C., Dec. 11, 1893, he lived to see the canal inaugurated by an act of congress and to gain a national reputation by his work of promoting the canal.

DAY, James Gamble, jurist, was born in Jefferson county, O., June 28, 1832, of English parentage. He early evinced a liking for the law and was graduated in the law school at Cincinnati in 1857, going immediately to Iowa and locating in Afton, Union co., in the southern part of the state. His home town is but a short distance from the Missouri line, and at the outbreak of the civil war the feeling in Afton was intense. Young Day promptly offered his services and was commissioned lieutenant of company F, 15th Iowa infantry. For bravery and distinctive services he was promoted to the captaincy of company I, in the same regiment. Wounded at the battle of Shiloh, Day was obliged to leave the service and he returned to Iowa. In 1862 he was elected judge of the third judicial district of Iowa, retaining the position by subsequent elections until 1870, when he resigned to succeed Judge George G. Wright on the supreme court bench. He served on this bench for thirteen years, retiring the last of December, 1893. He was chief justice three times: in 1871, 1877 and 1883. Judge Day was recognized as one of the deepest thinkers and most logical men that had ever sat on the Iowa supreme court bench. He was married in Steubenville, O., Dec. 1, 1857, to Minerva C. Manly, who was a prominent society woman and club worker. He died suddenly, in Des Moines, May 1, 1898.

FRIEND, Emanuel Michael, lawyer, was born in New York city, Dec. 1, 1853, son of Leopold and Betty (Musliner) Friend, natives of Bavaria. His father was a dealer in leather. He was educated in New York; was graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1879, and after reading law in the office of Brown & Calvin, was admitted to the bar in 1879. For a number of years he was counsel to the Liquor Dealers Excise Association of New York county. He was one of the counsel in the defense of "Frenchy," also known as "Ben Ali" and "Jack the Ripper," who was charged with the killing of "Shakespeare" in the East River Hotel in New York city; in the case of Marie Barberi, charged with killing her lover, Dominico Cataldo; in the case of Dr. Kennedy, charged with the killing of Dolly Reynolds; one of the counsel to the police department in the famous Lexow investigation, and for Inspector William W. McLaughlin, who was tried for bribery in New York county as a result of the Lexow investigation. He was counsel for Augusta Nack, who, with Martin Thorne, was indicted for the murder of William Guldensuppe, and for Michael Sliney, charged with killing Bob Lyons. For many years he has been the counsel for the various sporting clubs of New York, and tried the test case which settled the right of boxers to give exhibitions without the necessity of a license from the police department. Under this decision the present condition of boxing affairs exists. He was counsel for Jeffries and Sharkey, the pugilists, in their action against Huber, in which case the question as to the right to use animated pictures

Emanuel M. Friend

without the consent of the originals was settled by the appellate division of the supreme court. He was also counsel for the New York "Journal" in the prosecution of William F. Miller, of Franklin syndicate fame. He makes a specialty of theatrical matters and is one of the most successful practitioners in that branch in the country. He includes in his clientele nearly every theatrical manager in New York. He belongs to the Masonic order, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Elks, Bnai Berith, Free Sons of Israel, Royal Maccabees, is a member of the Jefferson, Sagamore, Petroleum, Democratic, and Cherokee clubs, the Long Island Trotting Association and Pavonia Yacht Club. He is a Democrat and a member of the committee on organization of Tammany Hall. He was married, in 1881, to Pauline, daughter of Isaac Mayer, of New York city, and has four children.

DORSEY, Rufus Thomas, lawyer and jurist, was born at Fayetteville, Ga., Oct. 2, 1848, son of Solomon Dawson and Sarah (Glass) Dorsey, and grandson of John Dorsey, who removed to Georgia early in the 19th century and engaged in planting. In revolutionary records are found the names of Richard Dorsey, captain of artillery, John Dorsey, a surgeon, and many others of the same name, soldiers and officers in the Maryland line, and in the organization known as "The Flying Camp." He was educated in the schools of his native town and at the academy of Prof. W. H. Andrews at Campbellton. He was too young for service at the beginning of the civil war, but joined a body composed of boys, old men, and disabled soldiers, organized for guard duty. He was captured at Macon when that city fell, but escaped shortly afterward. On completing his schooling in 1868, he began the study of law in the office of Huie and Connor in Fayetteville. In 1870 he formed a partnership with Col. John Huie, which continued for two years. He then practiced for ten years in the Coweta circuit, which was widely famed for the number of illustrious lawyers mentioned in the court records. In 1880 he removed to Atlanta, where he formed a partnership with William Wright and John S. Bigby, both ex-judges of the Coweta circuit, and after the dissolution of this firm formed that of Dorsey, Brewster & Howell, with Hon. Albert Howell, Jr., and Col. P. H. Brewster. This association is now well known throughout the South and is reputed one of the strongest and ablest firms in the state. It is the legal representative of the Southern Railroad Co., the Georgia Central, the Atlanta & West Point, the Queen & Crescent system, the Western Union Telegraph Co., the Southern Express Co., the Pullman Palace Car Co., the "Constitution" Co., and several other leading corporations. Judge Dorsey enjoys a unique position at the bar of Georgia both on account of his splendid professional equipment and his rare oratorical power. He has had a broad experience in both civil and criminal law, and has a ready command of a large fund of principles and precedents of law. He was first Democratic member of the legislature from his county after the war (1873–74), and a member of the general judiciary and appropriation committee. During his term, he was an influential factor in restoring the state laws to their original purity after the reign of ignorance and misrule following the war. He was appointed judge of the city court of Atlanta in 1882, and held the office with credit until 1884, when increasing business compelled his resignation. He has also been a member of the city council of Atlanta, and of the board of aldermen and board of health. He has received unanimous elections to all offices except the legislature, and in the latter case he made a noble fight against a strongly organized opposition. Judge Dorsey is a deep student and wide reader on a large range of topics. He was married in 1870, to Sarah, daughter of Cornelius E. Bennett, of Fayetteville, and has four sons and two daughters; Hugh M. Dorsey, a prominent attorney of Atlanta, Dr. Rufus T. Dorsey, a physician, Faith, wife of Dr. S. B. Yow, and three younger children.

R. T. Dorsey

NIETERT, Herman Lewis, surgeon, was born at Edwardsville, Ill., Feb. 22, 1866, son of Frederic and Minnie (Schlueter) Nietert. He was educated at Shurtleff College, which he left in 1886 to study medicine at the St. Louis, Mo., Medical College, and after being graduated in 1889 he took a course in surgery at Heidelberg University. Returning to the United States in 1892, he began the practice of his profession at St. Louis. He held surgical clinics in the St. Louis Medical College during 1892–99. In the latter year he was made superintendent of the St. Louis City Hospital, where his reputation as a skillful surgeon rapidly increased. Dr. Nietert was the first in America to perform the operation of suturing the human heart injured by stab wounds, on Apr. 20, 1901. The knife inflicting the wound had a narrow blade and penetrated into the cavity of the left ventricle. No bleeding to the exterior was noticed, but blood was forced into the pericardium, distending and compressing the heart so that its action was not audible and no pulse could be detected. The patient was insensible. After Dr. Nietert removed the blood, thus relieving the heart, the organ again beat strongly and consciousness returned. The stitches in the heart, three in number, were made while the patient was conscious. During the four years of service at the St. Louis City Hospital he operated on over 2,000 cases, doing special work in abdominal surgery, particularly gunshot wounds. In 1903 he resigned and took up the private practice of his profession. He was married, Nov. 29, 1902, to Katherine, daughter of Henry Ziegenhein, who was mayor of St. Louis during 1896–1900. He is a Knight Templar and is a member of the Liederkranz Society, the St. Louis Medical Society, State Medical Society and the St. Louis Hospital Alumni Association.

H. L. Nietert

DUBOIS, Frederick T., senator, was born at Palestine, Crawford co., Ill., May 29, 1851, son of Jesse K. and Adelia Dubois, and a descendant of Touissaint Dubois, who emigrated from France and settled in Indiana. He was graduated at Yale College in 1872, with the degree of A.B., and from that time until 1875 he was engaged in private studies. During 1875–76 he served as secretary of the board of railway and warehouse commissioners of Illinois and in 1880 he removed to Idaho territory. From Aug. 25, 1882, until Sept. 1, 1886, he was U. S. marshal. He was elected to the 50th and 51st congresses as a Republican, being the last delegate from that territory, and was a prominent factor in securing the admission of Idaho to the Union, July 3, 1890. He was chairman of the first delegation from the state of Idaho to the Republican national convention held at Minneapolis, Minn., in June, 1892. He was elected U. S. senator in December, 1890, and took his seat, Mar. 4, 1891, for the term ending Mar. 3, 1897. He was chairman of the state delegation to the national Republican convention at St. Louis in 1896, but left the convention and the party when they declared for the single gold standard. Later in the same year he became a senatorial candidate of the silver Republicans, and was defeated after four weeks of balloting, by the combined votes of the Democrats, Populists and Republicans, receiving thirty votes against forty for Henry Heitfeld. At the state convention of 1900, he was nominated for senator by the Democrats, Populists and silver Republicans, being classed as a silver Republican; but after his election he declared himself a Democrat, and has so served since Mar. 4, 1901. His term of service will expire Mar. 3, 1907. Sen. Dubois was married at Chicago, Ill., Jan. 11, 1899, to Edna, daughter of William Whited, and has two daughters.

STOVER, Martin Luther, jurist, was born at Waterloo, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1845, son of Martin J. and Lydia (Hartman) Stover. He was educated in the public schools of Danville, Pa., and in Wittenberg College, Springfield, O., but before finishing his first year, at the age of sixteen, he enlisted in the 86th regiment of the Ohio infantry. From 1863 he served in the 17th Ohio battery until the close of the war. He resumed his college studies in 1865, and after graduation he taught school in Amsterdam, Montgomery co., N. Y., and devoted all his spare time to the study of law. He made excellent progress and in 1869 he entered the law office of George Smith, of Amsterdam, was admitted to the bar in 1870, and immediately began the practice of law in Amsterdam, where he has since resided. He was elected by the Republicans of Montgomery county in 1873 to the assembly, and in 1891 he was elected justice of the supreme court for the 4th district. He has been assigned to work in New York city and is now a member of the appellate division of the 4th department. He ranks high in the estimation of the legal fraternity because of his rulings and decisions. He is regarded as the leader of the bar in his section; a brilliant lawyer and a man of enterprising public spirit. He was married in 1874 to Helen E. Shuler, of Amsterdam, and has four children.

Martin L Stover

IRELAND, Oscar Brown, actuary, was born in New York city, Oct. 28, 1840, son of George and Anna (Brown) Ireland. He was educated at the College of the City of New York, and after graduation in 1859, went into a mercantile house. In 1863 he joined the army as a lieutenant of the signal corps and served throughout the remainder of the war. After a two years' residence in South America, he returned to New York and began his actuarial studies in the office of D. Parks Fackler. In 1872 he was appointed actuary of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, which position he has since held. Mr. Ireland was one of the founders of the Actuarial Society of America, served as its treasurer for several years, and during 1901–03 filled the office of president of that body. He was married Dec. 11, 1877, at Springfield, Mass., to Jeannie, daughter of Solomon Jones Gordon, and has one son, Gordon Ireland.

RIDGE, Isaac M., physician and surgeon, was born in Adair county, Ky., July 9, 1825. In 1834 his parents removed to Missouri, where his boyhood was passed on a farm and in the blacksmith's shop. He attended a private school six months of every year, and after studying medicine with Dr. I. S. Warren, of that place, he entered the medical department of Transylvania University, where he was graduated in 1848. He settled in practice in Kansas City, and as the country became more settled he gained an extensive practice. Through the friendship of William Walker, first provisional governor of Kansas, who, although of Indian descent, was a man of education and refinement, he gained a powerful influence among the Wyandottes, who bestowed upon him the name of "Little Thunder." In 1860, through his instrumentality, the governor of Kansas, Charles Robinson, was saved from a band of marauders who would have hanged him had not Dr. Ridge hastened to his rescue. A debt of gratitude was thus paid, for in 1849 Robinson, then a physician, had saved the life of Dr. Ridge when the latter was attacked by cholera. Although he served for several years as councilman and was for ten years city physician, he avoided the cares of political office, preferring to devote himself to his profession. In 1875 he retired from active practice and devoted himself chiefly to increasing financial interests and to an exclusive office practice. Dr. Ridge was married: first, in 1850, to Eliza A. Smart, of Kansas City; and second, in 1882, to May D., daughter of Bartley Campbell, of Cincinnati, O.

Dr. I. M. Ridge

ADAMS, Jasper, first president of Hobart College (1826), was born at Medway, Norfolk co., Mass., Aug. 27, 1793. He was graduated at Brown University in 1815, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1819. In the latter year he was ordained to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, and was also elected professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Brown University, where he remained until 1824, when he was called to the presidency of the College of Charleston, (S. C.). He found it without funds, suitable buildings or apparent prospects, and made every effort to put it on a substantial footing. He heard recitations, managed the general affairs and canvassed for subscriptions. Meeting with much opposition from the trustees, who were not willing to have new buildings erected, he resigned and went to Geneva, N. Y., where he became the first president of Geneva (now Hobart) College (1826). He carried into his work there the same earnest spirit which had characterized his efforts in the South, but had been there only about eighteen months, when he was recalled to Charleston College with the privilege of naming his own terms. Under his administration the latter college was reorganized, and his management of the business placed its affairs on a basis of security, all expenses being paid by the tuition fees, which at one time reached a surplus of $5,000. He found the institution little better than a grammar school, and he left it with an advanced collegiate branch. The number of pupils was nearly doubled, and $25,000 had been spent on buildings and other improvements. Prof. Adams resigned in 1836 and for a time devoted himself to literary work. In 1838–40 he was chaplain and professor of ethics, geography and history at the West Point Military Academy. Upon leaving this position he returned to South Carolina and settled at Pendleton, where he established a private seminary for the higher education of young men. He published various sermons and addresses, and a volume "The Elements of Moral Philosophy" (1838). His death occurred at Pendleton, S. C., Oct. 25, 1841.

BLAKE, George Fordyce, inventor and manufacturer, was born at Farmington Falls, Me., May 20, 1819, son of Dr. Thomas Dawes and Martha (Norton) Blake, and a descendant of William Blake, who emigrated from Essex county, England, in 1635, and settled first at Dorchester, Mass., and was associated with Wm. Pynchon in the establishing of a settlement on the Connecticut river at what is now Springfield. He was married to Agnes Bond, and the line runs through their son James, his son James, his son Increase, and his son Increase, grandfather of George F. Blake. The latter was a carpenter by trade, and his inventive talent soon gained him a local reputation so that whenever new machinery was being installed his services and advice were in demand. In 1846 he was engaged by a brick manufacturer of Cambridge and Medford as a mechanical engineer, taking general charge of the works. In 1860 the peculiar Medford clay refused to work properly in the machinery usually used for the purpose, and he constructed a special machine capable of pulverizing clay of any consistency, which he patented in 1861. His principal inventions, however, were a water meter patented in 1852 and a steam pump patented in 1864. The brick business having passed into other hands, Mr. Blake, while retaining the position of directing engineer, became associated with Peter Hubbell and Job A. Turner, under the firm name of George F. Blake & Co., in 1864, in the manufacture of water meters and steam pumps, in Boston, Mass. Since the issue of his first patent on a steam pump his attention has been directed to further improvements for which numerous patents have been granted him. The pumps are adopted to the pumping of liquids, from the lightest to the heaviest gravity. In 1874 the Geo. F. Blake Manufacturing Co. was incorporated with Geo. F. Blake, president; Job A. Turner, treasurer, and Thos. D. Blake and E. C. Turner among the directors; in 1879 the Knowles Pump Works of Warren, Mass., were purchased from L. J. Knowles, and an extensive business was built up, with agencies in all the principal cities of the country, the head office being in New York. In 1890 the company's factory was removed to East Cambridge, Mass., where the plant covers more than eight acres, and in 1876 a manufactory was established in London, England, in order to adequately and expeditiously supply the foreign trade. While in the height of its prosperity, the entire business was sold, in 1890, to a syndicate of English capitalists, and in 1899 it was merged with the International Pump Co. He was married, July 1, 1845, to Sarah Silver, daughter of William Skinner of Lynnfield, Mass. She died in 1856, and he was married, Dec. 24, 1857, to Martha J. (sister of his first wife), who died in 1897. He has two sons, Thomas Dawes, connected with the George F. Blake Manufacturing Co., and George F., Jr., who is in business at Worcester, Mass.

Geo. F. Blake

DRAPER, George Otis, manufacturer and author, was born at Hopedale, Mass., July 14, 1867, son of William Franklin and Lydia Warren (Joy) Draper, and a descendant of James Draper, the first American ancestor, who came from England about 1648 and served as captain in King Phillip's war of 1675. From him the descent runs through his son James, who married Abigail Whitney, their son Abijah, who married Alice Eaton, their son Ira who married Abigail Richards, and their son George, who married Hannah Thwing, and was the grandfather of George O. Draper. He was educated at public and private schools, and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he completed a four years' course in 1887. Upon leaving that famous school he began working through various machine-shop grades, thus learning the practical application of mechanical theories. In January, 1889, he bought a small interest in the partnership of George Draper & Sons, of which his father was president; he later acquired a larger interest by investment of earnings, and is now one of the largest stockholders in the Draper company, the largest manufacturers of cotton machinery in this country, and since then has been associated with the management of numerous machine shops, textile industries, quarries, mines, etc. His success as a specialist in patent development and other branches of manufacture has rarely been duplicated at an equal age. During the various absences of his father, Gen. Draper, at Washington and in Europe, the direction of the inventors and inventions which have made the Draper company famous has been under his personal charge. He is personally responsible for the consolidation of quarry interests in the neighboring town of Milford, and heads the Milford Pink Granite Co., in which he is largest owner. His originality of thought has found expression in over eighty patents, the most valuable of which are associated with the Northrop loom, the most wonderful labor-saving textile invention since the cotton gin. Nine foreign countries pay royalty for use of Mr. Draper's inventions, as they control a field of application with the Northrop loom in

George Otis Draper

which foreign manufacturers take special interest. Mr. Draper is the author of "Searching for Truth" (1902), a unique criticism of the Christian religion that has provoked considerable discussion. He is cosmopolitan in every sense, widely traveled, extensively acquainted, and so made up as to constitute a type of American energy and force both in thought and in application. He was married, Apr. 28, 1892, at Lexington, Ky., to Lily, daughter of Henry T. Duncan, and has two sons and one daughter.

HARVEY, Eli, sculptor and painter, was born near Ogden, Clinton co., O., Sept. 23, 1860, son of William Penn and Nancy (Moore) Harvey, of Quaker ancestry, and a descendant of William Harvey, a native of Worcester, England, who emigrated to Pennsburg township, Pa., in 1712. His son Isaac removed to North Carolina and had a son William, who married Elizabeth Carter, and their son William had a son Eli, the grandfather of the sculptor. As a boy he loved the woods and fields, and all the natural beauties of rural life; he was something of a draughtsman, and gradually developed an ambition to become an artist. In 1884, he entered the McMicken University of Cincinnati, taking the fine arts course, and remaining there five years. Most of the money needed for tuition and board was earned by painting portraits during the summer months; and one of his first orders came from an old Quaker, who gave him seventy-five sheep for two life-size pictures. At Cincinnati he studied under Profs. Lentz, Noble, and Rebisso. In 1889, he went to Paris, France, where he studied painting and sculpture in the Académie Julien, under Lefebvre, Benjamin Constant, and Doucet; at the Académie Delecleuse under Delance and Callot; and with Emanuel Fremiet at the Jardin des Plantes, for animal sculpture. For two years he drew and painted wild animals in the Jardin des Plantes and in the private menageries that usually form a part of the Fetes Forain. Then he began to model animals in clay, at first as the best means of studying their anatomy, and finally as a more powerful way in which to portray animal life. He was a regular exhibitor at the Paris Salons, in painting and sculpture alternately, during 1894–1901; and was represented at the Paris centennial exposition of 1900, the Paris-Province exhibitions, the Buffalo exposition of 1901, and the exhibitions of the National Sculpture Society, of which society he was elected a member in 1901. His picture, "Orpheus Charming the Animals," won a first prize gold medal at the Paris-Province exhibition of 1900. He was awarded a John Wanamaker prize for sculpture at the exhibition of the American Artists' Association of Paris, in 1900 and a bronze medal at the Pan-American exposition in 1901. During the latter year he was commissioned by the New York Zoölogical Society to execute all the animal sculptural decorations for the lion house in the zoölogical gardens, Bronx park, and returning to the United States he located permanently in New York. The work consisted of four large sentinel lions in marble, two pediments in stone, one pediment in terra cotta, four large decorative heads of lions, and two of tigers, thirty-eight heads of carnivora on the cornice, and a number of terra cotta entablatures for the interior. A partial list of his works in sculpture is as follows: "Orpheus" (1896); "Bas Relief of Lioness" (1896); "Lion with Rabbit" (1897); "Family of Playing Leopards" (1898); "Lion Cubs" (1898); "Rampant Jaguar" (1898); "Prometheus Bound" (1899); "Lion with Skull" (1899); "Lioness and Cub" (1899); "Lion with Pigeon" (1899); and "Roaring Lion" (1900). He made the sculptural decorations for the main entrance to the palace of agriculture at the St. Louis exposition of 1904. Though he does excellent work as a painter of animals, he is better known as a sculptor, and is ranked as one of the best and truest animalists that America has given to the world. He was married at Glen Loch, Chester co., Pa., June 13, 1893, to Mary Anna, daughter of Washington Reece Baker, of that place.

Eli Harvey.

OLIVER, James, inventor, was born in Roxburgh, Liddesdale, Scotland, Aug. 28, 1823, son of George and Elizabeth (Irving) Oliver. His father was a shepherd; his mother was a woman of great energy, and she proposed, in 1835, that the family should emigrate to better its circumstances. Several of the children were already settled in New York state, and in April the others followed, going to Geneva, N. Y., where James became "chore boy" on a farm. During the next year he worked on the farms of his brother and father, who had leased some land near Alloway; in the fall he accompanied his parents to La Grange county, Ind., and later to Mishawaka, St. Joseph co. In 1840 he obtained employment in a grist mill and still house, and shortly after took the position of cooper with the same firm, becoming an experienced workman and accumulating enough money to warrant his going into business for himself. In 1855 he removed to South Bend, Ind., and in a small way began the manufacture of plows. His capital was soon exhausted, his furnace was flooded by the breaking of a dam, and his factory was twice destroyed by fire, but these and other reverses did not discourage him. At first he was his own foundryman, office boy, bookkeeper, and salesman. His practice was to make a few plows, which were of the ordinary patterns, and then sell them from a wagon to neighboring farmers; but within a short time it became necessary to hire agents and to employ workmen. All this time he was experimenting with a view to producing a chilled plow, which others, after repeated trials, had declared to be an impossibility. At last he discovered that the use of hot water for warming the "chills" employed in chilling his mold-boards dried the moisture in the flasks, and prevented "blowholes." The next discovery was that by making grooves at right angles along the face of the mold-board chill, which allows the gases, that form within the flask when melted iron is poured in, to escape, the liquid metal would be brought into direct contact with the face of the chill, and all soft spots in the mold-boards would thus be prevented, leaving the surface smooth and perfect. He next discovered an annealing process which de-

James Oliver

prived the metal of its brittleness, and formed depressions in the face of the chills for the reception of cores, and this completed the invention. The Oliver chilled plow became popular as soon as it was placed on the market, owing to its low price, its adaptability to any kind of soil, and the fact that it cut a smoother furrow than any other plow had yet done, and procured a lighter draft than any other metal in use. The little factory on the St. Joseph river was quickly outgrown, and Mr. Oliver determined to build new works in a locality near railroads and to substitute steam for water power. Accordingly, in 1874, he bought thirty-two acres of land in the southwestern part of the city, and in 1875 the new plant was begun. Building followed building as the business increased; additional ground was bought, and to-day (1904) the Oliver Chilled Plow works cover sixty-two acres, twenty-seven of which are under roof, and employ about 2,000 men. The number of plows annually produced is about 200,000, and more than 50,000 have been shipped to the country from which James Oliver emigrated, a penniless lad. The business of the firm in this country is done through eight large branch houses, located at Rochester, N. Y., Mansfield, O., St. Louis, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Harrisburg, Pa., Dallas, Tex., and San Francisco, and there is an established agency in nearly every city in the United States. Besides furnishing employment to thousands, he has provided means for their diversion in the erection of the Oliver Opera House. He was married at Mishawaka, Ind., May 30, 1844, to Susan, daughter of Joseph and Triphenie (Eaton) Doty. They have a son, Joseph D., now general manager of the plow works, and a daughter, Josephine, the wife of Hon. George Ford, who formerly represented the 13th Indiana district in congress, and is now secretary of the works.

FREEMAN, Joel Francis, financier, was born in New York city, Oct. 12, 1836, son of Alexander and Hannah Maria (Low) Freeman, and sixth in descent from Henry Freeman (1670–1763), who for many years was judge of the court of common pleas of Middlesex county. The line of descent runs through his son Henry, his son Israel, and his son, Joel, who was Mr. Freeman's grandfather. He was educated in a school in Poughkeepsie. In 1852, he went to Cleveland, O., where he was employed first by his uncle, John J. Low, in the stove business, and two years later by Silas Merchant, manufacturer of stoves and iron work. In 1857 he became cashier for Hussey & McBride, commission merchants, who were among the pioneers in the production of crude petroleum in the oil regions of Pennsylvania and built the first large oil refinery in Cleveland. In 1863, he formed a copartnership with Austin V. Cannon in a general commission business in grain, flour, and produce, and after the latter's death in 1867, the business was continued in Mr. Freeman's name until 1873, when he became secretary and treasurer of the Cleveland Rubber Co. In 1876, he removed to New York as an assistant to William Rockefeller in the financial and business affairs of the Standard Oil Co. of Ohio, and upon the incorporation of the Standard Oil Co. of New York, Mr. Freeman was made treasurer. He resigned in 1891, on account of impaired health. Since then he has not been engaged in active business but in 1900 and 1901 he was president of the National Standard Insurance Co. and he is a trustee or director (1903) of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. Co., the Christopher & Tenth Street R. R. Co. of New York city, the Trust Company of America, the Real Estate Trust Co., the Merchants' Trust Co., the Union Investment Co., the New York Land & Warehouse Co., and of the advisory board of the United States Trust & Guaranty Corporation, Ltd., of London. He is a member of the Union League Club of New York, the Reform Club, the Essex County Country Club, the St. Nicholas Society of New York, the Huguenot Society of America, the New England Society of Orange, the Ohio Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Sons of the American Revolution. He was married, Dec. 5, 1860, to Frances, daughter of Judge Seth Alden Abbey, of Cleveland, O., and has three surviving children, Alden Freeman, Mrs. John Dallett, Jr., and Gertrude Abbey Freeman.

Joel Francis Freeman

FREEMAN, Alden, political reformer, was born at Cleveland, O., May 25, 1862, son of Joel Francis and Frances Maria (Abbey) Freeman. On the maternal side Alden Freeman is descended from John Alden of the Mayflower. His grandfather, Judge Seth Alden Abbey (1798–1880), of Cleveland, enlisted as first lieutenant in the 2nd Ohio cavalry, and served throughout the civil war, and the latter's grandfather, Capt. Thomas Abbey (1731–1811), of Enfield, Conn., was adjutant of Chester's Connecticut regiment in the continental army. He was educated in the public schools of Cleveland, and the New York University. During his junior year he was made chief editor of the "University Quarterly" and was graduated B.S., in 1882, receiving the degree of M.S. in 1887. He then studied architecture with Lorenzo B. Wheeler, of New York, during 1882–83, and for three years was loan clerk in the Seaboard National Bank. In 1886 he became salesman for the wholesale coal firm of Talbot, Phillips & Co., remaining with them until 1889, when he gave up active business. For ten years he conducted breeding stables in East Orange, where he reared and trained many fine carriage horses. In 1902, he turned his attention to political reform and was instrumental in the formation of the Citizens Union of East Orange, of which he was chosen secretary, and to which he has since devoted all his time. He is devoting himself to such reforms of the election laws as shall make government more truly representative of the individual voter, and to a political education of voters in the direction of securing equal opportunity for all men. He founded the New Jersey Society of Mayflower Descendants in 1900, of which he is historian. He is a trustee of the Revolutionary Memorial Society of New Jersey, a member of the council of the Society of Colonial Wars, the council of the Founders and Patriots of America, and the council of the Huguenot Society of America. He is a member of the Metropolitan, University, Players, National Arts,

Alden Freeman

Reform, New York Yacht, and Church Clubs of New York city, and of the Atlantic Club of London, Eng.; of the National Hunt and Steeplechase Association, the Washington Association of New Jersey, the New Jersey Historical Society, the Descendants of Colonial Governors, the Sons of the Revolution, the St. Nicholas and Ohio Societies of New York, the New England Society of Orange, the Psi Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa Fraternities, the Veteran Corps of Artillery (Military Society of the War of 1812), and the Society of the Cincinnati.

DAYTON, Edwin Winthrop, merchant and soldier, was born in New York, Dec. 8, 1865, son of John Harvey and Margaret (Llaird) Dayton. He was educated in the New York public schools and the College of the City of New York. In 1883 he first engaged in business as a clerk in the employ of D. Appleton & Co., and remained until 1890. In 1892 he began an independent business as stationer and dealer in objects of art. At the Paris exposition of 1900 he was appointed United States expert for stationery and allied industries and was chosen a member of the international jury. For services rendered in connection with the formation of the United States exhibit and for the able performance of his duties as an expert on the international jury he was decorated as a chevalier of the Legion of Honor, all of his French associates petitioning their government in his behalf without his knowledge. He is captain of Company G, in the 22d New York engineer regiment, which, during the war with Spain, was detached from its regiment and ordered on duty with the regular army engineer corps, and which proved so successful in this class of work that the 22d regiment was soon afterward reorganized into an engineer regiment, becoming the first of its kind in the United States militia. He delivered lectures and systematized the course of instruction in engineering for his regiment, and he has written extensively on national guard matters. He is a member of the board of examiners for commissioned officers in the engineer service of New York state, and in 1903 he was appointed to the staff of the governor. During the summer of 1903 he discovered a line of Etruscan tombs on the shores of Lake Bolsena, Italy, and was granted a concession by the Italian government to make excavations of the same. Following this he traveled extensively in Asia Minor and Russia and in the winter of 1903–04 lectured frequently on antiquarian research in those lands. He is a member of the New York Shakespeare Club, and is prominently identified with Presbyterianism in New York. The Men's Bible Class, at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, with which he has been connected for several years, is considered one of the most active and successful of its kind in the state. He was married, Oct. 7, 1887, to Emily Anthon, daughter of Robert Ray, of New York city, who died in 1893, leaving one daughter, Harriet Ray Dayton.

Edwin W. Dayton

HAMMOND, George, merchant, was born at the family homestead, known as Ionic Hall, in Roxbury, Mass., Mar. 6, 1815, son of Daniel Hammond of Boston, Mass. He received his education at the celebrated Cogswell school at Round Hill, Northampton, Mass., where, with others who afterward became well known in public life, he was instructed by George Bancroft, the historian. After retiring from business he made an analytical study of the game of chess as a pastime, and was for years considered the best player of the game in the New England States. He was visited at his residence by Paul Morphey and many of the best players of this country and England, most of whom he defeated. He was married to a Miss Johnson of New York, Dec. 29, 1853. He died in Roxbury, Mass., Dec. 6, 1881, leaving one son, George F. Hammond, of Cleveland, O.

HAMMOND, George Francis, architect, was born at Roxbury, Mass., Nov. 25, 1855, son of George and Cornelia (Johnson) Hammond. His father was probably the most celebrated American chess player during the period of 1857–73. The founder of the Hammond family in this country was Thomas Hammond, of Lavenham, Suffolk, England, who came over in 1636; he settled first at Hingham, Mass., but in 1650, removed to Newton. The line of descent runs through Thomas, Thomas, John, Daniel, Phineas, and Daniel, who was the grandfather of George Francis Hammond. He obtained his early education in the Roxbury Latin School, the Roxbury High School, and the Massachusetts Normal Art School. He displayed a decided talent for the practical side of art, and it was early determined that he should study architecture. After completing the architectural course at the Massachusetts Normal Art School, he associated himself in 1875, with a Boston architect named Alden Frink. In 1876 he entered the office of William Gibbons Preston, of the same city, and in 1878 began the active practice of his profession alone. Later he removed his office from Boston to Cleveland. He has erected a large number of important buildings in Ohio, and also in Montreal, Toronto, and various other cities. Mr. Hammond has published a book on "Hospital and Asylum Construction."

Geo. F. Hammond

KANE, John Patrick, merchant, was born at Canaan, Grafton co., N. H., Oct. 10, 1849, son of James and Eliza (McDermott) Kane. At the age of sixteen he went to New York city, and secured employment with William J. & J. S. Peck, dealers in building material, where he remained several years, finally becoming their head salesman. In 1879 he embarked in the same business on his own account, forming a partnership with John M. Canda. During 1887–93 their annual sales amounted to $4,000,000, and their yards increased to seven: five in New York and two in Brooklyn. In 1893 the firm made an assignment, but a month later the John P. Kane Company was organized as building material dealers, whose business has steadily increased until now (1904) it amounts to nearly $2,000,000 yearly. It is the only company of its kind that manufactures its own cement, having a plant at Catskill, N. Y., the Catskill Cement Co., whose output, called the Trowel brand, reaches 400,000 barrels annually. Mr. Kane is a member of the New York Athletic, Manhattan and Democratic clubs. He was married, in 1874, to Mary T., daughter of William Griffith of Albany, N. Y., who died in 1895; and second, in 1897, to her sister, Katharine M. He has three sons and seven daughters.

COLE, Edward Hall, merchant, was born in Orleans, Barnstable co., Mass., Dec. 12, 1831, son of Nathan and Caroline (Kenrick) Cole, and a descendant of Daniel Cole, an Englishman, who settled in New England about 1650. From him the line of descent runs through William his son, his son Elisha, his son Joshua, his son Joshua and his son Joel, Mr. Cole's grandfather. The last named served in the war of 1812 as one of the defenders of the Cape Cod coast line. After obtaining a good education in the public schools of Massachusetts, the subject of this sketch went to Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1858, and entered the employ of Buckley T. Benton, one of the pioneer manufacturers of wrought iron steam and gas pipe, as clerk and bookkeeper. In 1870 he became associated as partner with Mr. Benton and John Eaton under the firm name of Eaton & Cole. This partnership continued until 1875, when a further enlargement was made by the admission of E. G. Burnham of Bridgeport. Conn., who was a manufacturer of valves, and resulted in the corporation of the Eaton, Cole & Burnham Co., of which Mr. Cole is treasurer. The industry thus established by successive steps has grown from the employment of about fifty men until the number of names on the pay-roll of the corporation reaches nearly 1,000. Beside the Eaton, Cole & Burnham Co., with which he has been so long identified, he is a member of the American Geographical Society, the Long Island Historical Society, the Colonial Club of New York and the New York Universalist Club, of which he was elected president in 1900. He was married, Jan. 13, 1853, to Catherine B., daughter of Silmon Chase, of West Harwich, Mass., and has one son, Edward Franklyn Cole.

E H Cole

BURNHAM, Edward Goodwin, manufacturer, was born in Springfield, Mass., June 2, 1827, son of Charles and Persis (White) Burnham, and a descendant of Thomas Burnham, who settled at Hartford, Conn., in 1635. Having early exhibited a taste for mechanics he learned the machinists trade, and in 1860 began the manufacture of brass and iron valves, pipe fittings and kindred appliances in Bridgeport, Conn. The business guided by his careful judgment and foresight gradually assumed large proportions, and in 1875 it was combined with that of Messrs. Eaton & Cole, who conducted a similar business in New York city, under the name of Eaton, Cole & Burnham Co., of which Mr. Burnham was vice-president and general manager. Beginning with facilities that were considered equal to the demands, it soon became necessary to add to their line of manufactures, enlarge their factories, and increase their help, and under his management the business became one of the largest in the country, employing 800 hands in factories that cover nearly five acres. By the use of improved machinery and appliances, the production of a superior grade of goods, economical management, and a knowledge of every detail, the company acquired an international reputation. He is a director of the City National Bank of Bridgeport and of the Oil Well Supply Co. of Pittsburg, Pa., president of the Bridgeport Crucible Co. and vice-president of the Bridgeport Electric Light Co. He was a member of the state senate in 1887. He was married, in 1853, to Mary, daughter of Uriah Ferre of Springfield, Mass, and had one son, William Edward, a director and active member of the Eaton, Cole & Burnham Co., and two daughters, one the wife of H. P. Henshaw and the other the wife of John A. Ten Eyck.

VAN NIEUWENHUYSEN, Wilhelmus, clergyman, was born in Holland about 1645. He came to New York in 1671 as an assistant to Samuel Drisius, pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Church (Dutch), and ministered with great success till after 1674. He was subsequently involved in a struggle between the English governors and the non-conformist churches, and successfully resisted an attempt to install Nicholas Van Rensselaer, an episcopal clergyman, over the Dutch church in Albany. Four years later, by permission of Gov. Edmund Andros, Van Nieuwenhuysen convened the four Dutch clergymen that were then in New York, and with their elders organized a classis. This was the first formal ecclesiastical body among the Dutch in this country, and the last for about seventy years. Their ordination of a clergyman was subsequently ratified by the classis of Amsterdam. He was senior pastor of the Collegiate Church during 1671–81, and there was a steady growth in the membership during his ministry. He also supplied the churches on Long Island during their vacancy. He died in New York, Feb. 17, 1681.

BILL, Edward Lyman, journalist, was born at Lyme, Conn., June 5, 1862, son of Judge John Wight and Prudence (Gallup) Bill, and eighth in descent from John Bill, who came to America in 1630. He was educated at the State Normal School of Connecticut and Wesleyan University. After leaving college he spent some years in teaching and elocutionary work. He was an officer in the first military organization in Dakota Territory, saw service on the plains and was elected police justice. He engaged in business for a number of years in Fargo, N. D., during which he corresponded regularly with a number of Eastern newspapers, and the mercantile business becoming distasteful to him, he returned to New York, and in 1887 purchased a part interest in the "Music Trade Review," which had been established in 1879, as a semi-monthly. When he became sole proprietor in 1891 he changed it to a weekly, and from that time its growth and influence has been materially augmented. He is the author of "The Last of the Danvers" (1896), and "The Sword of the Pyramids" (1898). For some time he was vice-president of the New York Press Club, and is president of the Republican Club, a member of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, vice-president of the New Rochelle Park Association, and commissioner of education. He is also a member of the Sons of the Revolution and the Reform

Edward Lyman Bill

Club. He was treasurer of the state commission to the St. Louis exposition (1904), being the only representative of a trade paper on that board. He was married at Lyme, Conn., Feb. 12, 1889, to Caroline Lee, daughter of Senator James L. Raymond, and has two sons and one daughter.

SANBORN, Walter Henry, jurist, was born at Epsom, N. H., Oct. 19, 1845, son of Hon. Henry F. and Eunice (Davis) Sanborn, grandson of Frederick and Lucy (Sargent) Sanborn, and a descendant of Eliphalet Sanborn, town clerk of Epsom in 1773, 1775, 1776 and 1777, selectman during 1772–74, a soldier under Wolfe in the French and Indian war; served in the American revolution, and was an original settler in 1752 at Epsom. His son, Josiah, was state senator for three terms, representative for eight terms and selectman for twenty years. Henry F. Sanborn, the father of Judge Sanborn, was state senator for two terms, a representative, and for six years a selectman of his town. His mother's grandfather, Thomas Davis, served throughout the revolutionary war. The son was fitted for college in the district school and academies, and taught part of every winter after 1859, until in 1867 he was graduated at Dartmouth College, valedictorian of his class. He was principal of the high school at Milford, N. H., during 1867–70, when he became a resident of St. Paul, Minn., was admitted to the bar in 1871, and practiced law in partnership with his uncle, Gen. John B. Sanborn, during 1871–92. He was a member of the city council of St. Paul, 1878–80 and 1885–92, treasurer of the State Bar Association, 1885–92, and president of the St. Paul Bar Association and of the Union League of St. Paul, 1890–91. He was commissioned U. S. circuit judge, Mar. 17, 1892, and ex-officio judge of the U. S. circuit court of appeals of the 8th circuit, and in 1903 became senior and presiding circuit judge. The 8th circuit comprises Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Indian Territory. It has a larger population and presents more varied and important litigation to the federal courts than any other circuit in the United States. In 1903 Judge Sanborn had delivered over 400 opinions of the court of appeals. His opinions are lucid, concise and logical, and place him among the ablest jurists of the country. He also conducted the receiverships of the Union Pacific and allied railroads from 1894 until the completion of the foreclosures and the distribution of the assets of the roads, and through his receivers collected in money and bonds and applied to the operation of the railroads and the distribution to creditors more than $260,000,000 without the reversal of a decree or order. He was a Knights Templar commander during 1886-89, and in 1889 was grand commander of the Knights Templars of Minnesota. Dartmouth College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1893. He was married Nov. 10, 1874, to Emily F., daughter of Hon. John E. and Sallie (Whittemore) Bruce of Milford, N. H., and has had four children, Grace (Sanborn) Hartin, Marian E., Bruce Walter and Henry Frederick Sanborn.

Walter H Sanborn

RUFFNER, William Henry, geologist and educator, was born in Lexington, Va., Feb. 11, 1824, the son of Henry and Sarah Montgomery (Lyle) Ruffner, a descendant of Peter Ruffner, who emigrated from Switzerland in 1732, going first to Pennsylvania and in 1739 to Virginia. His father was president of Washington College, now Washington and Lee University, where the the son was graduated in 1842. During 1843–45 he managed his father's salt-making business in Kanawha county, W. Va. He took special courses in phychology, political economy and geology at Washington College and the University of Virginia, and was prepared for the ministry at Union Theological Seminary, Virginia, and at Princeton Theological Seminary. During 1849–51 he was chaplain at the University of Virginia, and during 1851–53 pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa. In 1853 his health broke down and he resorted to farm life, never resuming his clerical work. In 1870 he was elected first superintendent of public instruction of Virginia. He immediately devised a public school system so satisfactory that he was required to prepare a school bill for consideration, and such a bill was passed in July, 1870. Dr. Ruffner devoted himself to organizing the schools, using the "Educational Journal" of which he was editor as the official organ of the public schools. Graded schools and teachers' institutes were established, while a scheme prepared by Dr. Ruffner for the grading of country schools was commended by the department of education at Washington. The plan which he drafted for the organization of the projected Agricultural and Mechanical College at Blacksburg was developed into the present Virginia Polytechnic Institute. He twice declined the presidency of a college, but when superseded on account of a political change, he accepted a reconnoissance of 500 miles for a railroad across three states. He spent many years as geologist in the employment of corporations and individuals. In 1884 he organized a state female normal school, of which he was elected president, at Farmville. Having equipped the school for efficient work he resigned in 1887 to give his whole time to making geological examinations and reports on mineral properties. Every important move in the cause of public education that was made in Virginia after 1870, was inspired by Dr. Ruffner, to whose far-seeing wisdom the state is indebted for her system of public schools. He was also widely known as a scientist. He made many contributions to the magazines on scientific, social and educational subjects, was on the editorial staff of a number of journals, and was the author of "School Reports of Virginia" (11 vols., 1871–82), "Geological Report on Washington Territory" (1889), "History of Washington College" (1893), and "Charity and the Clergy" (1853). He was married in September, 1850, to Harriet A., daughter of Robert Gray of Rockingham county, Va., and has two daughters.

W. H. Ruffner

SMYTH, John Henry, lawyer, was born in Richmond, Va., July 14, 1844, son of Sully and

A. B. Bowers.

Ann Eliza (Goode) Smyth. His maternal ancestors for four generations were free negroes, and when his mother married a slave she purchased and freed him, and by will gave him to her son John Henry. He was graduated at the Institute for Colored Youth, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1862, attended the Academy of Fine Arts and conducted an art studio with Charles Lafferty and William Dorsey. He taught school at Darby, Columbia, and Wilkesbarre, Pa., studied law at Howard University, served as clerk in the Freedmen's Bureau, the Freedman's Bank of Washington and as cashier of the branch in Wilmington, N. C., until 1873. After graduation in 1871 and examination before the supreme court in 1873 he began practicing law at Raleigh, N. C. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1875 and in June, 1878, Pres. Hayes appointed him to succeed J. Milton Turner as minister resident and consul-general to Liberia where he also represented Germany and Belgium for a time. In 1882 he was recalled by Pres. Garfield but upon the death of Rev. Henry H. Garnett six weeks after arrival, he was reappointed by Pres. Arthur, remaining until 1886. He was engaged in legal and real estate business in Washington, D. C., until 1897, when he established the Virginia Manual Labor School, a reform school for negro children, at Hanover, Va., the first of the kind in the United States, and of which he is president. He is president of the Negro Reformatory Association of Virginia. He received the degree of LL.D. from Liberia College in 1885 and the republic of Liberia made him a Knight Commander of the Humane Order of the African Redemption. He was married in 1870 to Fannie E. Shippen of Fredericksburg, Va., and has two children, John Arthur Sully and Clara Hortense.

Jno. H. Smyth

BACON, Augustus Octavius, U. S. senator, was born in Bryant county, Ga., Oct. 20, 1839, son of Augustus O., and Mary L. (Jones) Bacon. His early education was received in the high schools of Liberty and Troup counties. He was graduated at the University of Georgia, in the literary and classical department in 1859, and in the law department in 1860. During 1861–62 he served in the Confederate army as adjutant of the 9th Georgia regiment, army of North Virginia. Subsequently he was commissioned captain in the provisional army of the Confederate states and was assigned to general staff duty. At the close of the war he returned to the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1866, and since that year has practiced at Macon. After engaging in politics, he was frequently a member of state Democratic conventions. In 1868 he was chosen presidential elector on the Democratic ticket, and three years later was elected to the Georgia house of representatives, in which he served for fourteen years. For two years he was speaker *pro temporc* and for eight years was permanent speaker. He was several times a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor of Georgia and in the Democratic state convention of 1883 failed by one vote of securing the nomination, which at that time would have assured election. He was president of the Democratic state convention of 1880, and was elected delegate from the state-at-large to the national Democratic convention held at Chicago in 1884. He was elected to the U. S. senate in November, 1894, for the term beginning Mar. 4, 1895, and ending Mar. 3, 1901. On Nov. 6, 1900, he was unanimously re-elected for the term ending in 1907. Sen. Bacon was married to Virginia, daughter of John Lamar, in 1864, and has two sons and two daughters.

BOWERS, Alphonzo Benjamin, inventor and civil engineer, was born at West Baldwin, Cumberland co., Me., Sept. 25, 1830, son of Wilder and Sarah Hay (Thompson) Bowers, and a descendant of George Bowers, who emigrated from Kent county, England, and settled at Scituate, Mass., in 1637, at Plymouth in 1639, and Cambridge in 1644. He worked on his father's farm and in his mills until competent to manage them all, and was educated in public and private schools and the Bridgeton Academy. He had taught his first school, written his first newspaper article, delivered several lectures, made half a dozen political speeches and built his first dam at the age of sixteen. In 1853 he went to California, where he continued his studies and taught until 1860, and obtained a liberal education by private study. He taught at the Benicia Collegiate Institute in 1853–54; was principal of the male department of the San Francisco classical high school, and assisted in the organization and management of the public schools in Petaluma, Cal., until 1860. He was deputy surveyor general for the correction and establishment of disputed county boundaries in 1864, and had charge of the sale of state lands during 1863–67. He prepared a map of Sonoma county, which he published by legislative authority in 1866–67. It is said to be the largest topographical map in extent of territory based on actual surveys, ever published in America. In 1853, while working at a placer mine, he conceived the idea of transporting earth in large quantities for engineering purposes through the medium of a stream of water, and demonstrated the practicability of the matter by means of a miner's sluice box. In 1863 he first transported earth through a closed pipe and devised a discharge pipe with flexible joints so as to carry the earth from a dredge boat to the shore. The capacity of this device was much greater than that of any dredge then in use and he undertook to invent one capable of furnishing his transporting device with all the spoil it could carry away. In July, 1864, he completed the invention and made drawings and a model showing all the essential features of the now famous Bowers hydraulic dredge. With this machine, as hard material as can be handled with any dredge is cut by sharp revolving blades from the bottoms of rivers or harbors and deposited on land for the formation of artificial embankments or the filling of an adjacent swamp and at a distance of a mile and a half from the dredge when necessary. He studied patent law, became an expert draughtsman, made his own models and prosecuted his own cases in the patent office, securing twelve U. S. patents with 389 separate claims. While perfecting his dredge he interviewed nearly every capitalist of California, and became known as "the crazy crank who thinks he can pump mud." In 1878 he built the first dredge ever constructed, capable of severing hard material

A. B. Bowers.

from the bottom of waterways, raising it by atmospheric pressure and transporting it through pipes to a distant place of deposit. As with inventions of permanent value, infringements of his patents were made and it required over thirty suits, at a cost of nearly $250,000, against combined capital almost unlimited in amount—one firm alone spending over $100,000—to establish the validity of his patents. These cover everything of real value in hydraulic dredging and a large portion of all the dredging in this country is now done by the Bowers machines. They have been introduced into Canada, Mexico, Guatemala, Honolulu, Japan and the Philippines, and in a modified form into Russia, India and Australia. The invention consists of a rotary excavator, provided with sharp cutting edges, of moderate size, novel construction and great capacity, mounted on the end of a large suction pipe and combined with a hydraulic transporting device of equal capacity) usually a centrifugal pump with floating and stationary discharge pipes), by means of which the spoil may be cheaply carried over land or water. There are also novel devices through which the percentages of earth excavated by the cutter and of the water therewith delivered to the suction pipe, are adjustable to the amounts of each necessary for most economical working, and by means of which clean work is done, the excavator going twice over no ground and missing no ground; making a clean, smooth cut of uniform depth, thus effecting a material reduction in the cost of apparatus, repairs and of cutting, raising and disposing of the soil. Mr. Bowers is president and vice-president of several large dredging companies. He has invented many other mechanical and scientific devices. He is one of the founders of the Technical Society of the Pacific coast and the California Association of Civil Engineers; a member of the council of the California Geographical Society, the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco, the Cosmos and Jefferson Square clubs, the Odd Fellows, the Knights Templar, the Knights of Pythias, and the Mystic Shrine. He was a member and participated in the transactions and discussions of the International Congress of Commerce and Navigation at Brussels in 1898, and is still engaged in the management of his business in the course of which he has traveled over 400,000 miles.

THE BOWERS DREDGE.

J. E. Schadle

SCHADLE, Jacob E., physician, was born in Clinton county, Pa., June 23, 1849, son of Michael and Phœbe (Sallade) Schadle, and a descendant of German and Swiss ancestry. He was graduated at the Pennsylvania State Normal School at Millersville in 1871, and taught school until 1875, when he was made superintendent of public schools at Mifflinburg, Pa. He studied medicine under Sheppard Van Valzah, of Mifflinburg; John S. Crawford, of Williamsport, and at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1881. He began his practice at Shenandoah, Pa. He was appointed "Lazaretto Physician" of the board of health in 1884 and successfully treated an epidemic of smallpox, described in the "Medical Summary." In 1885 he took a post-graduate course in rhinology and laryngology at the Jefferson Medical College and upon returning to general practice at Shenandoah devoted much time to nose and throat trouble. In 1887 he removed to St. Paul, Minn., and for ten years he limited his practice to that specialty. He continued his medical studies abroad in 1897-98, and upon returning to St. Paul added to his specialty diseases of the ear. He became clinical instructor in laryngology at the University of Minnesota in 1896 and clinical professor in 1897; chairman of the American Laryngological, Rhinological, and Otological Association in 1897, and vice-president of the Jefferson Medical College Alumni Association in 1898. As chief of staff and member of the board of trustees, he has aided in the upbuilding and maintenance of the St. Paul Free Dispensary, and his own department is said to be unsurpassed in its equipment. He has made many valuable contributions to medical literature, including "Torticollis and Adenoid Growths" (1886), and "Total Adherent Soft Palate" (1895), in the "Journal of the American Medical Association:" "Accessory Thyroid Tumors at the Base of the Tongue" (1889), and "Post-Nasal Adenoid Hypertrophy" (1896), in the "Laryngoscope;" "Empyema of the Accessory Sinuses of the Nose" (1899); "Adenoid Growths in Children" (1903), and "Relationship between Diseases of the Nose and Throat and General Diseases" (1903); in the "St. Paul Medical Journal," and "Can Hypertrophic Rhinitis Be Cured by Other than Surgical Measures?" (1903), in the "International Medical Magazine." He also wrote "Diseases of the Naso-Pharynx" for "Sajous' Annual, Vol. VI." In the "Medical and Surgical Reporter" of December, 1885, he reported the cure of three cases of mushroom poisoning, by means of atropine. This is believed to be the first use of atropine as an antidote in mushroom poisoning, and it has not been superseded in effectiveness. Dr. Schadle was also the first to call attention to the remote secondary and terminal effects of cocaine upon the genital tract, in an article entitled "Effects of Cocaine on the Genital Organs," published in the "Philadelphia Medical Register" (1889). He is the inventor of several valuable and ingenious instruments for use in nose and throat work; among these are snares for the removal of fibroid and other growths from the naso-pharynx and nasal passages, an effective lymphotome for the removal of adenoid vegetations at the vault of the pharynx, and an automatic syringe for intra-tracheal injection. He is a member of the medical faculty of the Minnesota State University, a member of the staff of St. Luke's Hospital, St. Paul; was president of the western section of the American Rhinological, Laryngological, and Otological Association in 1888; and is a member of the Minnesota Club, Town and Country Club, American Medical Association, and Ramsey County Medical Association. He was married at Mifflinburg, Pa., Oct. 15, 1888, to Jennie Ray, daughter of Dr. David H. and Sarah Miller.

J. E. Schalle

STEWART, Thomas Jamison, soldier, was born in Belfast, Ireland, Sept. 11, 1848, son of John and Eliza (Jamison) Stewart. His father was an engineer, and came to the United States with his family in 1850, settling at Norristown, Pa. The son was educated in the public schools of Norristown and at Quaker City College, where he was graduated in 1866. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in the 138th Pennsylvania volunteers and served during the remainder of the civil war. He was assistant adjutant-general of the department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R., during 1882–88; was elected department commander in 1890; was adjutant-general of the G. A. R., 1897–99, and was commander-in-chief in 1902–03. He was married Oct. 24, 1869, to Rebecca P., daughter of Adam Ashenfelter, of Norristown, Pa., and second, on Nov. 24, 1901, to Alexina R. Weaver.

JACKSON, George Anson, clergyman and author, was born at North Adams, Mass., Mar. 17, 1846, son of Jerome Bonaparte and Lydia Ann (Ward) Jackson, and a descendant of Theophilus Jackson, of Kings District, N. Y., a member of the committee of safety of that place in the revolution. He was of English ancestry which had emigrated via the "English Pale" to Rhode Island. The line runs through Theophilus's son Jacob, who married Freelove Foote, and their son Samuel (who married Anna Brown), the grandfather of George A. Jackson. The latter was educated at the Troy Conference Academy, Poultney, Vt.; Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, N. H., and at Yale University. He was graduated at Yale with the degree of Ph.B. in 1868, and at the Andover Theological Seminary in 1871, having the degree S.T.B. He studied later at Bonn University, Germany. In 1887 he received the degree of M.A. from Yale. Though twice refused ordination, from eschatological opinions which have since been generally accepted, he was approved by a Congregational council in 1872 and was pastor of a church in Leavenworth, Kan., 1871–1873; of the Union Church, Southbridge, Mass., 1874–78, and of the First Church, Swampscott, Mass., 1878–97. At the present time (1904) he is secretary and librarian of the General Theological Library, in Boston, making his home at Swampscott. He took the initiatory steps in forming the New England Divorce Reform League, and served as its secretary until 1883. He is the author of: "The Apostolic Fathers and the Apologists" (1879); "The Fathers of the Third Century" (1881); "The Post-Nicene Greek Fathers" (1883); "The Post-Nicene Latin Fathers" (1883); "The New Creed Catechism" (1885), and "The Son of a Prophet" (1893), and he has contributed important articles to the "Atlantic Monthly," the "Popular Science Monthly," the "New England Magazine," the "Andover Review," and other well-known publications. Of his scriptural novel, "The Son of a Prophet," the "Congregationalist" says: "He has endeavored, in his own words, to create the character which uttered itself in the book of Job, and to trace certain conditions, political, intellectual and spiritual, which compelled this utterance. He has written not only a good story, but in some important respects, a great one. * * * We do not hesitate to rank this story in respect to both interest and power, with 'Ben-Hur' and 'The Prince of India.'" Mr. Jackson is a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society; a charter member of the American Church History Society; a member of the American Historical Association, and is identified with various school and college societies and denominational clubs. He was married at Andover, Mass., Nov. 21, 1871, to Belle, daughter of William C. Donald, and has one daughter and one son.

McNAUGHT, Francis Hector, physician, was born at Hobart, Delaware co., N. Y., Jan. 15, 1856, son of Dr. John S. and Helen B. (Hoy) McNaught, and grandson of Duncan McNaught, who emigrated from Dundee, Scotland, and settled at Bovina, N. Y., and who married Elizabeth Scott. His father was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1846, studied under Dr. Willard Parker, and became eminent as a physician and surgeon; he was also prominent in local politics and served as a member of the New York state legislature, supervisor and railroad commissioner. Francis H. McNaught was educated in the public schools and seminary of his native town, and commenced the study of medicine at Columbia University in 1875, being graduated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1878. He first practiced medicine with his father at Hobart, and for eight years alone at Franklin, N. Y. He served as a trustee of the Delaware Literary Institute, a director of the Franklin National Bank, and was a member and president of the Delaware County Medical Society. On account of an asthmatic trouble he was forced to give up a large practice and look for a more healthful climate. After leaving Franklin in 1889, he took a post-graduate course at the New York Post-Graduate School and Hospital, and in 1891 he located at Denver, Colo. In 1893 he became associated with Dr. F. J. Bancroft, and they continued together until the latter's death in 1902. Dr. McNaught has gained a high place in the profession, especially in surgery, and is recognized as one of the best operators in Colorado. He is professor of obstetrics in the University of Denver, and is on the surgical staff of St. Luke's Hospital and the Woman's and Maternity Hospital. He also served for three years on the executive board of the County Hospital staff, and is now chief surgeon of the Colorado & Southern railway, and Colorado & Midland railroad. He is a member of the Pathological Society, the Arapahoe Medical Society, the State Medical Society, the American Medical Society, and the Western Surgical and Gynæcological Association, a member of the University Club, and the Masonic fraternity, and a fellow of the American Society of Railway Surgeons. He was married in Delaware county, N. Y., in 1880, to Helen C., daughter of Hector Cowan, of Hobart, N. Y., and has one son and a daughter.

F. H. McNaught

HARRIS, William A., editor, was born in Fauquier county, Va., Aug. 8, 1805. He received a classical education, studied law, and after being admitted to the bar in 1827, practiced his profession for ten years. He was elected to the legislature of Virginia, and served as presidential elector in 1841; was a member of congress during 1841–43, and for several years he edited the "Spectator" and subsequently the "Constitution," of Washington, D. C. In 1845 Pres. Polk appointed him chargé d'affaires to Buenos Ayres, as the successor of William Brent, Jr., of Virginia, who held that post for two years. He remained in the Argentine Republic until 1851. After the election of Pres. Buchanan he became the editor and proprietor of the "Washington Union," and in 1852 he was elected printer for the United States senate. Two years later he removed to Missouri and he died in Pike county, Mar. 28, 1864.

EGAN, Thomas P., manufacturer, was born in Ireland in 1847. When quite young his parents emigrated to the United States, and settled in Hamilton, Ontario. The son was graduated at the high school there, and having a decided inclination for mechanics, determined to enter that field, and removed to Cincinnati, O. He was twelve years in the employ of the machinery firm of Steptoe, McFarlan & Co., where he learned the practical part of the machinery business at the bench. His talents were quickly recognized, and he was taken into the office of the firm, and afterwards traveled for them on the road. In 1874 he started in the business for himself, and with two partners began manufacturing woodworking machinery on a small scale. Through the great improvements both in design and mechanical advantages made by Mr. Egan, the business grew to such an extent that in 1881 the firm was incorporated as The Egan Co., of which he was elected president and general manager. In 1893 his business joined forces with the old firm of J. A. Fay & Co., which was the most extensive in the same line in the United States. It was incorporated under the name of J. A. Fay & Egan Co., with Thomas P. Egan as president and manager, and has become the largest individual firm in the world for making woodworking machinery. The company has won the highest honors wherever its machines have been exhibited, from the Crystal Palace in London in 1851 to the Paris exposition in 1900, where it was awarded the "Grand Prix." In consideration of his exhibit there Mr. Egan was created a chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1901. As a mechanical expert he is perfectly conversant with every detail of his business. He also has a thorough knowledge of trade and commerce, both at home and abroad, and a number of his articles written upon current business conditions have had a wide circulation. He was the organizer and the first president of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States, which was formed at a convention of several hundred representative manufacturers at Cincinnati, Jan. 22, 1895. He is also a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Commercial Club, and the Manufacturers Club of Cincinnati, the Queen City Club, Country Club, and the Optimist Club. Thomas P. Egan is a Republican in politics, and at the 1900 election was a presidential elector, and cast the vote of Cincinnati for McKinley and Roosevelt.

Thos. P. Egan

THAYER, William Roscoe, ("Paul Hermes") was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 16, 1859, son of Frederick W. and Maria Wilder (Phelps) Thayer. He was a student at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., 1871–74; was fitted for college by a tutor while traveling in Europe during 1874–77, and was graduated at Harvard University in 1881. In 1882–85 he was assistant editor of the Philadelphia "Evening Bulletin." In 1885–86 he studied at Harvard, receiving the degree of A.M. in the latter year; in 1886–87 he traveled in Europe and the Levant, and in 1888–89 was assistant instructor in English at Harvard. Since it was founded in 1892, he has been editor of "The Harvard Graduates' Magazine." He has devoted himself to literature, and is the author of three volumes of poetry: "The Confessions of Hermes, and Other Poems" (1884); "Hesper, a Dramatic Poem" (1888), and "Poems, New and Old" (1895). His prose works are: "The Best Elizabethan Plays" (1890); "The Dawn of Italian Independence: Italy from 1814 to 1849" (2 vols., 1893), for which he was made a Knight of the Crown of Italy by King Victor Emmanuel of Italy in 1903; "History and Customs of Harvard University" (1898); and a volume of essays, "Throne-Makers" (1899). He was the official delegate of the United States and of Harvard University at the International Historical Congress, Rome, 1903. Mr. Thayer has contributed political and historical essays to the "Atlantic Monthly," "Century," "Forum," "Review of Reviews," and other leading periodicals. He was married Nov. 24, 1893, to Elizabeth Hastings, daughter of Henry Ware, of Cambridge, Mass. They reside at Cambridge, Mass.

KELLOGG, Frank Billings, lawyer, was born at Potsdam, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., Dec. 22, 1856, son of Asa Farnsworth and Abigail (Billings) Kellogg. His earliest American ancestor was Lieut. Joseph Kellogg, of Great Leighs, England, who was a resident of Farmington, Conn., as early as 1651. Their son, Ensign Stephen, married Lydia Belden; their son, Stephen, married Abigail Loomis; their son, Deacon William, who served at the siege of Louisburg (1746), married Keziah Dewey; their son, Elijah, who served in the revolution, married Mary Karner; and their son, William, married Rhoda Farnsworth, and was the grandfather of Frank B. Kellogg. Mr. Kellogg studied law at Rochester, Minn., and he was admitted to the bar in 1877. He was a member of the firm of Kellogg & Eaton, in Rochester, for about ten years; then formed a partnership with Senator C. K. Davis and Cordenio A. Severance, under the firm name of Davis, Kellogg & Severance, which lasted until the senator's death in 1900. Since that time he has continued the firm with Mr. Severance, in St. Paul, where he has built up an extensive legal practice. He is general counsel of the Chicago Great Western Railroad Co. and the United States Steel Co.'s western properties, special counsel of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., president of the Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Pacific Railroad Co., and director of various other corporations. During 1890–93 he was professor of equity at the Minnesota State University. He was married at Rochester, Minn., June 16, 1886, to Clara M., daughter of George Clinton Cook.

Frank B Kellogg

GORHAM, George Elmer, physician, was born at Le Raysville, Bradford co., Pa., Nov. 8, 1850, son of George Sylvester and Lucy (Corbin) Gorham. His earliest American ancestor was Capt. John Gorham, of Benefield, England, who emigrated to Plymouth in 1635. He married Desire Howland, and the line of descent runs through their son Jabez, who married Hannah Gray; their son Joseph, who married Deborah Barlow; their son John, who married Abigail Wakeman, and their son Joseph, who married Lucy Beecher, and was the grandfather of Dr. Gorham. He studied medicine under Dr. John L. Corbin, of Athens, Pa., and at the Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, where he was graduated in 1874. He was associated in practice with Dr. Corbin, at Athens, for two years, and in 1877 removed to Cheyenne, Wyo. Returning East in 1878, he settled in Albany, N. Y., where he has since practiced. He became a member of the Albany County Homeopathic Medical Society in 1878; was elected delegate to the State Homeopathic Medical Society in 1880, 1882 and 1883; was secretary of the former in 1882, and re-elected in 1883 and 1884, and became president in 1887. He is a member of the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society, the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Northern New York Homeopathic Medical Society, and since 1878 he has been on the staff of the Albany Homeopathic Hospital. Dr. Gorham was appointed a member of the board of managers of Craig Colony for Epileptics in 1899, and by the board of regents a member of the Homeopathic board of state medical examiners in 1891, positions which he still holds. The Gorham adjustable bedstead, the Gorham folding operating table and the Gorham extension apparatus are original inventions which have been adopted throughout the medical world. He is the author of "The Physiological Effect of Faith" (1889). He was married in 1882 to Jane, daughter of Lemuel J. Hopkins, of Albany, N. Y.

Geo. E. Gorham

GOVE, Aaron M., architect, was born at Rutland, Lasalle co., Ill., July 12, 1867, son of Aaron and Caroline C. (Spofford) Gove. His father was a prominent educator. When he was seven years old his parents removed to Colorado, where he was educated in the Denver public schools, the Colorado State School of Mines, and the Illinois State University. In 1892 he began the practice of architecture and in 1894 he became associated with Thomas F. Walsh under the name of Gove & Walsh, at Denver. The most important buildings designed by them are: the Agnes Memorial Sanitarium, Mt. St. Vincent's Orphanage, the Young Women's Christian Association building, two buildings of the State Insane Asylum at Pueblo, Colo., Byers Public School, Denver, the Stratton business block, etc. He was married at Denver, Colo., June 20, 1895, to Elizabeth M., daughter of C. M. Farrar.

GOVE, Aaron, educator, was born at Hampton Falls, N. H., Sept. 26, 1839, son of John Francis and Sarah Jane (Wadleigh) Gove, and a descendant of John Gove, who emigrated from England to Cambridge, Mass., in 1682. The line of descent runs through his son John, his son Edward, who married Hannah Titcomb; their son Ebenezer, who married Judith Sanborn; their son Joseph, his son Jeremiah, who married Mary Morrill, and their son Aaron Morrill, who married Sarah Becket-Hilton, and was Aaron Gove's grandfather. The latter was educated at the Dwight School, Boston, and was graduated at the Illinois State Normal School in 1860. In the following year he entered the Federal army as adjutant of the 33d Illinois infantry and was mustered out in 1864 with the brevet of major. He commenced school teaching in 1855 in Illinois, was superintendent of schools at Rutland 1866–67 and at Normal, Ill., 1868–74. In the latter year he was appointed superintendent of schools in Denver, Colo., and still holds that position (1904). He was president of the National Educational Association in 1888 and has always been one of its most trusted leaders. While in Illinois he owned and edited "The Illinois Schoolmaster" and he is the author of valuable papers on educational topics: "City School Systems" (1884), "Supply of Teachers" (1894), "Tests of Work" (1895), "Business Side of City Schools" (1895), "Education in the Colonies" (1900), and "The Trail of the City Superintendent" (1900). He was married in 1865 to Caroline Coggeshall, daughter of Farnham Spofford of Andover, Mass., and has two sons and two daughters. He received the degrees of A.M. from Dartmouth College in 1878 and LL.D. from the University of Colorado in 1888.

Mount St. Vincent's Orphanage.

WALSH, Thomas F., architect, was born in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 5, 1866, son of John and Alice (Bailey) Walsh. His early education was obtained in the Holy Family Parochial School of his native city. In April, 1880 he entered the office of Treat & Foltz, architects, as office boy and student; he remained there for about a year, then accepted a position with Edbrooke & Burnham. After spending six years in their employ, he went to Colorado, where he spent one year with R. S. Roeschlaub, architect. Upon returning to Chicago he accepted a position with Holabird & Roche, by whom he was employed for six years as head designer and draughtsman. During this period he assisted in designing and planning some prominent office buildings; among them the Monadnock, Old Colony and Marquette, beside many other important and beautiful structures. In April, 1894 he resigned his position

to enter into partnership with Aaron M. Gove, in Denver, Colo., where he has remained since that time. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects, the Gentlemen's Riding and Driving Club, and the Colorado Kennel Club. He was married in 1891 to Flora L., daughter of F. Clemmons, and has two sons and one daughter.

WULSIN, Lucien, soldier, was born in Louisiana in 1845. Six years later his parents removed to Cincinnati, O., which became his permanent residence. He was educated in the public and high schools there. In the civil war he served in Capt. John C. Youtsey's company, but in February, 1864, he enlisted in company A, 4th Ohio volunteer cavalry, and served until the end of the war. He became lieutenant and adjutant of the Ohio National Guard. He is president of the Baldwin Co., the Baldwin Piano Co., the Ellington Piano Co., and the Hamilton Organ Co., and is vice-president of the Central Trust and Safe Deposit Co., all of Cincinnati. He was created a chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French government in 1901, in consideration of the exhibit he made at the Paris exposition of 1900. He is also a member of the Queen City Club, the Art Club, the Municipal Art Association, of Cincinnati, and the National Arts Club, of New York city.

Lucien Wulsin

COULT, Joseph, lawyer, was born at Papakating, Sussex co., N. J., May 25, 1834. He is descended from an old Connecticut family, which settled in Sussex county in the middle of the seventeenth century. He received his education in the common and classical schools, but after a careful preparation a collegiate course was abandoned, much against his hopes and ambitions. Refusing all inducements to enter mercantile life, he began the study of the law in the office of the late Thomas N. McCarter. Subsequently he was graduated at the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1858, when he began practicing in New York city. In 1861 he was admitted to the New Jersey bar, and opened an office in Newton, where he practiced for thirteen years. In 1874 Mr. Coult moved to Newark, where he has since resided, and where for a time he was a partner with his preceptor, Thomas N. McCarter. Later he formed a partnership with James E. Howell, and the firm of Coult & Howell was organized. Mr. Coult served as prosecutor of pleas for Sussex county for several years, and was from 1885 to 1894 counsel for the city of Newark. Mainly by his indomitable efforts and personal direction the law known as the "Martin Act" was passed, under the provisions of which many of the cities of the state, burdened by indebtedness incurred for improvements during a period of inflation and extravagance, were relieved from great embarrassment, and some from bankruptcy. Mr. Coult has always been a Republican, and represented his party in several important conventions, both state and national. He was a delegate to the Baltimore convention at which Lincoln for the second time was nominated for president, to the Philadelphia convention which nominated Gen. Grant for that office, and to the Cincinnati convention which gave the presidential nomination to Hayes. He is a man of rare legal attainments, courteous, dignified, with great force of character, and unerring grasp of fundamental principles, which make him a powerful advocate. In 1859 he was married to Frances A. Osborne, and has four children.

Joseph Coult

RHAWN, William Henry, banker, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 12, 1832, son of George W. and Jane (Shelmerdine) Rhawn. He received a common school education and took special courses in bookkeeping, for which he manifested a predilection and aptitude. He was first employed in a country store, and later became bookkeeper and cashier for the American Baptist Publication Society. In 1857 he entered the Philadelphia Bank, where he served nearly seven years in almost every capacity. In 1863 he organized the Second National Bank at Frankford, Philadelphia, and became its cashier. Later he assisted in organizing the Central National Bank (1864), and was chosen its first cashier. In August, 1866, he retired from the Central Bank to assume the presidency of the National Bank of the Republic, Philadelphia, a position he held until the time of his death. In 1858 Mr. Rhawn participated in the opening of the Philadelphia clearing house, making the first exchange for the Philadelphia Bank, and as chief accountant of his bank he originated, in 1863, the "runners' exchange," a supplementary daily exchange peculiar to the Philadelphia clearing house, which is still in active use. He was vice-president of the National Exchange Bank, and consolidated it with the National Bank of the Republic in 1870, and was secretary of the Clearing House Association from January, 1867, until his death. He was an active member of the American Bankers' Association from the time of its organization in 1876, serving as chairman of its executive council for a number of years, and as its president in 1892–93. While a member of the council he started a movement for the establishment of schools of finance and economy in connection with the universities and colleges of the country for the special education and training of youth as business men, taking as a model the Wharton School of Finance and Economy of the University of Pennsylvania. He took a leading part in the formation of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association in 1895 as chairman of the committee on organization. He was also vice-president of the Fame Fire Insurance Co.; founder and first president of the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Co.; trustee of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.; a member of the Union League of Philadelphia, and he was actively interested in improving the condition of the roads. He was married, Dec. 22, 1852, to Hettie E., daughter of

W. H. Rhawn

Jesse and Elizabeth K. Brown, and had two sons and two daughters. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 27, 1898.

CRANSTON, Earl, Methodist Episcopal bishop, was born at Athens, O., June 27, 1840, son of Earl and Jane (Montgomery) Cranston, of Scotch-English ancestry through the old Rhode Island family of Cranstons. His father having died prior to his birth, the training of the lad devolved upon his mother and step-father, Hon. J. W. Longbon, of Jackson, O., who assumed the education of the step-son as one of the chief satisfactions of his life. After a common school course in which he became thoroughly proficient, young Cranston was sent to the Ohio University in his native town, and he was graduated in the classical course in 1861. He received his A.M. degree in 1866. He enlisted under the first call of Pres. Lincoln, leaving the formalities of graduating honors, and was appointed first sergeant, then first lieutenant of company C, 3d Ohio volunteer infantry. He was subsequently commissioned adjutant, 1st battalion, 2d West Virginia cavalry, and finally captain, 60th Ohio volunteer infantry; participated in McClellan's, Fremont's and Cox's campaigns in West Virginia, and in Grant's campaign with the army of the Potomac through the wilderness, and at Spottsylvania Court House, and on down to the investment of Petersburgh, where on account of broken health he left the service. Regaining his health he began the study of law, but yielding at last to the persistent conviction of duty, he entered the ministry in 1867 by uniting with the Ohio conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was successful in pulpit and executive work, serving charges in Marietta, Portsmouth, Columbus and Cincinnati, O.; Winona, Minn.; Jacksonville, Ill.; Evansville, Ind., and Denver, Colo. He was four years presiding elder in the Rocky Mountain country, and was one of the founders and promoters of the Denver University. He was elected one of the managers of the Western Methodist Book Concern in 1884, and re-elected in 1888 and 1892; was treasurer and member of the managing board of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society; treasurer trustees of M. E. Church (at large), and trustee of the Ohio University. He spent two years in Episcopal visitation in China, Japan and Corea, 1898–1900, and in 1903 he was given charge of the missions of his church in Mexico. He resides in Portland, Ore. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him in 1883 by Allegheny College, Pennsylvania, and Cornell College, Iowa, and LL.D. in 1896, by Ohio University. He was elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church by the general conference at Cleveland, in May, 1896. Dr. Cranston was married, first, at Middleport, O., Oct. 7, 1861, to Martha Behan, and two years after her decease in 1872, to Laura A. Martin, at Jacksonville, Ill. Hon. E. M. Cranston, of Denver, Colo., is his son.

BECK, Joseph Marcus, jurist, was born at Clermont, O., Apr. 2, 1823, son of Samuel and Hannah (Morris) Beck. At the age of twenty-four he migrated to Iowa, and settled in Fort Madison. Here he studied law and was admitted to practice. In 1867 he was elected a supreme court judge and retained that position for four terms, serving as chief justice in 1872, 1873, 1879, 1885 and 1891. His decisions extend through forty-seven volumes of the Iowa reports. He was one of the ablest and most popular judges Iowa ever had, was an all-round scholar, was an enthusiastic friend of library development and the growth of the library movement in Iowa is largely due to his contributions and assistance. He retired from the bench, after twenty-four years of service, and resided at his home in Fort Madison, where he died suddenly May 30, 1893.

Frederick S. Gibbs

GIBBS, Frederick Seymour, senator, was born in Seneca Falls, N. Y., March 22, 1845, son of Lucius S. and Jane (Wilson) Gibbs. His paternal ancestors lived in Connecticut for over one hundred years, and his great-grandfather, Spencer Gibbs, was a sergeant in the patriot service during the revolution. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. A, 148th N. Y. Volunteers, and served with his regiment until the close of the civil war. He was brevetted first lieutenant "for gallant and meritorious services." He received a severe gun-shot wound in the face during the battle of Cold harbor, June 3, 1864, and before Petersburg, April 2, 1865, was again wounded by a piece of shell which struck him in the leg; yet he remained with his regiment and witnessed the surrender of Lee at Appomattox court house. He returned to Seneca Falls, after being mustered out of service, but in 1869, removed to New York city as manager of a pump manufactory. He continued with this firm until Jan. 1, 1875, when he became manager of the New York city business of the Goulds' Manufacturing Co., pump manufacturers, also of Seneca Falls. He remained at the head of this business until the formation of the Metropolitan Water Co., of which corporation he then became the managing director. Mr. Gibbs was one of the leaders of the Republican party in the city and state of New York. From 1882 he was a delegate to all the New York state and New York county conventions, as well as of the first city convention (1897) of "Greater" New York, and from 1883 he was a member of the Republican county committee from his assembly district. He was a delegate to the national Republican conventions of 1888, 1892, and 1896; and was the Republican national committeeman for the state of New York from 1896 till his death. Not less notable than his services to the Republican party were his services to the general public as a legislator. Elected to the state senate from the 8th New York district in 1883, during the session of 1884 and 1885 he was chairman of the senate committee of affairs of cities, and a member of the committee on grievances. He served in the state assembly in 1889 and 1890. He introduced bills making the offices of comptroller of New York city and president of the board of aldermen elective, the creation of the original commission to inquire respecting the practicability of the creation of "Greater" New York; and the measure providing for the investigation of the departments of the city government of New York by members of the senate. Of the committee created under the measure last mentioned Mr. Gibbs was chairman, as he was also of a committee created to investigate the department of public works; and from the findings of these committees he prepared, introduced and secured the passage of the numerous remedial bills to abolish abuses and supply deficiencies in connection with the several departments of the city government. He was a member of the Republican Club of New York city, Atlantic Lodge F. & A. M., the Royal Arcanum, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the American Legion of Honor, the New York and Knickerbocker Athletic Clubs, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and a fellow of the American Geographical Society. He was married at Seneca Falls, N. Y., June 20, 1867, to Carrie A., daughter of Charles D. and Julia (Phelps) Mynderse. She died July 24, 1894 and he was married Sept. 5, 1895, to Daisy M., daughter of Judge Clarence W. and Maria Grace (Walcot) Meade, of New York city. He had a daughter, Juliet M., wife of Courtney N. Kennelly, and a son Gordon Meade Gibbs. He died at Asbury Park, N. J., Sept. 21, 1903.

Charles Thaddeus Terry

TERRY, Charles Thaddeus, lawyer, was born at Albany, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1867, son of Griffith Pritchard and Eleanor (Lasher) Terry, and a descendant of Samuel Terry, who emigrated from England to Springfield, Mass., in 1650. Samuel Terry married Ann Lobdell, and the line runs through their son, Thomas, who married Mary Cooley; their son, Samuel, who married Sarah Chapin; their son, Charles, who married Huldah Pease; and their son, Horace Geer, a soldier in the war of 1812, who married Emily Wood and who was the grandfather of Mr. Terry. He was graduated at Williams College, in 1889. He continued his studies at the University of Berlin, and then studied law at Columbia University, where he was graduated in 1893 with the degree of LL.B. His law practice was begun at once in the city of New York, in partnership with James H. Warner. He was prize lecturer in the Columbia Law School in 1893–94; full regular lecturer during 1896–1901; and since then has been professor of law. He was counsel for the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers in 1903, conducted test cases, and had the New York state restriction law declared unconstitutional by the courts. He is a member of the New York Law Institute, the New York Bar Association, the Republican, University and Lawyers' clubs; treasurer of the Albany Society; president of the National council of the Phi Delta Phi; president of the New York Phi Delta Theta Club; president of the New York Phi Delta Phi Club; and a member of the Phi Beta Kappa honorary society. He was married at Albany, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1894, to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of John Blackburn. She died in 1895, and on June 22, 1898, he was married to Katharine Lansing, daughter of Col. James Hendrick. There are two children of the latter marriage. Mr. Terry is a natural student. During his course at Williams College he won thirteen first prizes, including four in Greek and Latin, two in oratory, the Graves essay prize, the Dewey prize for excellence of delivery, the political economy prize, the history prize, and the prize for prizes. He won the Phi Beta Kappa key in his junior year, and it was as a result of his high standing during his three years' work at Columbia, that he was appointed lecturer there in 1893.

GARTLAND, Francis Xavier, first Roman Catholic bishop of Savannah, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1805. He emigrated to America during his childhood and obtained his classical and theological education at Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg. He was ordained a priest in Philadelphia, Pa., by Bishop Conwell in 1832 and was appointed assistant of St. John's Church, Philadelphia, of which John Hughes (afterward archbishop) was pastor. He became rector of the church when Father Hughes was made coadjutor to the bishop of New York, and later was vicar-general to Bishop Kenrick. In May, 1849 he was appointed bishop of the new see of Savannah, but was not consecrated until the following year, the pontifical briefs being delayed on account of the troubles incident to the Roman revolution. Father Gartland was consecrated Sept. 10, 1850, at St. John's Church, Philadelphia, by Archbishop Eccleston, and at once repaired to his diocese, which included the entire state of Georgia and that part of Florida east of Appalachicola river. The Catholics in his see numbered about 5,500. During his brief episcopate he accomplished much good for the organization and advancement of his diocese with the limited means at his disposal, which were entirely inadequate to the work to be done. He went abroad to obtain assistance for pushing forward the good works he had projected, and with the substantial assistance obtained he was able to build three new churches and enlarge the cathedral church of St. John the Baptist, which he rededicated June 26, 1853. He also established an orphan asylum for boys, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, day schools, Christian doctrine schools and various religious and charitable organizations. The Catholic population was nearly doubled during his administration. He died at Savannah, Ga., Sept. 20, 1854, a victim to the scourge of yellow fever.

BARRY, John, second Roman Catholic bishop of Savannah, was born in the county of Wexford, Ireland, about 1799. While an ecclesiastical student he volunteered for the American missions and attached himself to the diocese of Charleston. Coming to America, he continued his studies at the Charleston Theological Seminary established by Bishop England, and on Sept. 24, 1825, was ordained a priest in the Cathedral of St. Finbar. Father Barry was first appointed pastor of the Church of the Holy Trinity at Augusta, Ga., and in 1839 became vicar of Bishop England for Georgia. In 1844 Bishop Reynolds appointed him vicar-general of the diocese of Charleston, first assistant in the Cathedral of St. Finbar and superior to the theological seminary. He still retained the rectorship of the Church of the Holy Trinity, where he officiated the fourth Sunday of every month. Father Barry established at Savannah the first public day school that was started in Georgia. He was distinguished for his charities, and during the cholera epidemic of 1832 gave up his house for a hospital, and subsequently turned it into an asylum for those who had been made orphans by the pestilence. In 1846 he attended the sixth council of Baltimore as theologian to Bishop Reynolds. In 1853 he was appointed vicar-general of the diocese of Savannah under Bishop Gartland; the same year he formed an affiliation of the House of Our Lady of Mercy at Augusta, of which he was for some time director. In 1853 he volunteered his services in Charleston during the yellow fever epidemic, and upon the death of Bishop Gartland he was appointed administrator of the diocese. In 1857 he became bishop of Savannah, and was consecrated in the cathedral at Baltimore Aug. 2, 1857, by Archbishop Kenrick. He administered the affairs of the diocese but two years after his consecration. He went to Europe in 1859 to regain his health, but his vital powers were already exhausted and he died at the convent of the Brothers Hospitalies, Paris, France, Nov. 19, 1859.

VEROT, Augustin, third Roman Catholic bishop of Savannah and first of St. Augustine, was born at Le Puys, France, in May, 1804. Deciding to devote himself to the ministry, he entered the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris, for his studies in philosophy and theology. Soon after he was ordained a priest he became a member of the Society of St. Sulpice, and in 1830 was sent to Baltimore, Md., to fill a professorship in St. Mary's College and the Sulpician Seminary. In 1853 he was appointed pastor of a church at Ellicott Mills near Baltimore, where he became noted for his devoted attention to the slaves in the neighborhood. On Jan. 9, 1857 he was appointed by the holy see bishop of the new vicariate apostolic of east Florida, with title of bishop of Danabe in partibus. He was consecrated Apr. 25, 1858, by Archbishop Kenrick, assisted by a number of eminent prelates. He assumed charge of his see on June 1, 1858. Bishop Verot was the first to properly set forward the advantages of Florida as a field of emigration and furnished statistics of the quality of the soil and its various products, and by this means and through public lectures and by correspondence contributed largely toward turning the tide of emigration to that state. Notwithstanding the difficulties of travel then existing, he made arduous visitations of his see, personally doing the missionary work of instructing the people, organizing congregations and selecting sites for mission stations and the erection of new churches. He built a church at Tampa, repaired the cathedral at St. Augustine, restored the chapel of Neustra Signora de la Lechre, restored the old Spanish cemetery, enlarged the Church of St. Mary Star of the Sea at Key West and beside established several new churches. He erected the present Church of the Immaculate Conception in place of the one that had been destroyed by fire during the civil war, and also built a large brick residence for the pastor and for missionary priests, Jacksonville being a central point for the country missions. He also did much apostolic work among the colored people of Florida, organizing various societies for their benefit. He established a school for boys under the patronage of the clergy and for the education of girls, introduced the Sisters of St. Joseph and founded academies at St. Augustine, Jacksonville, Mandarin, Fernandina and Palatka. He also introduced the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary into his diocese and opened an academy under their auspices at Key West for the education of pupils from Cuba and Florida. In 1861 Bishop Verot was translated to the see of Savannah, but was still charged with the administration of Florida. He assumed this new responsibility at the commencement of the civil war, and was thus charged with two dioceses just when the southern states were suffering the severest calamities by the inroads of war. It would be difficult to tell which see suffered most, but his courage was equal to the emergency, and he worked with ever increasing zeal to repair the devastation wrought by the war. He built the Church of the Holy Trinity at Savannah and erected a new church at Albany, established a convent of Ursulines at Columbia and a school under the patronage of the Sisters of Mercy at Macon, and after the war provided asylums at Savannah for the orphans. It is truly said of Bishop Verot that "like Bishop England he became identified with the best interests of the southern people. He comforted them in their sorrows, alleviated their crosses, advocated their cause and shed the light of religion far and wide over the land. Active in mind and body, he labored unceasingly. Theologian and scholar, he left the impress of his work in the annals of the church in America." He published a catechism that is regarded as second only to Bishop England's and left a number of manuscripts on philosophical, theological and scriptural subjects. After an unusually arduous visitation of his diocese he died suddenly at St. Augustine, Fla., June 10, 1876.

PERSICO, Ignatius, fourth Roman Catholic bishop of Savannah, was born in Naples, Italy, Jan. 30, 1823. He received his classical education in the Jesuit College of his native city, and after entering the order of the Minor Capuchins, he was ordained in 1846. In 1847 he was graduated at the Propaganda in Rome, and was made apostolic missionary to Patna. In 1852 he became apostolic visitor to the East Indies, and subsequently was sent to England to advocate the interests of the Roman Catholics in India, before the British government, securing for this church the same principles that were granted to the Established church. He was consecrated bishop of Gratianopolis in 1854; founded schools, churches and missions in Cashmere, Cabul, Afghanistan and Thibet, and during the Sepoy war was captured and imprisoned. After his release he became a chaplain in the British army. He resigned his vicariate in 1857, his health having failed, and during the next two years served as a missionary to Charleston, S. C. He was a member of the provincial and vatican councils at Baltimore, and in 1870 was made bishop of Savannah, which see he resigned in 1873. In 1878 he became bishop of the united dioceses of Aquino, Pontecowo and Sosa, Indies. Subsequently he was made a cardinal, going to Rome, Italy, where his death occurred Dec. 7, 1895.

GROSS, William H., fifth Roman Catholic bishop of Savannah. See vol. XIII.

BECKER, Thomas A., sixth Roman Catholic bishop of Savannah was born in Allegheny, Pa., Dec. 30, 1831. He studied for the priesthood at the Propaganda, Rome, and was ordained in 1859. After returning to this country he was assigned to Richmond, Va., and was subsequently sent to Martinsburg and Berkeley Springs. At the close of the civil war he went to Baltimore, where he officiated for some time at St. Peter's Church. Later he was transferred to the chair of theology, ecclesiastical history and sacred scripture in St. Mary's College, Emmettsburg, and he also served as one of the chief secretaries of the plenary council assembled at Baltimore. He was afterward stationed at the cathedral of Richmond and remained there until created bishop of the new diocese of Wilmington, Del., Aug. 23, 1868. In May, 1886, he was transferred to the see of Savannah, of which he was bishop during the remainder of his life. He contributed largely to reviews and other periodicals, and became widely known through his series of articles on the idea of a true university, which was published in the "American Catholic Quarterly." He died in Washington, D. C., July 29, 1899.

KEILEY, Benjamin J., seventh Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese of Savannah, was born in Petersburg, Va., Oct. 13, 1847. Having determined to become a priest, he continued his studies at the American College in Rome, Italy, and was ordained priest Dec. 31, 1873. His first parishes were at New Castle and Wilmington, Del., where he labored for thirteen years. He was pastor of a church at Atlanta, Ga., ten years (1886–96), when he was given charge of a church in Savannah, Ga. On the death of Bishop Becker of the diocese of Savannah, he was appointed to succeed him, and was consecrated bishop at St. Peter's Cathedral, Richmond; Va., by Cardinal Gibbons, June 3, 1900. His diocese in 1904 contains thirty-eight priests, twelve churches, fourteen missions, fourteen chapels, ten academies, three orphan asylums, two hospitals, and a Catholic population of about 20,000.

PARR, Henry A., merchant, was born in Baltimore, Md., son of J. M. and Mary B. (Pope) Parr. He was educated at St. James College, Hagerstown, and after traveling abroad, entered into active business with his father. He is a director in the Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank of Baltimore, is president of the Lubroleine and the Oakland manufacturing companies, and of the Pikesville, Reistertown and Emory Grove electric railroad. He is one of the controllers of the electric railways of Richmond, Va., and in association with several of his fellow citizens, including John K. Cowen, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co., is engaged in developing extensive manganese mines on the Isthmus of Panama.

KEITH, Adelphus Bartlett, editor, was born at Appleton, Knox co., Me., Apr. 24, 1855, son of Elijah Childs and Margaret Butler (Roakes) Keith. When sixteen years of age he left his father's farm in Iowa (whither the family had emigrated in 1865) and learned the printing trade, afterward devoting himself to the various branches of newspaper work. He edited and published the "Bulletin" at Denison, Iowa, and issued a German edition of the paper. He was connected with a number of other Iowa publications, and was associated with Judge L. G. Kinne, of that state, in editing the Des Moines "Leader." In 1884 he was alternate delegate to the Democratic national convention in Chicago; and in 1888 was a delegate to the St. Louis convention. In 1889 he located in Montana, editing the Montana "Farming and Stock Journal" for some months, and then became managing editor of the Helena "Daily Journal." For four years from Jan. 1, 1893 he was private secretary to Gov. Rickards, and official custodian of the state armory and state supplies, at the same time editing the Montana "Mining Area." He was also a member of the Helena city council. Later he edited the "Western Mining World," and in 1897 accepted the editorial chair of the Butte "Inter-Mountain." though returning to Helena in 1900 as editor of the "Daily Herald." He was president of the Montana State Press Association 1897–98. In the fall of 1901 he became managing editor and political writer of the daily "Butte Miner," and secretary of the Butte Miner Company. Mr. Keith is a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Woodmen of the World, Maccabees, Modern Woodmen of America and other fraternal societies. He edited the "Pacific Woodman" four years and the "Montana Workman" one year. He is a past head consul in woodcraft and past supreme steward in Fraternal Union of America. In 1903 he was elected president of the Montana Auxiliary Fraternal Congress, an association of the leading beneficiary fraternal organizations. He is a student of metaphysics, anatomy, and physiology, and in 1877 was graduated at the American Institute of Phrenology, New York. He also studied law as an aid to his editorial work, and is a competent stenographer. His life work has been the development of a new system of metaphysics, involving practical and self-applicable methods of thought control, by which mental fatigue is obviated. He was married in 1875 to Caroline, daughter of John Bieber, of Columbus, O., and has five children.

Adelphus B Keith

STOVER, James Harney, lawyer, was born at Crawfordsville, Ind., Mar. 17, 1849, son of Daniel Carey and Frances (Harney) Stover, grandson of George and Anna (Rader) Stover, great-grandson of Dr. George and Hannah (Price) Stover, and great-great-grandson of Bishop William Stover. He was educated at Ladoga Academy and Kentucky University, and in 1866 during his college course, he began preaching. He and his younger brother, Bertie Stover, preached extensively through the West and South, being known as the "boy preachers of the Christian Church." Later he held regular pastorates at De Witt, Ia., Carlisle, Ky., and South Bend, Ind. While in Denver, Colo., he engaged in the real estate, abstract and mining business with his father and brother under the name of D. C. Stover & Sons, 1873–76. He did a large and successful business in Colorado, and also assisted in establishing the first Christian Church of Denver, Colo., in 1873. In 1893 he was admitted to the practice of law at Milwaukee, Wis., where he has pursued this profession ever since. Mr. Stover was candidate for county judge in 1896, and for circuit judge in 1899, and in 1902, he and Charles E. Estabrook, former attorney-general of the state, were selected by the city council of Milwaukee to revise the charter of Milwaukee. He was married at Burlington, Wis., Sept. 28, 1876, to Belle D., daughter of John S. Spoor, and has three daughters and four sons.

J. H. Stover

DES JARDINS, Benjamin Myrrick, inventor, was born in Tyre, Mich., Oct. 10, 1858, son of Gregoir and Marie (Trudeau) Des Jardins, and grandson of Zacharie Des Jardins, a native of France and one of the early settlers of Quebec. His father emigrated with his family to the wilds of Michigan, where he died in 1888. The son was educated in Kalamazoo College, and during that period he served on the staff of one of the daily newspapers. Always a close observer and especially interested in mechanical processes and machinery, he became impressed with the unevenness and tediousness of the compositors' work, and in 1882 he constructed a type-setting machine and made his first computing instrument to justify the lines. Lack of means delayed its introduction for several years, and meanwhile he continued his studies and experiments. He traveled throughout the middle states, and opened an office in Chicago in 1884 for drafting and designing machinery, and for two

B. M. Desjardins

Geo. V. Hart

years he was employed on the Chicago "Inter-Ocean" and the Chicago "Mail." In 1888 he constructed an improved type-setter and justifier which was destroyed by fire in 1891, and as there were already a number of type-setting and distributing machines on the market, he devoted his attention to the automatic type justifier, remodeled from his 1888 machine, which was constructed in Hartford in 1894; two other models followed. These are machines of general adaptability to all varieties of mechanical type-setters and hand composition, and their invention was the first solution of the problem how to mechanically justify movable type. The machine takes the type, a line at a time, and by a computing device mechanically and automatically divides the space at the end of the line into the number of words; selects spaces of the right size to exactly justify the line, and after correctly placing these spaces between the words removes the perfect line to a galley. His computing instrument is a very ingenious mathematical instrument of almost unlimited power, comprising a mechanical triangle adapted to perform certain kinds of examples in division, multiplication, addition, subtraction and the square root. He continued to perfect his invention until 1898. In 1898 he invented a typewriter adding machine, which can be attached to any ordinary typewriter. It is operated by the regular keys of the typewriter; it performs the addition while the figures are being written on the typewriter, indicating on its dials the total of the column of figures as each successive line is written, and upon writing the last figure the adding device is automatically disconnected. The operator then copies the sum total from the dials, which is the correct footing of the completed column. Another invention is a cipher code machine called a "cryptograph" or typewriter for secret correspondence, having its type wheel so mounted that the characters printed are constantly changing, by means of a series of combinations which are set for any given number. It is susceptible of one hundred and sixty billions of independent settings, rendering it absolutely impossible to decipher a given message without knowing the combination. It is a simple machine with a few parts, is small enough to be carried in one's pocket, and is destined to meet all government and other requirements for absolute secret correspondence and documents. In 1899 Mr. Des Jardins perfected a computing scale, comprising a mechanical combination forming an intermediate between a weighing scale and a cash register for computing and recording the value of goods weighed thereon. When properly set it will figure the cost of any number of pounds or fractions thereof at any given price per pound, and will register and display the exact amount of cash paid for the purchase. Mr. Des Jardins's inventions display a mind of wonderful originality and genius. He has wrought a work that is of the greatest utility and value to mankind, and that will place him in the front rank of our country's great discoverers and benefactors. In 1888 the business of the Des Jardins Type Justifier Co. was started, Mr. William H. Rand, of the firm of Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, furnishing the capital, and in 1898 the company was organized with a capital of $500,000, the factory being located at Hartford, Conn. Mr. Des Jardins is the president, S. H. Williams, vice-president; Charles E. Poindexter, secretary, and Dr. G. C. Segur, treasurer. In 1899 the Des Jardins Computing Register Co. was organized, with a capital of $100,000, of which he is vice-president. He was married Aug. 1, 1889, to Cora Viola, daughter of Herman Snyder, of Evanston, Ill.

B. M. Des Jardins

HART, Elias Burton, educator, merchant and capitalist, was born at Cornwall, Litchfield co., Conn., Feb. 9, 1834, son of Julius and Rhoda (Rogers) Hart, and a descendant of Stephen Hart, a native of Braintree, Essex co., England, who was one of the fifty-four settlers of Cambridge, Mass., in 1632, and who moved with Hooker's company to Hartford, Conn., in 1636. The line of descent runs through his son John, who with his family was burned to death by Indians, with the exception of a son John (who was absent from home), who married Mary Moore; through their son Deacon John, who married Esther Gridley; through their son Solomon, who married Experience Cole; and their son Elias, who married Philomela Burnham, and was the grandfather of E. Burton Hart. The latter received a common school education, and after teaching a district school he became principal and proprietor of a boarding school for boys, known as the West Cornwall Institute (1857–63). In recognition of his educational abilities, Norwich University conferred upon him the degree of A.B. in 1857 and that of A.M. honoris causa in 1860. In 1862 he engaged in a mercantile business with his younger brother, George Spencer Hart, contributing generously of the capital needed in the commission house of George S. Hart & Co., of New York. In order to give closer attention to this and other enterprises, he discontinued the school, which for many years he had carried on most successfully. He was a member of the state legislature in 1865, and in 1879 moved his residence to New York city, where he became interested in fire insurance, trust companies and banks, and by degrees he acquired large holdings in New York city street railroads. He is a member of the New York Produce, Cotton and Consolidated exchanges, a director of the Westchester Fire Insurance Co., a pewholder in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, a life member of the New England Society, and is largely interested in the building and operating of electric railways. He was married, in 1857, to Harriet A., daughter of Lee Canfield of Salisbury, Conn. She died in 1890, leaving four children. His second wife was Annie E., daughter of Hamilton Blydenburgh of New York, who died in 1898.

E Burton Hart

HART, George Spencer, merchant and railroad president, was born at Cornwall, Litchfield co., Conn., Feb. 11, 1837, son of Julius and Rhoda (Rogers) Hart. He was brought up on his father's farm and had all the educational advantages the town and vicinity afforded. On account of ill-health, he spent the winter of 1859–60 in the South, and during the trip conceived the idea of taking up the produce business, which he has followed for so many years with success. Two years later he went to New York, and hired a small office on the ground floor of 39 Pearl street, opposite the old Produce Exchange, together with a few feet of space behind the office for goods. The following year he took the entire store, remaining in this location until 1865, when he removed to the larger warehouses at 35 Pearl and 24 Bridge streets, which still constitute the headquarters of the business. Branch houses have been established at 86 Warren street, New York; Sheboygan, Wis., and Liverpool, England. In 1874 he obtained an important interest in the Central Crosstown Railroad Co., and was one of the original directors, and was president during 1885–97. He was also president and director of the Second Avenue Railroad Co., 1887–96, and secured control of the Christopher and Tenth Street Railroad Co., which came under his management, and remained so until the three railroads were consolidated with the Metropolitan Traction Co. Besides being president of the corporation of George S. Hart & Co., he is a director of the National Park Bank, his long term of service placing him third in point of seniority; a director of the Mount Morris Bank, and of the Consolidated National Bank, and a trustee of the United States Savings Bank; a member of the New York Produce Exchange, the New York Cotton Exchange, and the Consolidated Stock Exchange. He is also a member of the Republican Club, of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and of the New England Society. He has been actively connected with the Collegiate Church since 1879. Mr. Hart was married in New York city, Feb. 23, 1871, to Anna, daughter of Charles H. and Anna Eliza (Fairchild) Dudley. She died in 1893, leaving two daughters, Anna Dudley, and Rhoda, who died in 1871 and 1877, and he was married in New York city in 1894, to Frances, daughter of George Miner Wheeler, of Scarsdale, N. Y. Her mother was Maria Bailey Lang, of Boston.

Geo. S. Hart

DAVIS, Perry, manufacturer, was born at Dartmouth, Mass., July 7, 1791, son of Edmund and Sarah Davis. He was reared at Westport, Mass., and at the age of fourteen received a severe injury to one of his hips, crippling him and rendering him a great sufferer through many years. He learned the shoemaker's trade, and devoted much time to devising new machinery for various purposes. He removed to Taunton, Mass., in 1838, and in an effort to get relief from his pain, he discovered the compound which he named Pain Killer in 1839. After three years in Fall River, Mass., he established a factory in Providence, R. I., where his Pain Killer is made. Mr. Davis was a licensed preacher, and in 1852–53 he built a Baptist church in Providence. He was known and universally beloved for his benevolent character. All his chief interests were religious, and he was a philanthropist of the only true type. Whenever he gave material assistance he always accompanied it with his profound sympathy and a subtle kindness. When he gave to the Baptist Society the large church on Stewart street, he made the remark that if his church saved one soul he would consider himself well repaid for his investment. His frankness, sincerity and uprightness won for him universal respect, and his sympathetic nature and benevolent spirit brought him into intimate relations with his fellow-men, and endeared him to a host of his friends. In the midst of his business activity and prosperity he was specially active and efficient in promoting the cause of temperance. He embraced Christianity at an early age, and in 1810 united with the First Baptist Church of Tiverton, R. I. Upon his removal to Providence he united with the Fifth Baptist Church, to the support of which he was a generous contributor, and when an enlargement of the church edifice became necessary he built and finished a temporary chapel, which was dedicated Dec. 25, 1848, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Mr. Davis. In this chapel a church was formed Feb. 3, 1851, and was known as the High Street Baptist Church, of which Mr. Davis became a member. Later, at an expense of $36,000, he bought a lot at the corner of Stewart and Pond streets and erected thereon a substantial house of worship, which was dedicated Jan. 11, 1853, and occupied by the High Street Baptist Church. He not only allowed the use of this costly property, but took an active interest in all the details of church work. He was married Oct. 8, 1813, to Ruth, daughter of Pardon and Priscilla Davol, of Tiverton, R. I., and was survived by one son and a daughter. He continued in active business until his death, which occurred at Providence, May 2, 1862.

DAVIS, Edmund, manufacturer, was born at Fall River, Mass., Jan. 24, 1824, son of Perry and Ruth (Davol) Davis. He received a public school education and became a partner of his father under the name of Perry Davis & Son, in the manufacture of Pain Killer, and he continued all his life developing the business from a small beginning to one of the most important in New England. The fame of the compound went all over the world, impelled by his energy and executive ability, and the Christian missionaries carrying it to heathen sufferers, were admitted to sacred places where outsiders had never before entered. In some sections of India ignorant natives even paid homage to the bottles containing the compound. More is probably due to the efforts of Edmund Davis than to any other single cause bearing upon the great expansion of this industry. He had a genius for finance, knew instinctively just how to handle money to the best advantage, and by concentrating his talents toward the one end, accomplished the building up of a vast enterprise based upon the valuable invention of his father, which is still known in every part of the world. He was married in 1849 to Maria Louise, daughter of Harley Phillips, and had three children: Ida Louise, wife of Horace S. Bloodgood; Edmund W., who married Maria Hunter Steuart, and Eva Kingsley, wife of John E. McGowan. Edmund Davis died at Providence, R. I., Oct. 23, 1880.

KENNEY, Richard Rolland, senator, was born in Sussex county, Del., Sept. 9, 1856, son of Samuel and Hettie (Short) Kenney. The son was brought up on his father's farm and received his education at the Laurel Classical Institution, where he was graduated in 1874. He was admitted to the bar in 1881, and established his practice in Dover, Del. He served as state librarian from 1879 to 1884, and in 1887 was appointed adjutant-general of Delaware, acting in that office until 1891. In 1896 he was chosen as a member of the national Democratic committee, which position he still holds, and in the following year was elected to the U. S. senate, where he served from Feb. 5, 1897, to Mar. 3, 1901. In 1881 Sen. Kenney was married to Harriet C., daughter of John C. Pennewill, of Dover, Del., and has two sons and one daughter.

RYAN, Michael, merchant and politician, was born at Johnstown, County Kilkenny, Ireland, Oct. 8, 1845, son of Richard and Margaret (Laughman) Ryan. The family emigrated and settled at Cincinnati, O., in 1853. He was educated at St. Xavier's School and St. Paul's German School, Cincinnati, and in 1860 entered the butcher business of his father and brothers. The firm of Ryan Bros. was formed in 1863, and for many years it carried on an extensive pork-packing business. In 1888 one of the partners, John Ryan, died, and in 1893 the others, Matthew, Richard and Michael organized the Cincinnati Abattoir Co., of which Michael was elected president. In 1882 he was elected vice-president of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce; in 1894 was unanimously elected president, the first instance of the kind in the history of the organization, and in 1900 an honorary member, one of the highest distinctions in the commercial circles of Cincinnati. He is a director of the Union Trust Co. In 1878 he was elected a Democratic alderman of Cincinnati, and in 1882 was re-elected and chosen president of the board. As a commissioner, he made the Cincinnati exposition of 1882 the most successful in many years. He was an active member of the flood commissions of 1883 and 1884, and during 1894–98 he served as assistant U. S. treasurer at Cincinnati. He was married Sept. 21, 1876, to Margaret, daughter of Alexander McCabe, a Cincinnati tanner and leather merchant, and has five children.

Michael Ryan

SULLIVAN, John Augustine, financier, was born at Kingston, N. Y., Mar. 29, 1842, son of William and Margaret (Neville) Sullivan. He was educated at the public schools and academy of his native town, and at the age of nineteen began his active career as clerk in the produce commission house of Rich, Snell & Co., New York city. At the end of four years he was admitted to a partnership in the firm and subsequently succeeded to the entire business. He early became a member of the produce exchange and for many years was one of its most active spirits. Pres. Cleveland appointed him collector of internal revenue of the second district, and in 1893 he was reappointed to the same office. In 1893 he was grand marshal of the Catholic Columbian parade in New York city, which was one of the most brilliant of recent years. In addition to his extensive financial interests, he was vice-president of the City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Co. of Philadelphia, a director of the Seventh National Bank and treasurer of St. Patrick's Cathedral. He was a member of the Catholic Club of New York, of which he was president, of the Lawyers' Club, the Democratic Club and Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and the Champlain Club. In 1872 he was married to Annie, daughter of James Tone, of Rochester, N. Y., and a descendant of the Irish patriot, Wolf Tone. He died in Atlantic City, N. J., Mar. 18, 1902.

Jno A Sullivan

MERCHANT, Clarke, manufacturer, was born in Savannah, Ga., Sept. 20, 1836, son of Gen. Charles Spencer and Sarah Lovekin Merchant and grandson of George Merchant, who served in the war of 1812, was treasurer of the state of New York and mayor of Albany. His father was one of the first cadets admitted to West Point, being graduated in 1814, serving with marked gallantry in the army until August, 1863, when he retired with the rank of brigadier-general. The son entered the United States Naval Academy as a cadet, and was graduated as a midshipman in 1857. His first cruise in that capacity was on the sloop-of-war Germantown, to the East Indies, China and Japan. He was executive officer on the steamer Toey-Wan, chartered by the government to carry U. S. Minister John E. Ward to Pekin. When the civil war broke out he was promoted lieutenant and ordered to the Pensacola, and was afterward flag lieutenant and ordnance officer under Adm. Montgomery of the Pacific squadron. In August 1866 he resigned from the navy to go into business, and founded the house of Merchant & Co., one of the largest importers and manufacturers of tin plate, copper and architectural metals in the United States. The trade at first was principally in sheathing metal, to which was soon added sheet copper and in 1878 tin plate. The house was the first to guarantee the brands of tin plate, stamping and grading the size and weight on the plates. Merchant & Co. have houses in New York, Brooklyn and Chicago, each under the management of a resident agent. The present large building at 517 Arch street, Philadelphia, was built especially for their business, strengthened to bear the great weight of brass, tin plate, iron and other metals which make up the stock of the firm. He was senior vice-commander of the Pennsylvania branch of the order of the Loyal Legion, a member of the Union League, Philadelphia Club and University Club of Philadelphia, and also the Army and Navy Club of New York, beside filling many civic honorary positions. He was married in 1863 to Sarah S., daughter of Henry M. Watts, minister to Austria during the administration of Gen. Grant.

Clarke Merchant

CARTER, Walter Steuben, lawyer, was born at Barkhamsted, Conn., Feb. 24, 1833, son of Evits and Emma (Taylor) Carter, and descendant of Robert Carter, of Bristol, England, who settled at Guilford, Conn., about 1700. William Carter, son of the ancestor, married Ann Yale, a lineal descendant of David Yale, one of the founders of

New Haven, and father of Elihu Yale, who founded Yale University, and through his wife, Ann Morton, of Thomas Morton, bishop of Chester (1615), Lichfield (1618) and Durham (1632). Thaddeus, son of William and Ann (Morton) Carter, a soldier in the French and Indian war (1758–60), was married to Lucy Andrews, and their son, Noah Andrews, of Bristol, to Lydia Gaylord, a descendant of Deacon William Gaylord, one of the settlers of Windsor. Mr. Carter's mother was the granddaughter of William Taylor (1722–77), of Simsbury, whose second wife was Ruth (Rich) Higgins, fifth in descent from Elder Brewster, of the Mayflower, and daughter of William Taylor, Jr. (1757–1835), of Barkhamsted, who served through the revolutionary war. Mr. Carter was brought up on a farm, receiving his early education in a district school. He commenced studying law in 1850, taught school winters, and was admitted to the bar at Middletown in 1855. During his residence there he was elected to the board of education, was nominated for the legislature, and also engaged in journalism. Removing to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1858, he was a member of the firms of Carter & Whipple, and Carter, Pitkin & Davis (1860–69), and was a U. S. commissioner and master in chancery of the federal court for several years. A Republican in politics, he managed the campaign which resulted in the first election of Matthew H. Carpenter to the U S. senate. He compiled the Wisconsin code of procedure (1859), and was one of the trustees of Lawrence University (1865). He was a member of the Christian commission in the civil war; of which Morris K. Jesup, of New York; Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia; John V. Farwell, of Chicago, and himself, are the sole survivors. He was one of the national committee to promote lay representation in the Methodist Episcopal church (1863–69), of which Judge Reynolds, of Brooklyn; Col. John W. Ray, of Indianapolis, and himself, are the only living members. In 1869 he removed to Chicago, Ill., and founded the firm of Carter, Becker & Dale, but removed to New York in 1872, as the representative of the Chicago creditors of the insurance companies that had failed because of the great fire. Until 1903, when the firm of Carter, Hughes, Rounds & Schurman, was formed, he was associated with a number of prominent lawyers, including the late Judge Leslie W. Russell, of the supreme court, and ex-Gov. D. H. Chamberlain, of South Carolina. He has always been noted for his skill in the selection of his assistants, and probably more owe their success to his advice and help than to that of any other member of the legal profession. Over one hundred distinguished lawyers have served in his office, such as William B. Hornblower, Lloyd W. Bowers, and Paul D. Cravath. He is a member of the American and State Bar associations, and an honorary member of the legal fraternity of Phi Delta Phi. Mr. Carter organized the order of "Settlers and Defenders of America" in 1899, the objects of which are: "To stimulate genealogical, biographical and historical research, to publish patriotic manuscripts and records, to collect colonial and revolutionary relics, to preserve traditions, to mark patriotic graves, to locate and protect historic sites, to erect tablets and monuments. . . ." He was one of the incorporators and is a life member of the Brooklyn Institute, and was eight years president of its department of music. He is a member of the Lawyers', National Arts, and Grolier clubs, and the Union League and Republican clubs of Brooklyn. He is also a member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical, New York Historical and Long Island Historical societies, American Historical Association, American Biographical, National Sculpture, New York Zoölogical, New York Botanical Gardens, American Museum of Natural History, and Metropolitan Museum of Art; also of the New England Society, Founders and Patriots of America, Society of Mayflower Descendants, Society of Colonial Wars, Descendants of Colonial Governors, Sons of the Revolution, and Sons of the American Revolution. He is vice-president of the board of trustees of the New York Ave. Methodist Church, Brooklyn, to which, in 1890, he presented an organ of sixty speaking stops. He is also a trustee of the Methodist Church in Pleasant Valley, Conn., and of Syracuse University, to both of which he has been a generous annual contributor. Mr. Carter was married in 1855 to Antoinette Smith, of New Hartford, who bore him two sons and two daughters. She died in 1865. In 1867 he married Mary Boyd Jones, of Frederick, Md., who died in 1869, and in 1870 he was married to Harriet Cook, of Chicago, who died in 1900, and by whom he has two sons, the elder of whom is the noted Yale athlete. Mr. Carter is a man of remarkable geniality and cordiality of manner, whose personality makes a lasting impression. His benevolence is abounding, yet totally lacking in ostentation or display. A vein of philanthropic zeal animates his every action, and his life is constantly devoted to the service of his fellow men. A man of wide information, his companionship is an education, and his friendship a veritable inspiration.

Walter S. Carter

NATT, Phebe Davis, artist, was born at Bellefonte, Pa., Nov. 23, 1848, daughter of George Washington and Sarah Frances (Hopkins) Natt. Her grandfather, Thomas Natt, was born in England, and emigrated to Philadelphia toward the close of the 18th century. She was educated chiefly at home, though she attended Miss Hoopes' well-known school in Philadelphia for some time. Her first instruction in art was received at the Philadelphia School of Design under the charge of Mr. Braidwood, with whom she studied for several years. Afterward she went to Florence, Italy, where she worked under Duveneck, and proceeded thence to Paris, studying there in the Academie Julian. She passed some time in Rome, painting in the gardens and galleries, beside sketching and traveling in Germany and England. Upon her return to Philadelphia, she opened a studio in that city, which she occupied until she again went abroad several years later. After several other trips to Europe she returned to America and opened a studio in New York city in 1896, where she met with remarkable success. While her original paintings and sketches in oil, water color, and pastel reached a high standard of excellence, some of her best work was found in her copies of old Italian

Phebe D. Natt.

masters. She was twice represented in the Paris Salon, and her pictures were frequently shown in exhibitions held in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and in the western cities. Miss Natt was highly educated, had great musical and literary gifts, was a delightful conversationalist, and wrote charming and witty letters. A number of her stories, articles, and sketches of travel were published in the leading magazines, and at the time of her death she had a historical work in preparation. She died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 23, 1899.

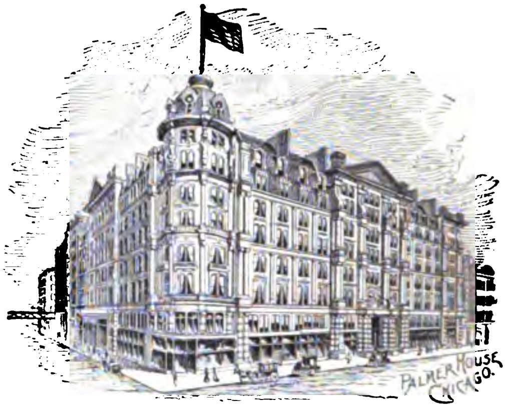
JEWETT, Henry Clay, manufacturer, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1840, son of Sherman Skinner and Deborah (Dusenberry) Jewett. He was educated in the Buffalo schools, and at the age of sixteen entered the employ of Jewett & Root (of which his father was the senior member) to learn the stove manufacturing business. After six years, during which he learned every detail of the business, he spent two years in Europe. On arriving home in 1864 he engaged in the tanning and manufacturing of sole leather. He drew the plans from which the mammoth tannery at Port Allegany (at that time the largest tannery in the world) was built. In 1878 he disposed of his tanning interests, and returning to Buffalo, became a member of the firm of S. S. Jewett & Co., which succeeded the firm of Jewett & Root. For five years he took full charge of the manufacturing part of the plant, and during a portion of the time of the entire business. Always fond of horses, Mr. Jewett in 1878 purchased land at East Aurora, N. Y., where he established a farm for the breeding of fast horses. The Jewett Stock Farm became famous for the production of trotters descended from the celebrated trotting stallion George Wilkes. In 1883 he paid $25,000 for the trotting stallion Jerome Eddy, with a record of 2.16½. This farm, which is one of the largest establishments of its kind in the country, contains some of the finest and most extensive buildings and has the only mile covered track in the world. In order to increase the facilities for raising young horses and getting them ready for the trainer, a ranch has been purchased in Cheney county, Kan., and there many of the fast horses from the farm have grown up. In 1896 Mr. Jewett closed out his breeding interests, having during the eighteen years that he conducted the farm bred over seventy trotters or pacers with records of 2.30 to 2.09¾; but the portion of the farm containing the track, stables and residence is still-owned by him. He is a member of the Buffalo Club and a founder of the Buffalo Driving Park Association. He was married: first, to Louise Eugenia Theodora, daughter of F. E. Walther; second, to Marianna Augusta Emma, daughter of August Schmidt.

Henry C Jewett

FLEMING, William, jurist, was born at Mt. Pleasant, Powhatan co., Va., July 6, 1736, son of John and Mary (Bolling) Fleming, and grandson of Charles and Susanna Fleming, natives of Scotland, who settled in Virginia. He was educated at William and Mary College, and entered upon the practice of law in which he met with much success. He was an ardent friend of the colonies in their struggle with the mother country. He was a member of the house of burgesses, 1773–75, and in 1775 was elected to the state convention and served on the committee on independence. He was chosen delegate to the constitutional convention of 1779–81. In the former year he was made judge of the general court, and had the honor of being a member of the first court of appeals, created in 1778. In 1789, when the new court of appeals was organized, he was appointed president, a position he held during the remainder of his life. In 1804, when the court was engaged in the celebrated glebe case, Judge Fleming refused to preside, assigning as a reason that he was personally interested in them. He was known as a man of excellent judgment, sterling integrity, and conscientious convictions. His decisions were broad and designed to do full justice to the contestants, without favor or partiality. He was married Oct. 5, 1766, to Elizabeth, daughter of Col. John Champe, and died Feb. 15, 1824, leaving several daughters.

PALMER, Potter, capitalist, was born in Albany county, N. Y., May 20, 1826, son of Benjamin and Rebecca (Potter) Palmer, and a descendant of Walter Palmer, who was a companion (1629) of John Endicott, the colonial governor of Massachusetts, and who later settled at Wequetequock, Conn., near Stonington, where the Palmer family reunions are held to this day. Mr. Palmer's ancestors established themselves at an early day in New Bedford, Mass., and were among its most notable citizens. They felt the charm of the sea, and were engaged in foreign commerce; but the loss of several of the family in one year at sea so shocked them that one branch decided to remove far from its influence, and early in the nineteenth century went to Albany county, N. Y., where they became prominent members of a prosperous community. Here, later, Benjamin Palmer owned four stock farms, and here he married Rebecca, daughter of Samuel and Deborah (Ricketson) Potter, of an equally well-known colonial ancestry. Potter Palmer, the fourth son of this marriage, grew up in the shadow of the Catskills until he was seventeen years of age, when, having acquired a good education, he left home to learn to be a merchant, his father promising that when he had gained experience he would give him capital with which to start in business. His first start was as clerk in the country store, post-office and bank at Durham, N. Y. Here his extraordinary abilities were so quickly demonstrated that in two years he was placed in charge of the establishment. He was soon enabled to start a dry-goods store in Oneida, N. Y., which later he disposed of, to open a larger one in Lockport; but he was dissatisfied with the stagnancy of small towns, and sought larger opportunities for his efforts. He hesitated between New York city and the great and rapidly developing West, which offered a most attractive field. In 1852 he visited Chicago, which was then showing its great promise, and drawing men of enterprise and ability from the older sections of the country. Captivated by the young and prosperous city, he decided to locate there, and, selling his business in Lockport, he purchased a stock of goods in New York, and reinforcing his own capital by the addition thereto given him by his father, established the dry-goods business through which the name of Potter Palmer became known all over the Northwest, as its credit was all over the East, and the business has ever since retained the leading position in which, at the very beginning, he placed it. His establishment was on Lake street, then the principal business street of the city. The new methods inaugurated by this brilliant young merchant were destined to completely revolutionize retail trade the world over. They included extensive advertising and attractive display of goods, and a hitherto unheard-of liberality and courtesy toward the public, which altogether removed the then mistrustful feeling between merchant and customer. From the first he wished it understood that the name of Potter Palmer stood for fair and generous dealing; he desired that his customers should be satisfied, and should get full value for their money. What has now become the usage of all the world was evolved from this vigorous young brain. It is noteworthy that Potter Palmer originated the idea, and was the first retail merchant in the world to make a practice of permitting a customer to return a purchase and receive in exchange other goods, or the money itself, at the customer's option; was the first to send goods, subject to approval, to the homes of customers, and was the first to display particular lines of goods on a particular day, and to establish the bargain sale. Though welcomed by the public, these methods were opposed by his business competitors, who were, however, all forced to follow his example and ultimately to acknowledge his wisdom. The head of the firm of Macy & Co., of New York, sent a special agent to Chicago to study his new methods, and when adopted there they soon became general in New York, as they had also in Chicago, and thence they spread to the Bon Marché, in Paris, and became universal throughout the world of commerce. Through these new methods his business prospered so remarkably that he distanced all competitors, and at the end of ten years he was universally known as the proprietor of the largest mercantile business in the Northwest. It is notable also that Mr. Palmer never had a business partner; that his success came entirely through his own efforts. It was attained, however, at the cost of his health, which temporarily failed, and by his physician's advice, in 1867, he decided to give up active business for rest and travel. He sold his business to Marshall Field and Levi Z. Leiter, and he aided them to acquire all he turned over to them by leaving with them for several years his name, part of his capital, and his credit, until their own resources enabled them to control the business. After two or three years of rest and travel, Mr. Palmer returned to Chicago with renewed strength. Debarred by his health from one field of activity, he speedily became preeminent in another less exacting but more important direction, for he now decided to invest in real estate the millions of which he was then possessed. These investments led in the end to his becoming the most forceful, formative influence, and the greatest leader in the upbuilding of the Chicago of to-day. His principal achievement at this time was changing the entire channel of the retail business of the city from Lake street, which ran east and west, to State street, running north and south. Such an enterprise had never before been attempted and carried out in any large city by one man. State street was then a narrow, ugly route, ill-paved, ill-drained, and bordered by unsightly, irregular structures; but he purchased about a mile of frontage on it, and in less than four years, after incredible difficulties with less liberal and unenlightened property owners and the city council, he had accomplished his object. State street was widened twenty feet for its entire length, and on it one after another he erected the finest commercial buildings Chicago had yet seen. So interwoven were the fate and fortunes of the man and his adopted city, that when the great fire of 1871 swept Chicago it seemed at first as if both had been ruined. In a night was destroyed the labor of years; a number of magnificent new structures just completed — in all, thirty-two buildings — vanished like a dream, a total loss. The long years of his successful integrity bore their fruit when the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. made to Mr. Palmer the largest loan, $1,700,000, that it had until that time made to any individual, and with undaunted courage he went to work and built even better than before, notably the Palmer House (the present edifice), upon a larger and handsomer scale than any building in the city. He had an especial incentive to endeavor, for in 1871 he had married Bertha, the eldest daughter of Henry H. Honoré, a prominent capitalist and real estate holder of Chicago. Of this union there were two sons, Honoré and Potter Palmer, both of whom have attained prominence in Chicago. During his long years in Chicago there were few projects for the improvement of the city, for the advancement of her industrial, artistic, literary, and social life, in which Mr. Palmer was not actively interested. He was an incorporator of the chamber of commerce, an early manager of the Chicago Library Association, one of the first subscribers to Chicago's May festivals, one of the three creators of the Chicago

Potter Palmer



PALMER HOUSE CHICAGO.

Interstate Industrial Exposition, and vice-president and director of the World's Columbian Exposition, to which Mr. Palmer contributed both time and money to help make it the great exhibition which it became, Mrs. Palmer having been chosen president of the women's commission of the exposition. In all these varied objects and interests his wife was his most sympathetic and able assistant. Though he was always keenly interested in public questions and took an active part in them when it was to the interest of his adopted city, he did not care for the distinction which comes from public office. In 1870 he declined a position in President Grant's cabinet when the latter offered him the portfolio of the secretary of the interior. This is only one of the many times he declined public recognition of his great abilities. No man ever worked more for the joy of the working and less for self-aggrandizement. His work as South Park commissioner in planning the South Park and boulevards will be a lasting monument to his taste and far-seeing wisdom. But perhaps the chief achievement to be identified with this era of his life is the opening up of the waste lands north of Chicago avenue and east of Rush street, and turning those sand-dunes and swamps into the now beautiful Lake Shore Drive district, in the center of which he placed his own splendid home, facing the lake, looking toward Lincoln Park to the north and the city harbor to the south. Here he established himself and his family, and here he spent those last full years of harvest and fruition which should crown a life of such high endeavor, where honor, justice, and consideration for others went hand in hand with extraordinary ability, energy, and success. His death occurred in Chicago, May 4, 1902.

HONORÉ, Henry Hamilton, capitalist, was born in Louisville, Ky., Feb. 19, 1824, son of Francis and Matilda (Lockwood) Honoré, the descendant of an old and aristocratic family. His grandfather, Jean Antoine Honoré (1755–1843), a native of Paris, France, becoming intensely imbued with the ideas of that day held by the followers of Lafayette, of whom he was a personal friend, and sharing the latter's sympathies with the great struggle for liberty going on in the new land, as soon as he attained his majority embarked for the United States, and settled in Baltimore, Md., in 1781. Here he resided, a conspicuous and respected citizen, until 1806, when he determined to remove to Louisville, Ky., influenced thereto by its promise of future importance as one of the chief cities of the West. He took an active part in the development of the rich country tributary to the Ohio and Mississippi river basins, owned the first steamboat to ply between Louisville and New Orleans, and was for many years recognized as a leading citizen, noted alike for business sagacity and the courtliness of his manners. His son Francis had not the same inclination for affairs possessed by his father, and lived the life of a country gentleman upon his plantation near Louisville. He was married to the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Capt. Benjamin Lockwood, U. S. A., whose widow was married to John Cleves Symmes, captain U. S. A. (q. v.). Henry Hamilton Honoré received his early education in private schools, and divided his boyhood days between extended visits to his grandfather in Louisville and the home life upon his father's plantation. He married soon after reaching his majority, and engaged in the wholesale hardware business in Louisville. Tales told by Capt. Lockwood, who had visited Chicago in the days of Fort Dearborn, and by his father, who had passed through the town on his way to Galena in 1840, incited Mr. Honoré to visit the place in 1853, and he returned to Louisville so enthusiastic as to the future of Chicago that his friends were greatly impressed, and ultimately many of them either sent funds to Chicago for investment or themselves followed him after his removal in 1855. Mr. Honoré's first Chicago investment was for his home, which he placed upon what is known as the North Side, in the center of a square comprising an entire city block. Later becoming largely interested in property on the West Side he removed his residence to that section, many subdivisions of which were developed by him, notably both the Ashland I. and Ashland II. additions to Chicago containing the beautiful Ashland Boulevard. The business section of the city also engaged Mr. Honoré's attention, he being one of the first to foresee the future of Dearborn street, upon which he erected a number of fine office structures before the great fire of 1871, and immediately re-erected them after that calamity, confidently proclaiming that which the present (1904) has demonstrated: that Dearborn street would shortly become the most valuable office section of the city. The magnificent system of parks and boulevards encircling Chicago, known collectively as the North, South, and West Park Systems, are very largely the result of his good taste, foresight, and public spirit. At a banquet held about the time of the opening of the Columbian Exposition in the South Park, Mr. D. H. Burnham said of Mr. Honoré: "Too much cannot be said of what he has contributed to Chicago's growth. Wherever his hand appeared there has been big, broad development; . . . he ever looked into the future — planned for the future, acted for the future. . . . grand old man, Chicago owes him a monument." Of Henry Hamilton Honoré, the man as he was known to his contemporaries, it is difficult to draw a word picture. To say that in adversity and in prosperity alike he was ever approachable, genial, courteous, tells not of the extreme kindliness of his eye, the heartiness of his grasp, nor of the almost boyish enthusiasm and frankness of his address. Such natures are to their fellow men a source of perennial refreshment, for in the dark places of individual experience they bestow encouragement and hope for the morrow by a look or a word, and in days bounded by a brighter horizon they seem to accent the beauties and enjoyments of the moment for every one with whom they come in contact. In 1846 he was married to Eliza, daughter of Capt. John Carr, of Oldham county, Ky., a woman noted for her intellect and beauty even in that country distinguished for its beautiful women. Of their six children, three sons, Adrian C., Henry Hamilton, Jr., and Nathaniel K., under the name of Honoré Brothers, conduct a very large business in real estate in Chicago; his youngest son, Lockwood, after distinguishing himself at the bar, was elected to the bench of the circuit court of Cook county, June 1. 1903; his elder daughter, Bertha, is the widow of one of Chicago's greatest and wealthiest citizens, Potter Palmer; his youngest daughter, Ida, is the wife of Brig.-Gen. Frederick D. Grant (son of Pres. Grant), recently U. S. minister to the court of Austro-Hungary.

H. H. Honoré

PROSSER, Charles Smith, geologist, was born at Columbus, Chenango co., N. Y., March 24, 1860, son of Smith and Emeline A. (Tuttle) Prosser. The Prosser and Tuttle families were among the early settlers of Chenango county. On the maternal side he is descended from William and Elizabeth Tuttle, who came from England in 1635, among whose descendants are Jonathan Edwards, Aaron Burr, Timothy Dwight and William H. Prescott. His education was commenced at a district school, which he attended until he was sixteen, when he entered the Union School, Brookfield, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1879. He then entered Cornell University, and was graduated with the degree of B.S. in 1883. In the following year he was a graduate student in natural history, and in 1884-85 was the first to hold the Cornell fellowship in natural history. From 1885-88 he was instructor in paleontology in Cornell, and, continuing his graduate work, received the M.S. degree in 1886. From 1883-88 he was an assistant of Dr. Henry S. Williams, who had charge of the Devonian geology for the U. S. geological survey, and spent his summer vacations in field work in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. From 1888-92 he was assistant paleontologist on the U. S. geological survey in the division of paleobotany under Dr. Lester F. Ward, and while in this department was detailed for field work in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Arkansas. From 1892-94 he was professor of natural history in Washburn College, Topeka, Kan., and in 1894 he was called to Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., to organize the department of geology, where he held that professorship until 1899. He has seen extensive service both in the class-room and in the field, having served as assistant geologist on the state surveys of New York, Kansas, Maryland and Ohio, as well as on the U. S. geological survey. In 1899 he was selected by Dr. Edward Orton as his successor, and was elected associate professor of historical geology in Ohio State University, becoming professor of geology and head of the department in 1901. Prof. Prosser is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity; one of the first members of the Alpha chapter of the Sigma Xi; the Honorary Scientific Society; one of the original fellows of the Geological Society of America, and a member of many other learned societies. He is the author of more than fifty geological papers and reports, some of the more important being: "Devonian System of Eastern Pennsylvania and New York"; "Classification of the Upper Paleozoic Rocks of Kansas," in which the Wabaunsee, Cottonwood, Neosho, Chase and Marion formations of the upper carboniferous and lower permian systems of Kansas are named and described; "The Upper Permian and Lower Cretaceous of Kansas"; "The Classification and Distribution of the Hamilton and Chemung Series of Central and Eastern New York," and "The Mesodevonian of Maryland." He is a constant contributor to the scientific journals and magazines. In 1893 Prof. Prosser was married to Mary F. Wilson, of Albany, N. Y.

Charles Smith Prosser

CALVIN, Samuel, lawyer and congressman, was born at Washingtonville, Columbus co., Pa., July 30, 1811, son of Matthew and Mary (Hutchison) Calvin. He came of an old American family, his great-grandfather being Capt. John Rutherford, and his grandfather, First-Lieut. Samuel Hutchison, both of the Continental army. His father was a native of Chester county, Pa., and was long one of the leading citizens of Columbia county. The son was educated at the Milton Academy, after which he took charge of the Huntington Academy, acting as its principal for nearly two years. Among his pupils was William A. Porter, who became a supreme court judge. Mr. Calvin studied law in the office of James M Bell, of Huntington, Pa., and was admitted to the bar in 1836, settling for practice at Hollidaysburg, Pa. He was instrumental in the organization of Blair county in 1846, and in 1848 was elected to congress on the Whig ticket. His views on the tariff question were delivered with great force on the floor of congress in 1850, when England was protesting against the repeal of the tariff act of 1846. After serving in the lower house from Dec. 3, 1849, to March 3, 1851, he declined a renomination, and resumed the practice of law, which he did not relinquish until late in life. As a lawyer he was always zealous, vigilant, energetic and able, while his integrity could never be impeached. He was engaged in many important cases. He published a large number of treatises and papers upon the subjects of tariff and the currency. On May 14, 1873, he was chosen a delegate-at-large to the state constitutional convention; and also served as a member of the Pennsylvania revenue board. Being intensely interested in the subject of public schools, he acted for more than thirty years as director on the Hollidaysburg school board, and for nine years served as its president. During the civil war he warmly supported the Federal cause. Mr. Calvin was married, on Dec. 26, 1843, to Rebecca S., daughter of John A. and Nancy (Fletcher) Blodgett, of Bedford, Pa. Of this union were born Matthew Calvin, a member of the Blair county bar, and Eliza, wife of Dr. G. W. Smith. He retired from the active practice of his profession, some twelve or fifteen years before his death, which occurred in Hollidaysburg, March 12, 1890.

TRIGGS, Oscar Lovell, educator and author, was born at Greenwood, McHenry co., Ill., Oct. 2, 1865, son of Matthew Henry and Martha Jane (Davis) Triggs. His father was a native of Bristol, England, and was brought to America when a child by his parents, who settled in Michigan. He was educated at Northwestern University (where his future wife was also a student), and became a Methodist clergyman of the Rock River conference in northern Illinois. Prof. Triggs' mother is of New England ancestry. The son attended schools in various Illinois towns, took a preparatory course at Cornell College, Iowa., and after an interval of four years spent on a farm in southern Minnesota, entered the University of Minnesota, where he was graduated in 1889. He was connected with the literary journals of the university, and received prizes for public speaking and debate. Having been elected a fellow in English for 1889-91, he spent the second year of his fellowship abroad. He studied at the University of Oxford, in the British Museum, London, and at the University of Berlin, remaining in Europe until the autumn of 1892, when he became docent in English in the newly-established University of Chicago. He has been an instructor there in English literature since that time, and is also a lecturer in the university extension department. Prof. Triggs is an independent thinker, and is widely known as a fearless exponent of modern movements. He is secretary of the Industrial Art League, which has for an object the promotion of the industrial arts, and which aims to provide shops, tools and materials for the use of guilds of artists and craftsmen; places for the exhibition and sale of art products, and to give instruction in the arts and crafts. His first book, "Browning and Whitman: A Study in Democracy," grew out of a paper read before the Browning Society in

London, and was published in that city in 1892. Other publications are: "Æsthetics," a syllabus (1897); "An Introduction to the Study of Painting," a syllabus (1900); "The Changing Order" (1901); "Chapters in the History of the Arts and Crafts Movement" (1901), and the following works, which he has edited: "John Lydgate: The Assembly of Gods" (1895); "Tales from the Totems of the Hidery" (1897); and "Selections from the Prose and Poetry of Walt Whitman" (1898). He has contributed a series of Shakespeare papers to the Chicago "Record," and has written many magazine articles dealing with educational, artistic and literary topics, upon which subjects he has frequently lectured. In 1898 he received the degree of A.M. from the University of Minnesota, and in 1895 that of Ph.D. from the University of Chicago. He is a member of the New York Shakespeare Society; Modern Language Association; the International Folk Lore Society (director in 1899); English, Quadrangle and University clubs, Chicago; and the Chicago Arts and Crafts Society. Prof. Triggs was married, Jan. 6, 1899, to Laura Sterrette McAdoo, of Knoxville, Tenn.

WRIGHT, Mabel Osgood, naturalist and author, was born in New York city, Jan. 26, 1859, daughter of Samuel and Ellen Haswell (Murdock) Osgood. On her father's side she is descended from Philip Fowler and Christopher Osgood, two founders of New England, and through her maternal grandmother she is descended from the Hon. Richard Russell, of Charlestown, Mass., the first American ancestor of James Russell Lowell. She is also descended maternally from Susanna Haswell Rowson, the author of the once famous novel, "Charlotte Temple." Her father was a clergyman, a deep student of German philosophy, and from him she derived her education. While yet a girl she wrote verses that were printed in the New York "Evening Post," but she did not take up literature seriously until after her marriage, nor until she had been twice abroad. In 1893 she wrote a series of rural essays, the first of which was called "A New England May Day," and published in the New York "Evening Post." Others followed in the New York "Times," and these papers, with additions, were gathered together and published under the title, "The Friendship of Nature." Her first attempt at bookmaking was well received in both America and England. "Birdcraft," an excellent field-book of New England birds, was published in 1895. These were followed by "Tommy-Anne and the Three Hearts; a Nature Story" (1896); "Citizen Bird," in connection with Elliott Coues (1897); "Four-footed Americans" (1898); "Wabeno, the Magician," a sequel to "Tommy-Anne" (1899); "The Dream Fox Story Book" (1900), and "Flowers and Ferns in their Haunts" (1901). Mrs Wright was a founder of the Audubon Society of the State of Connecticut in 1898, and is its president. She is also editor of the Audubon department in "Bird Lore," a magazine published by the Macmillan Co. She refuses to lecture or otherwise appear in public, preferring to live a country life with books and garden and literary work, in which tastes her husband is also absorbed. She was married, in 1884, to James Osborne Wright, the well-known bibliographer and dealer in rare books, who was born in Bristol, England.

GERMAN, Obadiah, senator, was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1767. His early education was received in a local academy, and in 1792 he removed to Norwich, N. Y. As a member of the assembly of his native state he served in 1798, 1804–05 and 1807–09. Being then elected to the U. S. senate he served from May 22, 1809, until March 2, 1815. In that body he voted in opposition to the declaration of war against Great Britain, but when hostilities were finally incurred, he directed every effort toward the support of the aggressive measures. After his retirement from the national legislature, he again accepted an election to the state assembly (1819), and was chosen speaker of the house. He was the first judge of Chenango county and served in that capacity for several years. Subsequently he held the office of loan commissioner, and attained the rank of brigadier-general in the state militia. Though a Democrat throughout the major portion of his political career, in later life he became a zealous Whig. His death occurred at Norwich, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1842.

Horace C. Hovey.

HOVEY, Horace Carter, clergyman, author and geologist, was born near Rob Roy, Ind., Jan. 28, 1833, son of Edmund Otis and Mary (Carter) Hovey. He is a descendant of Daniel Hovey, who came from England in 1635, and settled in Ipswich, Mass., and of Thomas Carter, one of the settlers of Salisbury, Mass. His father was a founder, trustee and treasurer of Wabash College, and served in the chair of geology and chemistry until his death in 1877. The son was educated in the public schools of Crawfordsville, and at Wabash College, where he was graduated in 1853, and at the Lane Theological Seminary in 1857. After graduating he remained at the college two years as instructor. While preparing for the ministry he served one summer as Sunday-school missionary in Fountain county, Ind. He was ordained at Madison, Ind., in 1858, and after three years of home missionary service in western fields, became pastor of the Florence Congregational Church of Northampton, Mass., in 1863, officiating three years. Other pastorates have been as follows: Second Presbyterian, New Albany, Ind. (1866–69); Fulton Street Presbyterian, Peoria, Ill. (1869–73); First Presbyterian, Kansas City, Mo. (1873–75); Fair Haven Second Congregational, New Haven, Conn. (1876–83); Park Avenue Congregational, Minneapolis, Minn. (1883–87); Park Street Congregational, Bridgeport, Conn. (1887–91), and the First Presbyterian Church, Newburyport, Mass., 1893, his present charge (1902). Dr. Hovey was a geologist from boyhood. When but nine years old he found the first of all the myriads of Crawfordsville crinoids, which have since been sent to the leading museums of America and Europe. In the summer of 1854 he made an independent reconnaissance of the geological features of southern Indiana, including the exploration of numerous caverns, especially the famous Wyandotte cave, and published the results in the New York "Tribune." He has explored many grottoes and caverns in this and other countries, and is a recognized authority on the subject. In 1897 he went abroad and joined exploration parties in the mountains and caverns of France, also of Russia and Siberia. He has visited the principal cities of the United States and Canada, as a lecturer concerning his travels and on popular science. Dr. Hovey has been a frequent contributor to magazines and newspapers, and wrote two articles on American caverns for the "Encyclopædia Britannica." He is the author of "Celebrated American Caverns" (1882); "Guide-book to Mammoth Cave" (15 editions); "Mammoth Cave Illustrated," jointly with Dr. R. E. Call (1897); "Origin and Annals of the First Presbyterian Church, of Newburyport, Mass." (1897), and has published a number of scientific addresses and sermons in pamphlet form. His articles in the "Scientific American" number more than one hundred. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution; the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the National Geographic Society; the Geological Society of America; the International Geological Congress, and the Société de Spéléologie, of Paris, France. The degree of M.A. was conferred on him by Wabash College, in 1856, and that of D.D. was granted in 1883. In 1857 he was married to Helen L., daughter of Samuel L. Blatchley, of New Haven, Conn. They have had four children.

Oliver W. Barnes

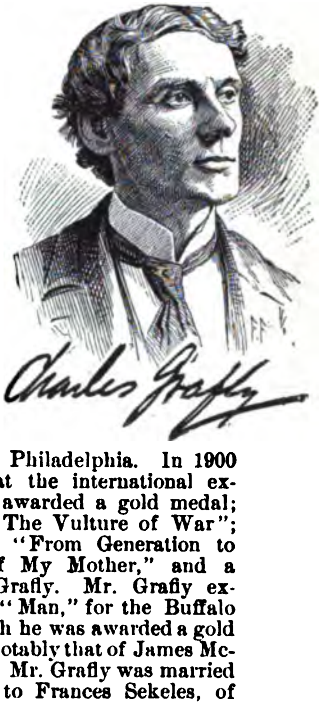
BARNES, Oliver Weldon, civil engineer, was born at Berlin, Hartford co., Conn., May 15, 1823, son of Henry and Marilla (Weldon) Barnes, and a descendant from Thomas Barnes, who came from England in 1656. His education was begun in Philadelphia, and was continued at Tracy's School, New Britain, Conn.; at Burlington, N. J., and at an engineering school in Philadelphia. In 1844, war with Mexico being imminent, he was commissioned a first lieutenant of infantry in the 102d regiment of Pennsylvania. In 1846 he went to Europe, continuing his engineering studies there, and on his return, in 1847, was appointed an assistant engineer and made the preliminary surveys of the western division of the Pennsylvania railroad. In 1848-54 he was principal assistant engineer: made the final location of the bold lines that distinguished that division as the most important engineering work on this continent at that time, and continued in charge of the construction until the opening of the road for business from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh. In 1854-57 he was chief engineer of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad, now the western division of the Baltimore and Ohio, and built the Downingtown and Waynesburg railroad, a branch line for the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. In 1860 he took charge of the location of the Dutchess and Columbia railroad, from the Hudson to Millerton, N. Y., and subsequently was chief engineer in the extension of the Boston, Hartford and Erie, from Waterbury, Conn., to Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, superintending the construction on the river terminal until, in 1869, the financial difficulties of the company caused the work to cease. In 1870 he became chief engineer and promoter of the Connecticut Western Railroad Co., and later president and chief engineer of a company in New York city authorized to construct an underground railway from the City Hall park to the Harlem. He prepared the surveys and plans in conjunction with Gen. George S. Greene, and began the work, but was thwarted by the Tweed ring, which made it impossible to secure the needed capital. The enterprise remained dormant until the rapid transit commission was appointed in 1891, when the plans of the New York Central Underground Co. were presented to the commissioners by Mr. Barnes, who had again been appointed chief engineer. Other plans were ultimately used, however. In 1882 he was appointed consulting engineer of the proposed South Pennsylvania railroad, which William H. Vanderbilt and his associates undertook to construct as an extension of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad system from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh. This was a bold, direct route, requiring the construction of seven tunnels, each a mile or more in length, and a large amount of other heavy work, including a bridge across the Susquehanna at Harrisburg. Construction was begun and the tunnels well advanced when the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. persuaded Mr. Vanderbilt to abandon the completion of the line and sell the financial control of the enterprise to that company. Litigation and opposition of the people of the state prevented the transfer for several years, but the property is now fully under its ownership. In 1884 Mr. Barnes became chief engineer of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad and Coal Co., and built a line of railroad from the Erie railroad to the company's coal lands in Elk and Jefferson counties, Pa. He was a member of the new Croton aqueduct commission, and chairman of the construction committee, 1885-87. In the latter year he became chief engineer of the New York and Long Island Railroad Co., chartered by the state, with authority to construct a double track tunnel and railway from the west side of the City of New York at the Hudson river, eastwardly under Forty-second street at a depth of 100 feet below the surface, to and under the East river to Long Island City, and thence into Brooklyn. He is chief engineer of the New York Connecting Railroad Co.; of the Pennsylvania railroad system which is to connect the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad with the Long Island railroad system in Brooklyn, and from South Brooklyn by ferry to the Pennsylvania road in New Jersey. Mr. Barnes is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; the Union League Club, and a life member of the New England Society. In January, 1851, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Edward and Nancy (Denny) Harding, and has one son, Edward H. Barnes, also a civil engineer.

KREHBIEL, Henry Edward, musical critic and author, was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., March 10, 1854, son of Jacob and Anna Maria (Haake) Krehbiel. His father was a German Methodist clergyman, whose changes of pastorate were necessarily frequent, and such as to interfere with regular academic instruction for his son. All of Henry E. Krehbiel's schooling was obtained in the public schools. He early practiced music at home. In 1872 he began the study of law in Cincinnati, O., but two years later interrupted it to engage in journalistic work on the Cincinnati "Gazette." At first he did general newspaper work, but soon gave his special attention to musical criticism. He took an active part in promoting the success of the Cincinnati music festivals, which were then about being started, and for several years contributed analytical notes that had a wide circulation in the programme books. In 1880 Mr. Krehbiel removed to New York city, and became the editor of "The Musical Review"; also, on an invitation of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, joined the staff of the New York "Tribune," as musical critic, which position he has since continued to occupy. He published the "Technics of Violin Playing," by Carl Courvoisier, a translation (1880); "Review of the New York Musical Season," issued for five years successively, beginning with 1886; "Notes on Choral Music" (1884), a history of the development of choral music in the United States and New York city in particular; "Studies in the Wagnerian Drama" (1891); "The Philharmonic Society of New York, a Memorial" (1892); "How to Listen to Music" (1896), and "Music and Manners in the Classical Period" (1898). He was the consulting editor of "Music of the Modern World" (1895); editor and reviser of Lavignac's "Music and Musicians" (1898), and was a large contributor to the "Famous Composers and their Works," besides writing a number of magazine articles, musical analyses, etc., published in pamphlet form.

Mr. Krehbiel's judgment and opinions on musical matters are of considerable value, while his estimate of the old masters cannot be impeached. He is thoroughly in sympathy with the new and radical symphonic and operatic reformers. He has been twice married: first, in 1877, to Helen Osborne, of Birmingham, Conn., who died in 1894, leaving one daughter; second, in 1896, to Marie Van.

ROE, Francis Asbury, naval officer, was born in Elmira, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1823, son of Isaac and Hanna (Drake) Roe. He was appointed a midshipman in the navy in October, 1841, and until 1847 was attached to the Brazilian, African and home squadrons. He was graduated at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, in 1846, and was promoted to be passed midshipman in August, 1847. During 1851-52 he served on the mail steamer Georgia. Between 1852 and 1855 he took part in the North Pacific exploring expedition, and in 1854 defeated a squadron of fourteen Chinese war ships, and broke up their rendezvous near Macao. He was promoted to master, and commissioned as lieutenant in 1855, served on the coast survey in 1857-58, and with the Mediterranean squadron in 1859-60. At the opening of the civil war he was transferred to the Pensacola, of Farragut's squadron, and commanded her as executive in the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, the capture of New Orleans, and the first engagement at Baton Rouge. He was promoted to lieutenant-commander in July, 1862, and assigned to the command of the Katahdin, with which he took part in the second attack on Baton Rouge, the destruction of the Confederate iron-clad Arkansas, and other operations on the Mississippi river. In 1863-64 he commanded the steamer Sassacus of the North Atlantic blockading squadron; captured and destroyed several blockade runners, and defeated the Confederate iron-clad ram Albermarle on May 5, 1864. On the latter occasion a 100-pound shell thrown from the Albemarle hit the Sassacus, exploding its boiler and killing many of its crew, but Roe handled his vessel so well that he forced the surrender of the Bombshell, the Albemarle's consort. He was promoted to commander in July, 1866; captain in April, 1872; commodore in November, 1880, and rear-admiral, Nov. 3, 1884. From 1864 until 1866 he commanded the Michigan on the lakes; in 1866-67 the steamer Tacony on a special mission to Mexico, where he prevented a bombardment of Vera Cruz; from 1868-71 was fleet captain of the Asiatic squadron; in 1872-73 was attached to the Boston yard; 1873-75 commanded the Lancaster, of the Brazilian squadron; was attached to the New London naval station in 1875-76; was on special duty in Washington in 1879-80, and was governor of the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia in 1883-84. On Oct. 4, 1885, Adm. Roe was placed on the retired list, and since then has resided in Washington, D. C.

GRAFLY, Charles, sculptor, was born in Philadelphia, Dec. 3, 1862, son of Charles and Elizabeth (Simmons) Grafly. Both his parents were born at Chestnut Hill, in Montgomery co., Pa., of Quaker extraction. Charles Grafly attended the public schools of Philadelphia until he was seventeen years of age, after which he was employed at Struther's marble works, Philadelphia, where he remained five years and learned the art of reproducing figures in marble. During this period he attended the art classes of the Spring Garden Institute, and in 1884 was admitted to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and for four years studied modeling and painting under Thomas Eakins. He went to Paris in 1888; studied sculpture under Chapu, and drawing under Bouguereau and Fleury, also at the École des Beaux-Arts until the spring of 1890. He exhibited at the Salon, in 1890, two ideal busts, "St. John" and "Daedalus." The latter was in 1891 exhibited in Philadelphia, awarded honorable mention by the Temple Trust Fund, purchased and cast in bronze by the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, and is in its permanent collection. During the winter of 1890-91 he modeled in Paris a life-size nude female figure, entitled "Mauvais Présage," which was exhibited at the Salon of 1891, receiving honorable mention. This statue is now in the permanent collection of the Detroit Art Museum. Having visited the art centres of Europe he, in 1892, returned to America, and became instructor in sculpture at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and at the Drexel Institute. In 1893 he exhibited his collected works at the Columbian exposition, Chicago, receiving a medal and certificate of merit. He also was awarded a silver medal at the Atlanta exposition, in 1895, for his bronze bust, "Portrait of My Mother," modeled in 1892. The two succeeding years saw the completion of many portrait busts. Returning to Paris in June of that year, he immediately commenced work on a heroic size nude figure (male), the "Vulture of War," finished in 1896, meanwhile, studying under M. Dampt, and completed four portrait busts. Returning to Philadelphia in the fall of 1896, Mr. Grafly returned to the faculty of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. In 1897 the group, "Symbol of Life," was exhibited at the Academy, followed in 1898 by the bronze group, "From Generation to Generation," and two portrait busts. The gold medal of honor was given by the Academy for this and previous years' exhibits. During the winter of 1899-1900 the Charles Goodwin Sands memorial medal for the College of Architecture at Cornell University was made, also heroic size busts of Adm. David D. Porter, John B. Gest, and a colonial figure of Maj.-Gen. John F. Reynolds for the Smith memorial, Fairmount park, Philadelphia. In 1900 he exhibited five works at the international exposition in Paris, and was awarded a gold medal; this exhibit consisted of "The Vulture of War"; "The Symbol of Life"; "From Generation to Generation"; "Portrait of My Mother," and a portrait of Mrs. Charles Grafly. Mr. Grafly executed the main fountain, "Man," for the Buffalo exhibition of 1901, for which he was awarded a gold medal; also portrait busts, notably that of James McManer and Dr. Louis Starr. Mr. Grafly was married in Philadelphia, in 1895, to Frances Sekeles, of Corinth, Miss., and has one child.


Charles Grafly

OWEN, James, congressman, was born in Bladen county, N. C., in December, 1784, son of Thomas Owen, a revolutionary officer, and brother of John Owen, governor of North Carolina. He received a thorough education in the private schools of Pittsboro, N. C., after which he adopted the occupation of a planter. He was a major-general of militia; served for four years as a member of the state legislature (1808-11), and was elected on the Democratic ticket as a representative in congress from North Carolina, serving in that body from 1817 to 1819. Subsequently for many years he was president of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Co. He died in Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 4, 1865.

Wm Cushing

CUSHING, William, jurist, was born at Scituate, Mass., March 1, 1732, a descendant of Matthew Cushing, who came to Boston from Gravesend, England, in 1638. His grandfather and father, both named John, were judges of the supreme court of Massachusetts, the latter for a period of twenty-five years, during which he sat at the hearing of the great question of writs of assistance in 1760, and at the trial of Capt. Preston and the British soldiers for the "Boston Massacre." At fifteen years of age William entered Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1751. After teaching a public school at Roxbury for one year, he studied law under Jeremiah Gridley "the father of the bar in Boston," and soon after his admission to practice in 1755 removed to Pownalborough, now Dresden, Me., where he was made judge of probate for Lincoln county, upon its organization in 1760. This office he held until 1771, when he succeeded his father, who resigned from the supreme court bench of the state. Until 1775 he abstained so carefully from any expression of his opinions in the excited condition of the times, that his sentiments were not known until he was forced to say whether he would receive his salary from the province or from the crown. He decided in favor of the province, being the only one of all the royal judges to take the side of his countrymen, in the rapid progress of events. On the reorganization of the judiciary, he was made one of the judges of the supreme court, and on the resignation of John Adams he became chief-justice, an office he held for twelve years. Among his important decisions was one to the effect that by the constitution of the state—the first article of the bill of rights declaring all men born free and equal—slavery was abolished in Massachusetts. During the insurrectionary period which followed the conclusion of the war of independence, the opposition to courts and judges was extreme. Cushing, however, opened court on one occasion in the face of an armed mob through which he passed firmly to the court house, and by the respect and affection in which he was held, retained authority. In 1785 he declined the nomination of both parties in his state for governor, an office he refused a second time in 1794; but in 1788 he was a member of the convention which ratified the Federal constitution, presiding over the debates, in the absence of John Hancock, the greater part of the session. He was one of the electors of Massachusetts for the first president and vice-president, and on the organization of the Federal government was made third in order of the associate judges of the supreme court of the United States. During the absence of Jay in England, he presided over that body, and on the rejection of Rutledge by the senate was appointed by Washington chief-justice, and unanimously confirmed, though he resigned at the end of a week. He remained on the bench, however, until Sept. 13, 1810, when in his seventy-eighth year, having prepared a letter of resignation, "he was called to resign life." In politics he was a Federalist, and enjoyed the confidence and friendship of Washington and John Adams. The distinguished trait of his character was moderation. He could be at once open and decisive without arousing opposition. He' was married, in 1774, to Hannah Phillips, of Middletown, Conn., but had no children.

PARSONS, William Barclay, civil engineer, was born in New York city, April 15, 1859, son of William Barclay and Eliza Livingston Parsons, both of whom were natives of New York. His father's grandfather, an officer in the British navy, was wrecked on the Long Island coast during the war of 1812, and was captured when he came ashore, the other officers being drowned. At the conclusion of hostilities he was released from prison and settled in New York city. His father's mother was a descendant of Col. Thomas Barclay, a Tory in the revolution; of Dr. Henry Barclay, second rector of Trinity Church, and of Robert Barclay, governor (by deputy) of the province of East Jersey. On the mother's side he is a descendant of the Livingstons, of Livingston Manor. Mr. Parsons was educated at Columbia College, was graduated in 1879 with the degree of A.B and in 1882 from the School of Mines with the degree of C.E. In 1881 he was engaged as topographical engineer in connection with railroad construction, and his first work after graduation was in the service of the New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad. In 1885 he resigned from this position and opened an office in New York city as consulting engineer, and, in the practice of his profession as such, has since been constantly engaged. He has acted as engineer for a large number of railroads, including the Baltimore and Ohio; Southern; St. Louis and San Francisco, and the system of the island of Jamaica and other corporations; has constructed lines and bridges and other works in different parts of the United States and also in foreign countries, and the structural work of the shed at pier 13, North river. His principal work, however, has been in connection with the rapid transit commission of the city of New York. In the commission of 1891 he was deputy chief engineer under the late William E. Worthen as chief engineer, and upon the organization of the rapid transit commission in 1894 was made chief engineer of the same, in which position he has had entire charge of preparing the designs for the proposed underground railroad and of its subsequent construction. In the autumn of 1898, on behalf of an American syndicate, he went to China and conducted an exploration of some 1,200 miles in the interior, making a survey for a projected line of railway from Hankow to Canton. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he was instrumental in organizing the 1st U. S. volunteer engineers, the president offering him a commission in the same. Gov. Black at the time, however, appointed him chief of engineers of the state of New York, with the rank of brigadier-general. Mr. Parsons is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain; the Society of Civil Engineers of France; the American Institute of Mining Engineers; the New York Zoölogical Society, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He is a member of the University, the Metropolitan and Century clubs, and a trustee of Columbia College. He was married, in May, 1884, to Anna, daughter of Rev. Sylvanus and Caroline (Gallup) Reed. They have one son and one daughter.

ANTHON, John, jurist, was born in Detroit, Mich., May 14, 1784, son of Dr. George C. Anthon, and a brother of Dr. Charles Anthon, the classical writer. He was graduated at Columbia College in 1801 with the highest honors; studied law, and after reaching his majority was admitted to practice in the supreme court. During the war of 1812 he frequently served as judge-advocate and he also commanded a company of militia in the defense of New York city. As one of the foremost lawyers practicing in the mayor's court, he drew up the act which was passed in 1821 by the legislature, changing the name of that court to the court of common pleas for the county and city of New York, and creating a first judge to hold office during good behavior, or until he should reach the age of sixty years. Under this act the name, which had been retained for 156 years, denoting the municipal origin of the court, was abandoned, and a permanent judge appointed in the nominal place of the mayor, who had long ceased to preside. He was one of the leading practitioners in this court for years afterward. Mr. Anthon was a founder of the New York Law Institute and at the time of his death was its president. He was the author of "Anthon's Law Student" and "American Precedents" (1810); "Digested Index to the Reports of the United States Courts" (1813); "Reprints of Cases at Nisi Prius in the New York Supreme Court" (1820), and "An Analytical Abridgment of Blacktone's Commentaries," with a prefatory essay "On the Study of Law" (1832). His son, William Henry Anthon (b. Aug. 2, 1827; d. Nov. 7, 1875), studied law with his father, was admitted to the bar in 1848 and became prominent in his profession. He was a member of the state legislature in 1851, and served as judge advocate on Gov. Morgan's staff during the civil war. Among his celebrated cases were the Brinckley divorce trial, and that of the rioters who burned the quarantine buildings on Staten Island in 1858. Another son, Charles Edward Anthon, was graduated at Columbia College in 1839. For thirty years he was professor of history and belles-lettres in the College of the City of New York (1853–83). An enthusiastic collector of coins, he owned one of the most valuable collections in the United States. At one time he was president of the American Numismatic Society. He died in New York city, June 3, 1883. John Anthon died in New York city, March 5, 1863.

KEAN, Robert Garlick Hill, lawyer and soldier, was born at Mt. Airy, Caroline co., Va., Oct. 24, 1822, son of John Vaughan and Caroline (Hill) Kean. His grandfather, Dr. Andrew Kean, was a noted physician and a close friend of Thomas Jefferson. He attended the Episcopal High School, near Alexandria, then presided over by Rev. (afterwards Gen.) W. N. Pendleton, and was prepared for college at the famous Concord Academy of Virginia. He entered the University of Virginia in 1848, remaining there five years, and taking the degrees of A.M. and B.L. Commencing the practice of law in Lynchburg in 1853, he immediately rose to prominence. He enlisted as a private in the Lynchburg home guards in the civil war, and was appointed chief of the bureau of war, a position he filled with ability until the close. When the heads of the various departments were preparing to destroy all papers and documents in their charge Mr. Kean vigorously protested, on the ground that the records contained matter of history invaluable to the South in vindication of her course during the war, and through his instrumentality was made possible the publication of what is called "The Official Record of the War of Rebellion." Resuming the practice of law in Lynchburg in 1865, he soon took a place in the front rank of Virginia lawyers. He was later president of the Virginia State Bar Association and rector of the University of Virginia. His speeches and public addresses embraced a wide range of subjects and exerted a great influence. His speech before the Virginia Educational Society on the "Economy of Higher Education" resulted in the legislature increasing the appropriation to the university from $15,000 to $40,000 a year. A letter of his to Sir John Tyndall on a scientific subject was embodied in its entirety in an address by that scientist before the Royal Society of England. Mr. Kean was twice married; first to Jane Nicolas Randolph, great-granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson. Three children of this marriage are living: L. M. Kean, of Iowa; Mrs. John S. Morris, of Kansas, and Maj. Jefferson Randolph Kean, U. S. A., now chief of the department of charities in the military government of Cuba. In 1874 he was married to Adelaide DuBarry Navarro Prescott, a member of a distinguished Louisiana family, who, with four children, Prescott, Evelina, Caroline Hill and Otho V. Kean, survive him. Mr. Kean was a man of singular modesty and unselfishness, and every honor or promotion he received was in a manner forced upon him. He died in Lynchburg, Va., June 13, 1898.

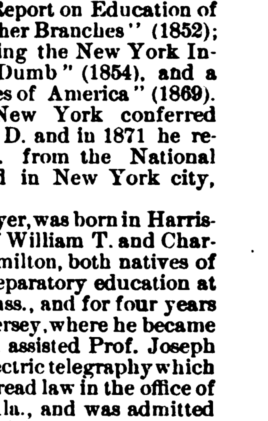
BACHELDER, John, inventor, was born at Weare, N. H., March 7, 1817, son of William and Mary (Bailey) Bachelder. After receiving a common school and academic education he taught school for three years, becoming then an accountant in Boston in connection with a transportation company operating on the Middlesex canal. He subsequently became a partner in the transportation business, but the completion of the railway to Manchester ended that enterprise. He then engaged in the dry-goods business. In 1846 he went to Europe and established an importing business, which later was organized under the firm name of Bachelder, Burr & Co. In 1847 Mr. Bachelder became deeply interested in a sewing-machine which was then on exhibition in Boston by Elias Howe, and, after much study, was convinced that the machine could be greatly improved. He experimented privately at his home, opened a shop, and soon had a dozen men employed. Giving up his profitable importing business, he devoted five years of constant labor to experimenting and building, and used all his means (about $12,000) with $4,000 borrowed to cover his expenses. The most important features of his invention are the horizontal supporting table, the continuous feed and the vertical straight needle, without which the sewing-machines in use to-day would be worthless. After selling his patent he engaged in cotton manufacturing at Lisbon, Conn. He served as postmaster and town treasurer at Lisbon, was a director of the First National Bank of Norwich, Conn., and a trustee of the Chelsea Savings Bank. In 1875 he went to Napa, Cal., and established a manufacturing plant. During the panic of 1877 and 1878 he met with heavy losses, and soon after retired from active business. He is now a resident of Houghton, Mich., Mr. Bachelder was married, Sept. 5, 1843, to Adaline Wason, who died a few months after the celebration of their golden wedding. They had three children. His surviving son, Charles S., is now in charge of the chemical department of the Western Beet Sugar Co., of California.

John Bachelder

McCLELLAN, Thomas Nicholas, jurist, was born in Limestone county, Ala., Feb. 23, 1853, son of Thomas Joyce and Martha Fleming (Beattie) McClellan. He is descended from an influential line of ante-revolutionary stock on both sides. His ancestors were Scotch, who migrated from Scotland to the north of Ireland in the twelfth century. About 1750 John McClellan came to America and settled in what is now Loudon county, Va. He and his son, William, the great-grandfather of Thomas N., were revolutionary soldiers, the former attaining the rank of captain of cavalry. The Beatties came to America about the middle of the eighteenth century, settling in South Carolina. Several of the family were soldiers of the revolution, among them Capt. John Beattie, another ancestor, who fought at the battle of King's mountain, where Capt. Robert Edmondson, a kinsman, was killed. Thomas Nicholas McClellan was reared on his father's farm, and after attending the neighboring schools as opportunity afforded he spent two years (1869–71) at Oak Hill College, Tennessee. In 1871–72 he took the law course at Cumberland University, Tennessee, under Judge Robert L. Caruthers and Judge Nathan Green, now (1901) chancellor of the university. Taking his degree of B.L. in June, 1872, he began the practice of law in September of the same year at Athens, Ala., with his brother, Hon. Robert Anderson McClellan, and so continued until 1884. From 1874 to 1878 he was registrar in chancery for Limestone county. He was elected to the state senate for a term of four years in August, 1880, and in 1884 was elected attorney-general of Alabama; again in 1886, and again in 1888. In 1889 he was appointed by Gov. Thomas Seay an associate justice of the supreme court to fill a vacancy resulting from a statutory increase of the judges of the court from three to four. In 1892 he was elected an associate justice for the ensuing term of six years, and in 1898 was elected chief justice of the court, which position he now (1901) holds.

Thos N McClellan

PEET, Harvey Prindle, educator and author, was born at Bethlehem, Litchfield co., Conn., Nov. 19, 1794. His early life was spent in working on his father's farm in the summer and attending a district school in the winter. Beginning at the age of sixteen he taught school until 1815, when he became teacher of English studies, at first in the school of Dr. Backus and then in that of Daniel Parker, Sharon, Conn. In the fall of 1816 he went to Andover and prepared himself for college in Phillips Academy, earning the means for his support by gardening in summer and sawing wood in winter. Two years later he entered Yale College and was graduated in 1822. He was then engaged as instructor of the deaf and dumb in the American Asylum at Hartford, of which he was soon made superintendent. In 1831 he became principal of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. Under him the asylum was brought into a thriving condition and became within a few years the largest institution of the kind on this side of the Atlantic. In 1845 he was by unanimous consent made president of the board of directors, in recognition of his eminent services; he remained in this capacity until his resignation from active duty in 1860, when he was succeeded by his son. He was, however, principal emeritus for the rest of his life. During his administration the institution had educated nearly 2,000 deaf-mutes. He visited Europe in 1851 to examine the methods of deaf and mute instruction there, and made a voluminous report on the condition of the European schools and their system of instruction. While in London he took part in the first annual convention of British teachers of the deaf and dumb. Upon returning to the United States he attended several conventions of American instructors of the deaf and dumb, presenting at each valuable papers on the subjects under discussion, since published with the proceedings. The more important of these papers are: "Origin and Early History of the Art of Instructing the Deaf and Dumb," which appeared in the "American Annals for the Deaf and Dumb," and the "Report on the Legal Rights and Liabilities of the Deaf and Dumb," issued in the "American Journal of Insanity." To these periodicals he contributed also many other articles. His chief work is a series of elementary books for deaf-mutes, entitled "Course of Instruction for the Deaf and Dumb" (1844–46), afterwards generally adopted throughout the country. Other works include: "Scripture Lessons for the Deaf and Dumb" (1846); "Statistics of the Deaf and Dumb" (1852); "Report on Education of the Deaf and Dumb in Higher Branches" (1852); "Letters to Pupils on Leaving the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb" (1854), and a "History of the United States of America" (1869). In 1849 the University of New York conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. and in 1871 he received the degree of Ph.D. from the National Deaf-Mute College. He died in New York city, Jan. 1, 1873.



P Hamilton

HAMILTON, Peter, lawyer, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 7, 1817, son of William T. and Charlotte Elizabeth (Cartledge) Hamilton, both natives of England. He received his preparatory education at the school at South Hadley, Mass., and for four years attended the College of New Jersey, where he became proficient in mathematics, and assisted Prof. Joseph Henry in his experiments on electric telegraphy which antedated those of Morse. He read law in the office of Daniel Chandler, of Mobile, Ala., and was admitted to the bar in 1838. After practicing for ten years he formed a partnership with his brother, Thomas A. Hamilton, and S. Griffiths Fisher, under the style of Fisher & Hamiltons, which on Mr. Fisher's death in the following year became Hamiltons. In 1847 he was elected to the legislature, and in 1851 appointed U. S. district attorney. After 1860 he was associated with the Mobile and Ohio railroad in increasingly responsible capacities, being its vice-president and virtual manager at the close of the civil war, and for many years afterward its attorney. He was leading solicitor for the creditors and the receiver in the foreclosure proceedings of 1875–76, which resulted in the issue of debentures, giving the creditors control of the voting power. Among his celebrated cases were: Dunn *vs.* New Orleans railroad, in which he successfully opposed municipal extravagance; Leverich *vs.* Mobile, and Hurter *vs.* Waring, in which he defeated attempts of the city to appropriate wharves long owned by private citizens, and compelled their purchase. In the case of Stein *vs.* Bienville Co. he effected the overthrow of monoply, and obtained a supply of pure water for the city of Mobile. He was an opponent of secession, until it was an accomplished fact, and after the civil war a conservative Democrat. In the legislature he drew the bill to fund the domestic debt of the state, which was bankrupt, and at the request of the committee in charge, wrote at one sitting with no aid other than his prodigious memory what has rightly been described as "the most complicated and difficult piece of legislation in the history of the state." The act provided not only for several bond issues, but also for the adjustment of heavy outstanding obligations. It was enacted without change, and no error has ever been discovered in its many provisions. Being re-elected to the legislature in 1882, he again obtained prominence on the joint committee to frame revised revenue laws, which with few changes are still in force. Mr. Hamilton was active in every movement for the benefit of his state and city, and was prominent in the founding of the Mobile board of trade and the Mobile bar library. He was twice married: first, in 1840, to Anna M. Beers, of Mobile, by whom he had two daughters and two sons; second, in 1862, to Mrs. Caroline Goodman, who survived him. He died in Mobile, Ala., Nov. 22, 1888.

BURRAGE, Albert Cameron, lawyer and financier, was born at Ashburnham, Mass., Nov. 21, 1859, son of George Sanderson and Aurelia (Chamberlain) Burrage, and a descendant of John Burrage, who came to this country from England in 1636. His parents removed to California in 1862, where he resided until his eighteenth year, when he entered Harvard College, at which he was graduated with honors in 1883. In 1882–83 he studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Worcester county bar in 1884. He at once went to Boston, where he began to practice. Although a prominent lawyer his distinguished work has been in the active business world. Self-reliant and self-dependent, he considered no labor too arduous when once the task had been assumed. In 1892 he served a year in the common council of Boston, and succeeded in passing the so-called "Burrage ordinance," which provides that no government employee or official shall be an officer of any political caucus or a member of any political committee or convention. In 1894 he was appointed by Gov. Greenhalge a member of the Boston transit commission, which built and leased the Boston subway, one of the largest, most difficult and most successful municipal works ever undertaken in any American city. Until 1897 Mr. Burrage devoted much time to the gas interests of Boston. He was counsel for the Brookline Gas Light Co., which in 1893 began its great contest with several older companies competing for the gas business of Boston. This contest waged for four years, and finally resulted, in 1896, in a complete victory for the company which he so ably represented. As a result of this success, Mr. Burrage became the president of all the allied gas companies of Boston except the Brookline, at the same time retaining his original position as counsel for the latter. In 1898 he took an active part in the reorganization of the world's copper business. On Nov. 10, 1885, Mr. Burrage was married to Alice Hathaway, daughter of Francis H. and Elizabeth R. Haskell, of Boston. They have four children.

Albert C Burrage.

RANKINE, James, educator, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, Nov. 5, 1827, son of John Rankine, of Drumdow, Ayr. In 1835 his family removed to the United States and settled at Canandaigua, N. Y. He was graduated *cum laude* at Union College in 1846. When Dr. Williams was called to the presidency of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in 1849, Mr. Rankine accompanied him and soon became an officer in that institution, at first as tutor, and then as assistant professor of mathematics. He was a member of the first class of the Berkeley Divinity School. He was ordered deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church, June 11, 1850. His first ministerial charge in connection with his college duties was St. Gabriel's, Old Windsor (now Grace Church), a mission started by Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe. In 1854 he resigned his position in Trinity College and returned to the diocese of western New York, becoming rector of St. Paul's Church, Owego. After six years of successful ministration there he was called, in the beginning of 1861, to become the head of the theological training school which Bishop De Lancey was then about establishing at Geneva, N. Y., now known as the De Lancey Divinity School; he remained the head of that institution until his death, doing most of the instructing, and gathering together its library. Soon after his removal to Geneva he became a trustee of Hobart College, and was called to assume the presidency in 1869. After serving for more than two years he withdrew from the college to his original position in the Divinity School and St. Peter's parish, where he remained to the time of his death. The Memorial Church of Bishop De Lancey was completed under his supervision, with a massive tower and a chime of nine bells. Soon after Dr. Rankine's return to western New York he became a member of the standing committee of the diocese, on which he served for many years. He was a clerical deputy to the general convention a number of times; a deputy from Western New York to the provincial council of the state of New York; a member of the ecclesiastical court of the diocese and dean of the deanery of Geneva. In 1863 the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Hobart College, and that of LL.D. in 1875 by Union College. The latter he served as alumnus trustee. Dr. Rankine was married, in 1853, to Fanny Meek, daughter of Charles Bust Meek, Canandaigua, N. Y. Dr. Rankine died at Geneva, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1896, leaving a widow and five sons.

James Rankine.

SILSBEE, Nathaniel, senator, was born in Essex county, Mass., in 1773, son of Nathaniel Silsbee, a prominent shipmaster of Salem. After completing his education he entered mercantile pursuits, becoming successful and amassing a considerable fortune. He was frequently elected to the state legislature, and for three years served as president of the Massachusetts senate. He was chosen on the Democratic ticket to the 15th congress, defeating Mr. Stephens, the Federalist candidate, by seven votes, and was re-elected to the 16th congress, defeating Timothy Pickering. Thus he represented his state in the lower house of the national legislature from Dec. 1, 1817, to March 3, 1821; but on the latter date declined a renomination. However, he again accepted an election to the state senate, and served from 1823 to 1826, when he became a member of the U. S. senate, filling the vacancy caused by Sen. James Lloyd's resignation. Taking his seat in the upper house of the national legislature on Dec. 4th of the latter year, he continued to serve by re-election until March 3, 1835. He was a staunch supporter of the administration of John Quincy Adams, and so great was his personal devotion that upon the expiration of Pres. Adam's term in 1829, he offered the ex-president his senatorial seat. Sen. Silsbee died at Salem, Mass., July 1, 1850.

FROMENTIN, Eligius, jurist and senator, was born in France, where he became a Roman Catholic priest of the Jesuit order.. After emigrating to the United States he settled in New Orleans, in which city he severed his priestly ties and was married. He then took up the study of law, secured his admission to the bar and practiced his profession in New Orleans. He was elected to the U. S. senate in 1813, and served a full term of six years. In 1821 he was appointed judge of the New Orleans criminal court, and in January, 1822, became a Federal judge in west Florida, where he presided for a short time during Jackson's governorship. He soon resigned the latter office, however, and, returning to the bar, continued the practice of law in New Orleans until his death, which occurred there Oct. 6, 1822. His wife was stricken with yellow fever and within twenty-four hours the husband followed her to the grave. A work entitled "Observations on a Bill Respecting Land-Titles in Orleans and Dominique" appeared from his pen.

Dick T. Morgan.

MORGAN, Dick Thompson, lawyer and author, was born at Prairie Creek, Ind., Dec. 6, 1854, son of Valentine and Frances A. (Thompson) Morgan. He attended the public schools and worked on his father's farm, and at the age of sixteen entered the Prairie Creek High School, where he attracted attention in the debates of the literary society as a public speaker. In 1872 he entered Union Christian College, where he was graduated in 1876, and in 1879 received the degree of M.S. He became professor of mathematics in his alma mater, and subsequently for two years was superintendent of the public schools of Hagerstown, Ind. He was graduated at the Central Law School, Indianapolis, Ind.; in 1880, began the practice of law at Terre Haute, Ind., and at the age of twenty-five was elected a member of the Indiana legislature. For three years he was the owner and editor of the Terra Haute "Daily Courier." In 1886 he removed to Garden City, Kan., where he was attorney for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad. In 1889 he removed to Guthrie, Okla., and has become the most widely known attorney in the territory. He is the author of "Morgan's Digest of Oklahoma Statutes and Supreme Court Decisions" (1897), and "Morgan's Manual of the United States Homestead, Townsite and Mining Laws" (1898). In every campaign Mr. Morgan is one of the prominent speakers of his (the Republican) party, and is frequently invited to deliver addresses on public occasions in various parts of the territory. In 1878 he was married to Ora, daughter of Rev. A. A. R. and Mary Heath, of Covington, Ind., and has one son, Porter H. Morgan.

GRIFFITH, Robert Eglesfield, physician and naturalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 13, 1798. He was graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1820 and established himself in the practice of his profession in his native city. He was physician to the Philadelphia board of health in 1834-36, and held the chair of materia medica in the University of Maryland at Baltimore from 1836 to 1838, when he became professor of medicine in the University of Virginia. He acquired some eminence as a naturalist, particularly in the branches of botany and conchology, and left a valuable collection of shells to the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science, of which he was long a member and vice-president, in 1849-50. He was a member of many other societies of a learned character. He edited Christison's "Dispensatory"; Ballard and Garrod's "Materia Medica"; Taylor, Ryan and Chitty on "Medical Jurisprudence"; Muller's "Principles of Physics," and Taylor on "Poisons." He published two original works: "Medical Botany" (1847); and "Universal Formulary" (1848). Dr. Griffiths died in Philadelphia, June 26, 1850.

BRACE, Jonathan, jurist, was born at Harwinton, Litchfield co., Conn., Nov. 12, 1754. He was graduated at Yale College in 1779, and began his legal studies with Oliver Ellsworth, chief-justice of the United States. After his admission to the bar he went to Bennington county, Vt., where he practiced for five years, being state attorney for the county during part of that time. He then removed to Glastonbury, Conn.; while there was a member of the state legislature for five years and in 1794 removed to Hartford, where he spent the remainder of his life. For fifteen years he was a judge of probate and for twelve years chief judge of the Hartford county court; he was a representative in congress from 1798 to 1800, and was also frequently in the state legislature. In 1801 he was chosen assistant in the council of the state and by successive elections continued to hold the office for eighteen years. At one time he was state attorney for Hartford county; was for a long time a member of the city common council, was subsequently an alderman, and for nine years was mayor of Hartford. He died in Hartford, Aug. 26, 1837.

RAPALLO, Charles Antonio, lawyer, was born in New York city, Sept. 15, 1823, son of Antonio Rapallo, one of the ablest lawyers and most prominent linguists of his day. His father was a native of Italy, who emigrated to America when he was quite young, and settled in New York city, where he was admitted to the bar and practiced his profession. His mother was a sister of the poetess, Hannah Flagg Gould. After a classical education he entered his father's office at the age of fourteen, and when twenty-one was admitted to the bar and began practicing law. In 1845 he formed a partnership with Joseph Blunt, the style of the firm being Blunt & Rapallo, and it numbered among its clients many important corporations. The principal professional association of his life was with Horace E. Clark, in 1848. In 1870 he was elected judge of the court of appeals, and in 1884 was re elected for the full term of fourteen years. In 1852 he was married to Helen, daughter of Bradford Sumner, a prominent attorney of Boston, Mass. In 1886 Columbia College honored him with the degree of LL.D. He died in New York city, Dec. 28, 1887.

CLAYTON, Thomas, senator, was born at Newcastle, Del., March 9, 1778. After receiving a liberal education he studied law, and practiced in the town of his birth. He was elected to represent Delaware in the lower house of the national legislature, serving in that body from Dec. 4, 1814, to March 3, 1817, and subsequently he accepted a nomination to the state legislature, where he served for several years. Later he was elected a U. S. senator, to take the seat made vacant by the resignation of Cæsar A. Rodney, and he continued to be a member of that body from Jan. 15, 1824, to March 3, 1827. He afterward became chief judge of the Delaware court of common pleas, and when Sen. John M. Clayton resigned he was again elected to the U. S. senate, this time serving continuously for ten years, taking his seat on Jan. 19, 1837, and retiring on March 3, 1847. Subsequently he was elected presiding judge of the supreme court of Delaware. His death occurred at Newcastle, Del., Aug. 21, 1854.

FARMER, John, antiquarian and author, was born at Chelmsford, Mass., June 12, 1789, son of John and Lydia (Richardson) Farmer. He attended the private school of Rev. Dr. Packard, Wiscasset, and spent a short time at a public school. At the age of sixteen he found employment in the store of Nathan Kendall, of Amherst, N. H., and remained there until 1810, when he became a teacher. In 1813 he was elected a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and became a contributor to its published collections. In 1816 he issued his "Historical Sketch of Billerica." He began the study of medicine with Dr. Matthias Spalding, of Amherst, but his health declined, and in 1821 he removed to Concord, where he formed a business connection with Dr. Samuel Morrill, and opened an apothecary store. There he began to correspond with antiquarians of note and with all who could furnish him with facts relating to historical events and personages, particularly those of New England. In 1822 the honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth. He assisted in establishing the New Hampshire Historical Society in 1823, was elected recording secretary in 1825, and held this position until his death. He was for some time before his death occupied in examining and arranging the state papers at Concord. Gov. Hill, in his messages to the legislature in 1837–38, said: "Perhaps a century may occur before another person with the peculiar tact and talent of Mr. Farmer shall present himself to undertake this work. Although of extremely feeble health, there is not probably any other person in the state who can readily perform so much; none so well versed in history, and who has, like him, traced from the root upwards the rise and progress of government in the land of the Pilgrims, and the origin and spread of every considerable name in New England." He was corresponding member of the New Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society, a corresponding member of the Rhode Island and Maine Historical societies, of the American Antiquarian Society and the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen. The following is a list of his works: "A Family Register of the Descendants of Edward Farmer, of Billerica" (1818), with appendix (1824), with additions (1828); "A Sketch of Amherst, N. H." (1814); "A Topographical and Historical Description of the County of Hillsborough" (1818); "An Historical Memoir of Billerica From Its First Settlement to 1816" (1816); "Historical Sketch of Amherst From Its First Settlement to 1820" (1820; 2d ed., 1837); "Ecclesiastical Register of New Hampshire" (1822); "The New Military Guide: a Compilation of Rules and Regulations for the Militia" (1822); "The New Hampshire Annual Register and United States Calendar" (1822–38); "A Gazetteer of the State of New Hampshire," in collaboration with Jacob B. Moore (276 pp., 1823); "Collections, Historical and Miscellaneous," with J. B. Moore (3 vols., 1822–23–24); "Memoir of the Penacook Indians" (1824); "A Genealogical Register of the First Letters of New England," with notes (1829); "A Catechism of the History of New Hampshire" (1829; 2d ed., 1830); "The Concord Directory" (1830); "Pastors, Deacons and Members of the First Congregational Church From 18 Nov., 1730, to 18 Nov., 1830" (1830); "An Edition of the Constitution of New Hampshire, with Questions" (1831); "New Edition of Belknap's History of New Hampshire" (rev. ed., 1831); "Sketches of the First Graduates of Dartmouth College From 1771 to 1783"; "List of Congregational and Presbyterian Ministers of New Hampshire"; "List of the Graduates of All the Colleges of New England"; "List of Ministers Graduated at Harvard From 1642 to 1826"; "Memoirs of Ministers Who Graduated at Harvard to 1657"; "Map of Michigan and Ouisconsin" (1830); "A List of Graduates and Those Who Have Received Degrees From the Several Colleges in the States of New York and New Jersey." He left an immense mass of manuscript. Memoirs of him were written by Jacob B. Moore and by John Le Bosquet. Mr. Farmer died at Concord, Mass., Aug. 13, 1838.

PEARCE, Duttee Jerauld, lawyer and congressman, was born at Portsmouth, R. I., April 3, 1789. He was graduated at Brown University in 1808, and after acquiring a legal education, began to practice in Newport, where he became a prominent lawyer. In 1819 he was elected attorney-general of the state, and held this position until 1825. In 1824–25 he was U. S. district-attorney for Rhode Island, but resigned this office, and was a representative in congress from Rhode Island in 1825–33, and again in 1835–37. He was a presidential elector in 1821, and served for many years in the legislature. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party. He died at Newport, May 9, 1849.

BARTLETT, Paul Wayland, sculptor, was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1865, son of Trueman H. and Mary A. (White) Bartlett. His love of artistic form is an inheritance from his father, who is professor of sculpture at the Boston Institute of Technology, and a well-known sculptor. While still a child the son was taken abroad to be educated in Paris, beginning to model before he was out of his Latin classes. At the age of fourteen he exhibited in the Salon a bust of his grandmother. Two years later he entered the École des Beaux-Arts, but remained only a short time, preferring greater freedom from convention than is allowed by academic tradition. This he obtained by working in the studios of Frémiet, Gaudez and Rodin. In 1887 he exhibited his first large group, the "Bohemian and Dancing Bears" (in the Metropolitan Museum, New York), for which he received an honorable mention, and in 1889 the gold medal of honor at the Universal exposition. The figure of a young Indian performing the corn dance, owned by the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, was modeled in 1889. In 1895 he was decorated by the French government with the cross of the Legion of Honor, and in 1896 he was awarded the first prize in the Sherman competition. Mr. Bartlett has received several important commissions from the American government, three of his finest bronzes having been executed for the congressional library at Washington, a colossal emblematic statue of law, a statue of Columbus, and one of Michael Angelo. Other works include the bronze equestrian statue of Washington; the bronze door for the Clark mausoleum in Woodlawn cemetery; the monument to Gen. Joseph Warren for the city of Boston, and an equestrian statue of Gen. McClellan for Philadelphia, besides many ideal subjects. He is represented in the Chicago Art Institute by a group in plaster. He is now (1901) at work on the statue of Lafayette to be erected in Paris as a gift from American school children to France. A critic in "The Studio" says: "Bartlett is to-day one of the finest sculptors we have in France. In his Columbus and his Washington we find those qualities of mind that bear the stamp of greatness. Columbus, a colossal figure with power expressed in every line of the face, in every fold of the cloak, is one of the most commanding works produced in late years. He is as great in his 'Torso of a Girl' and in his 'Dead Lion' as in his his-

Paul W. Bartlett

torical figures. His poetical organization and delicate touch are exemplified in a door of a mausoleum, with the ethereal figure of a woman surrounded by poppies and leaves. I also recall the figure of a man bent with grief, the muscles on the back and arms standing out with the force of the passion that overpowers him. In this work there is a grandeur that reminds us of the Italian masters." Becoming dissatisfied with the modern processes of casting bronze, Mr. Bartlett has given much attention to the early methods of the Italians and Japanese, and has built a foundry, where, under his direction, his smaller works are cast by the "lost wax" process. Within the last few years he has produced bronzes which connoisseurs consider equal in alloy, casting and patina to those of the Chinese or Japanese. His best examples of this work have been bought by the French government for the Luxembourg, and the Museum of Decorative Arts, Paris. He is a member of the National Sculpture Society.

MACFARLANE, George Walter, financier, merchant and statesman, was born in Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaii, March 17, 1847, son of Henry and Eliza (Elliott) Macfarlane. His father was a direct descendant of the Macfarlane Highland-Scottish clan, and at the age of twenty-one left Perth, Scotland, for New Zealand, settling in Honolulu in 1845. The son was educated at Punahou College, and when quite a lad entered the establishment of A. S. Cleghorn, a Scotch merchant. Later he acquired his first practical knowledge of cane culture and sugar making as assistant manager of the sugar estate of Capt. James Makee, on Maui. He was afterward engaged in the mercantile business with Janion, Green & Co., and later with Theophilus H. Davies & Co., English importers, with the latter firm being managing clerk for five years. In 1877 with W. L. Green, Hawaiian minister of finance, he established the importing house of Green, Macfarlane & Co., and in 1879 purchased Mr. Green's interest in the business, and with his brother, Henry, started the firm of G. W. Macfarlane & Co. When King Kalakaua ascended the throne he appointed Mr. Macfarlane on his personal staff with the rank of colonel, and in 1888 made him chamberlain, which position he held until the king's death. He was also appointed by the king a privy councillor, and a member of the house of nobles; as a member of this house being entrusted with the important mission of floating Hawaii's first foreign loan of $2,000,000 in London, on the open bonds of the Hawaiian government. Later he successfully floated the Hawaiian Sugar Co. in London, with a capital of $2,000,000; the Hawaiian Street Railroad Co., and the bonds of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co., known as the Spreckles sugar estate, the largest in the world. His latest financial achievement was in 1899, when he organized the First American Bank of Hawaii with a capital of $1,000,000, and succeeded in interesting the great financial house of Seligman & Co., of New York, and the Anglo-California Bank of London and San Francisco in this enterprise. The title of the bank was afterwards changed to the First National Bank of Hawaii, when it became the fiscal agent and depository of the U. S. government. When King Kalakaua made his journey around the world, Col. Macfarlane accompanied him, and during that trip was decorated by a number of the rulers of the countries visited, while he was with the king at the time of his death in San Francisco, Cal. When only twenty-nine years of age the government entrusted him with an extensive immigration scheme and under a treaty and labor convention with the king of Portugal, Mr. Macfarlane introduced into Hawaii, by chartered ocean steamers, some 20,000 Portuguese immigrants, the adults and heads of families being provided with profitable employment under the protection of the board of immigration of Hawaii. He was married in San Francisco, April 23, 1894, to Julie Albu, of London, England.

LE CLAIRE, Antoine, pioneer, was born at St. Joseph, Mich., Dec. 15, 1797. His father was a Canadian Frenchman, his mother the granddaughter of a Pottawattamie chief. The young Le Claire was sent to school in St. Louis, the governor of Missouri, Clarke, having taken an interest in him. In 1818 he acted as interpreter under Capt. Davenport, at Fort Armstrong, on Rock island. Being part Indian and constantly among them he was skilful in using their language. In 1820 he was married, at Peoria, to the granddaughter of the Sac chief, Acoqua (the kettle), a daughter of Antoine Le Page, a Canadian, and in the same year was sent to Arkansas, to watch the movements of the Indians in that locality. He was returned to Fort Armstrong in 1827 and was afterwards employed in nearly every important treaty where an interpreter was needed, as besides English and French he spoke fourteen Indian dialects. In 1832 he acted as interpreter at the treaty by which the United States purchased of the Sac and Fox tribes the territory west of the Mississippi river. On the occasion of this transaction, known as the Black Hawk purchase and held under a tent on the Iowa shore, opposite Rock island, the Indians gave to Le Claire and his wife ground for homes. Le Claire's land was at the head of the rapids and is now occupied by the town of Le Claire, while his wife's section was set apart where Davenport now stands. In making the gift the famous Sac chief, Keokuk, struck the ground in the centre of the tent with his heel, saying: "We want Le Claire to build a house on this very spot." This request he filled to the letter, and in 1833 erected there a small shanty. In the same year he was appointed postmaster of the locality and also justice of the peace, to settle all matters of difference between the whites and Indians. He was one of the proprietors of the town of Davenport, which was laid out in 1835-36 on a reserve belonging to him. The town was named after Col. George Davenport, another conspicuous settler and Indian trader of the place, who was one of the stockholders of the company formed by Le Claire for laying out the city. The latter became a very successful business man and largely contributed to the prosperity and improvement of Davenport by liberal gifts. He died there in 1861.

NEWBERRY, John Stoughton, lawyer, manufacturer and congressman, was born at Waterville, Oneida co., N. Y., Nov. 18, 1826, of English descent. His grandfather, Thomas Newberry, settled in Massachusetts in 1625. Both his parents were natives of Connecticut, his mother being a member of the Phelps family. In 1835 they removed to Michigan, settling first at Detroit, and afterwards at Romeo, Macomb co., where their son attended the public schools. He was graduated at the University of Michigan as valedictorian in 1845, and possessing a practical knowledge of civil engineering and surveying, was for two years with the construction department of the Michigan Central railroad. After studying law in the office of Van Dyke & Emmons, in Detroit, he was admitted to the bar in 1853, becoming a member of the firm of Towle, Hunt & Newberry. Later he formed the firm of Pond &

Newberry, to which the Hon. Henry B. Brown was admitted, and upon the withdrawal of Mr. Pond the firm of Newberry & Brown continued until 1863, Mr. Newberry confining his attention almost exclusively to the trial of admiralty cases in the Federal courts. He also prepared a work on this class of cases, which is extensively quoted and used as reference. In 1862 he was appointed by Pres. Lincoln the first provost-marshal for Michigan, with the rank of captain of cavalry, and served for two years in this capacity, having charge of the military drafts and personally superintending the forwarding of men to the field. In 1863 he abandoned the profession of the law and allied himself with Hon. James McMillan and Messrs. Dean & Emmons in executing a government contract for railroad cars. This resulted in the organization of the Michigan Car Co., of which he was president. Among the manufacturing industries which arose from this enterprise were the Baugh steam forge works, the Detroit Car Wheel Co., and the Fulton iron and engine works. He was also interested in the car industry at London, Canada, and at St. Louis, Mo. He was a director of the Detroit, Marquette and Mackinaw railroad; the Detroit and Cleveland Steam Navigation Co.; the Vulcan Furnace Co., at Newberry; the Detroit National Bank; the Detroit, Bay City and Alpena railroad; the Detroit Elevator Railroad Co., and the firm of D. M. Ferry & Co. In 1878 he was elected to the 46th congress, and served with distinction on the committee on commerce from 1879 to 1881, when he declined a renomination. In politics he was always either a Whig or a Republican, but in religion his views were first with the Congregational church, and later with the Presbyterian. He was twice married: in 1855, to Harriet N. Robinson, of Buffalo, N. Y., and, in 1859, to Helen Handy, of Cleveland, O. During the last year of his life he contributed $100,000 toward the erection of Grace Homœpathic Hospital, in Detroit, and on his death, which occurred Jan. 2, 1887, he bequeathed $650,000 to other charitable institutions. Three sons and one daughter survived him.

GROSS (or GROS), John Daniel, clergyman, was born in Germany in 1737. He studied theology under Kern, and on his arrival in America, founded the church at Northampton (now Allentown), Pa. During the revolutionary war he was exposed to many vicissitudes, and on the conclusion of the war he removed to New York, where he became pastor of the German Reformed Church on Nassau street, New York. He was a prominent member of the Coetus, and while pastor of the Nassau street church he gave theological instruction to many young men, among them William Hendel, Jr., the brilliant Philip Milledoler, and others who became distinguished in the ministry. He was a professor in Columbia College from 1784 to 1795, successively holding the chairs of German and of moral philosophy. He was a regent of the University of the State of New York, 1784-87, and from 1787 to 1792 a trustee of Columbia College, which conferred upon him the honorary degree of S.T.D. in 1789. He published, "Natural Principles of Rectitude" (1795), a treatise on moral philosophy which was highly esteemed as a systematic exposition of that subject. Late in life he retired to his estate at Canajoharie, N. Y., where he died May 25, 1812.

McCABE, John Collins, clergyman, was born in Richmond, Va., Nov. 12, 1810. He received a good education and was brought up in the faith of the Episcopal church, but did not at first think of entering the ministry, and was for some time employed in a bank. After taking his theological course he was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Meade, of Virginia, in 1847. He was rector of the Bay Church near Smithfield, Va., and for five years had charge of the church at Hampstead, Va. He was fond of historical research, and collected much valuable material relative to the old churches of Virginia which he turned over to Bishop Meade on learning of his intention to publish his book, "Old Churches of Virginia." In 1850 he removed to Baltimore, where he was rector of the Church of the Ascension. In 1855 he was chairman of the state yellow fever committee. He remained in Baltimore until 1859, when he accepted the rectorate of a church in Anne Arundel county, Md. In 1861 he entered the Confederate service as chaplain of a Virginia regiment, and from 1862 to the close of the war he filled a like office at Libby prison. He was rector of a church at Bladensburg, Del., 1865-67; Middleburg, Del., 1867-72, and at Chambersburg, Pa., from 1872 to the time of his death. He lectured frequently on literary topics, contributed prose and poetry to the periodical press and published several sermons and addresses, and a volume of poems entitled "Scraps" in 1835. The college of William and Mary conferred upon him the degree of D.D. He died at Chambersburg, Pa., Feb. 26, 1875.

PATTERSON, Thomas MacDonald, statesman, journalist and lawyer, was born in county Carlow, Ireland, Nov. 4, 1840, son of James and Margaret (Montjoy) Patterson. In 1849 his parents came to the United States. He attended the public schools at Astoria, Long Island, until he was fourteen years of age, when he was employed in the department store of Blackwell & Curtis, Astoria. In 1853, his father removing to Crawfordsville, Ind., he learned the printer's trade, working for three years on the Crawfordsville "Review." From 1857 to 1861 he worked at his father's bench as a watchmaker, but upon the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in Gen. Lew Wallace's company and was mustered in the 11th Indiana volunteers. His brother, James, who enlisted in the same regiment, was killed at Winchester. In 1862-63 he studied at Asbury (now De Pauw) University, in 1863 entering Wabash College, where he took the junior year, after which he began the study of law with M. D. White, of Crawfordsville, becoming a member of the firm in 1868. In 1872 he removed to Denver, Col., where he was elected city attorney in 1874. Being nominated by the Democratic party as its candidate for delegate to congress from Colorado territory he was elected and re elected as member of congress in 1876, Colorado having been admitted to statehood during his first term. He was renominated in 1878 and defeated by James B. Belford. From 1876 to 1884 he was a member of the Democratic national committee and a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1876, 1880, 1888 and 1892. He was nominated for governor of Colorado in 1888, but was defeated by Job A. Cooper. As a member of the committee on resolutions at the Democratic national convention of 1892 he brought in a minority report, signed only by himself, favoring the free coinage of silver. It was voted down by an overwhelming majority, but was incorporated in the platform of 1896. In 1890 he became the proprietor of the "Rocky Mountain News," in the columns of which he repudiated, in 1892, the nomination of Cleveland, urging the election of Gen. J. B. Weaver. Colorado gave its electoral vote to

Thomas M. Patterson.

Weaver that year. In 1893 Sen. Patterson became a Populist and fought for the restoration of free coinage, advocating, in 1896, the indorsement of Bryan and Sewall by the national Populist convention, to which he was a delegate. In 1900 he was permanent chairman of the Populist national convention, held at Sioux Falls, Ia., that nominated Mr. Bryan for president and Charles A. Towne for vice-president. In 1901 he was elected U. S. senator by the combined votes of the Democratic, silver Republican and Populist members of the Colorado legislature. Sen. Patterson was married, in 1863, to Catherine A. G., daughter of Dr. Samuel H. Grafton. Their only living child, Margaret, is the wife of Richard C. Campbell, of West Virginia, now residing in Denver.

MARTINOT, Sadie (Sarah Frances Marie), actress, was born in New York city, Dec. 19, 1861, daughter of William Alexander and Mary Lydia (Randall) Martinot. Her father, a veteran of the civil war, was the son of John P. Martinot, a Frenchman who settled in New York, becoming an importer of Scotch goods. A maternal ancestor presented Randall's island to the government. Miss Martinot was educated in the New York public schools and at the Ursuline Convent in the suburbs of that city. At the age of fourteen she first appeared upon the stage at the Eagle (now Manhattan) Theatre, New York. She performed at the Boston Museum (1878–82); at the Comedy Theatre, London, England (1882–83), and at various theatres in New York city (1883–90). In 1892 and 1893 she starred in "Madame Pompadour," and "Diplomacy," throughout the country, and in 1894 she produced the comedy called "The Passport," appearing in New England, Canada, the Pacific states, and the southern part of the country, until 1896. Subsequently she played in Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco and New York, performing during the season 1898–99 in various productions. A number of articles have been contributed by her to the leading magazines. She is a woman of rare beauty and great charm of manner, and attributes her success to "hard work and constant effort." In 1879 she was married to J. Frederick Stinson, who died in 1893, and later became the wife of Louis Nethersole.

HARRIS, John, pioneer, was born at Harris' Ferry, Pa., in 1726, son of John and Esther (Say) Harris. His father, who was the first white settler on the present site of Harrisburg, was a native of Yorkshire, England, where he was born about 1673. He was a brewer by profession, and came to America among the first emigrants with William Penn. A few years he spent in Philadelphia, became then an Indian trader, and in January, 1705, he was authorized by the commissioners of property "to seat himself on the Susquehannah at Pettang, to erect such buildings as are necessary for his trade, and to enclose and improve such quantity of land as he shall think fit." A short time previous to the year 1719 he commenced a settlement at Peittan, as Harrisburg was then called, gradually extending his estate and his trade with the Indians, among whom he gained a reputation for high probity and integrity of character. He died at Harris Ferry, in December, 1748. His eldest son, John, the founder of Harrisburg, was then but twenty-three years old. He assumed the management of his father's estate and of the Harris ferry, which was at that period an important place on the frontiers of Pennsylvania, and became the principal Indian storekeeper there. Like his father he enjoyed the confidence of the Indians, so that at a conference of Gov. Hamilton with them, Aug. 23, 1762, they asked that "the present storekeepers may be removed and honest men placed in their stead," and selected John Harris. Previously notable "council fires" were held at his house with the Indians of the Six Nations and other tribes on two occasions: on June 8, 1756, when Gov. Morris, with his council, was present, and on April 1, 1757, when the deputy of Sir William Johnson met the representatives of the Six Nations and many of their warriors. During the French and Indian wars he was an officer in the provincial service, and during all that struggle for white supremacy displayed great energy and activity. He also rendered effective assistance to the colonies in the revolutionary war. John Harris proposed to lay out a town at the ferry prior to the revolution, but that contest prevented for a time the realization of his plans. After the conclusion of peace he renewed his proposals. On March 4, 1785, the general assembly of the state passed the act for the erection of the county of Dauphin, designating Harris Ferry as the county seat. The lots of the town were approved and valued in accordance with the founder's plans, and the town, which was first named Louisbourg, in honor of Louis XVI., was laid out and incorporated, April 14, 1785. In 1791 it was incorporated as a borough under its present name. John Harris died there, July 30, 1791, having lived to see the town prosperous. His house, built in 1766, near Harrisburg, is still standing.

STEVENSON, James, enthnologist, was born at Maysville, Ky., Dec. 24, 1840. He very early evinced an inclination for ethnology and geology, and at the age of fifteen went beyond the frontier to obtain information concerning Indian habits and customs. In 1856 he engaged in geological work for the government under the supervision of Prof. F. V. Hayden, who was at that time investigating the Northwest with Lieut. G. R. Warren. At Hayden's advice, he spent several winters among the Blackfoot and Sioux Indians, studying their language, traditions and customs, and afterward made an exploration of the Yellowstone country. The outbreak of the civil war having interrupted his work, he enlisted in the Federal army, and served on the staff of Gen. Fitz-John Porter; on the latter's retirement he continued with the army of the Potomac until the close of hostilities, and attained the rank of colonel. In 1865 he resumed his explorations in the Northwest with Prof. Hayden and with the engineer corps, and in 1866 succeeded in inducing congress to appropriate $5,000 for geological work in the West. When the geological survey of the territories was created, Stevenson was appointed its executive officer. Continuing his explorations, he followed the Columbia and Snake rivers to their sources, and prepared corrected maps of those regions. Later he ascended the Great Teton mountain, on whose peak he found a traditional Indian stone altar; he blazed a road over the Rocky mountains, and afterward assisted Prof. Hayden in the exploration of the Yellowstone lake. In 1879 the geological survey was organized, with Stevenson as the executive officer of the bureau, which post he filled until his death. He succeeded with Maj. John W. Powell in obtaining another appropriation from congress for enthnological research, and the bureau of enthnology was established under the Smithsonian Institution. Being detailed for research in the ruins of the Southwest, he explored the cliff houses of Arizona and New Mexico, and investigated the religious myths, history and habits of various Pueblo Indian tribes, as well as those of the Navajos of New Mexico and Arizona, and the Mission Indians of California. The result of these labors, in which Mr. Stevenson was assisted by his wife, were extensive, valuable fossil, ethnological and ornithological collections made by him, and deposited in the U. S. National Museum and in the Smithsonian Institution. They are described in the proceedings of the learned societies of which he was a member and in government publications. The most important of these contributions are contained in the "Publications of the Bureau of Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution" for 1880–81, 1881–82, and 1886–87. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He died in New York city, July 25, 1888.

ALDERSON, Victor Clifton, educator, was born in Plymouth, Mass., June 4, 1863, son of Andrew Peter and Sarah Parsons (Sears) Alderson, and a descendant of Elder William Brewster, who came to America from England in the Mayflower in 1620, and settled in Plymouth, Mass.; also from Thomas Prence, for many years governor of Plymouth colony, and from Capt. Paul Sears, who served in the Narragansett war. Young Alderson was educated in the common schools of Boston, at the Boston Latin School, and at Harvard, where he was graduated in 1885. He served as an instructor at the Englewood High School, Chicago, Ill., for six years, when he was called to the chair of mathematics in Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, 1893, in which capacity he served six years, becoming dean of the college in 1899. Prof. Alderson is a member of the American Social Science Association; of the Society of Colonial Wars; a fellow of the Geological Society of America; a member of the University Club of Chicago; a member of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, and historian of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Illinois. The degree of A.B. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1885, and that of A.M. in 1888. He is the author of numerous essays and lectures on mathematical subjects and technological education. On July 3, 1888, he was married to Harriot Elizabeth, daughter of George Thomas, of Richmond, Ind. They have one child, a daughter.

McLAUGHLIN, Napoleon Bonaparte, soldier, was born at Chelsea, Vt., Dec. 8, 1823. He enlisted in the U. S. army in 1849, and served for ten years, passing through the different grades until at the beginning of the civil war he was second lieutenant of the 1st U. S. cavalry stationed at Boston, Mass. In May, 1861, he was promoted first lieutenant 4th cavalry, and appointed inspector-general of the army of Kentucky. In July, 1862, he received his commission as a captain in the same regiment, and in October, 1862, was appointed colonel of the 1st Massachusetts volunteers, and participated as such in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, for his gallantry in the latter being brevetted major. At the battle of Gettysburg he received the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel U. S. army for bravery. He took part in the battles of Locust Grove and the Wilderness, and commanded a provisional brigade at Spottsylvania. He rejoined his regiment (4th U. S. cavalry) before Atlanta, Ga., in 1864, but was immediately appointed colonel of the 57th Massachusetts veteran volunteers. He was present and took part, in command of a brigade of the 9th corps of the army of the Potomac, in the siege of Petersburg, and for his meritorious gallantry in the battle of Poplar Grove Church, Virginia, received the brevet rank of brigadier-general of volunteers; he also rendered valuable and conspicuous service in the defense of Steadman's fort, for which he was brevetted colonel of the U. S. army. He was then captured by the Confederates, and confined in Libby prison until the surrender of Gen. Lee. For gallant and meritorious conduct during the entire war he received brevet rank as brigadier-general of the U. S. army. On the cessation of hostilities he was mustered out of the volunteer service, and was assigned to duty according to his brevet rank. He was promoted colonel of the 10th cavalry in 1876, and was placed on the retired list in 1882. He died at Middletown, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1887.

FINLEY, James Bradley, clergyman and author, was born in North Carolina, July 1, 1781, son of Robert W. Finley, a pioneer Presbyterian minister, who removed to Cane Ridge, Ky., and affiliated himself with the Wesleyan Methodists. He was well known as an educator and for many years kept an academy. The son was accepted as a preacher by the Ohio Methodist Episcopal conference in 1808. He was ordained to the ministry in 1812, after which he had charge of several churches as presiding elder and minister. He spent 1821–27 as a missionary among the Wyandotte Indians and wrote very interestingly of those people, their habits, manners and customs in his "History of the Wyandotte Mission" and his "Personal Recollections Illustrative of Indian Life," which latter was published the year after his death. He also recorded the observations and reminiscences of another interesting epoch of his life, when he served as chaplain of the Ohio penitentiary (1845–49). He had pastoral charge of a church at Cincinnati and spent the latter part of his life in missionary work in Ohio. Mr. Finley took a prominent part in the discussion occasioned by the fact of the possession of slaves by Bishop Andrew, which led to a demand for the bishop's suspension at the ninth delegated general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1844. A resolution was formulated asking him to resign, but Mr. Finley, although he had voted for the suspension of Bishop Andrew, was averse to the tone of the resolution and with Rev. J. M. Trimble, of Ohio, he formulated a new resolution, requesting the bishop to "desist from his office so long as the impediment remained." Besides his contributions to periodical literature, Mr. Finley published: "History of the Wyandotte Mission" (1840); "Memoirs of Prison Life" (1850); "Autobiography of J. B. Finley" (1853); "Sketches of Western Methodism" (1854), and "Personal Reminiscences Illustrative of Indian Life" (1857). He died in Cincinnati, O., Sept. 6, 1856.

YEAMANS, Sir John, colonial governor, was born in Bristol, England, about 1605. In early life he emigrated to Barbadoes and engaged in planting. In 1663 a number of planters of that island, desiring to establish a colony of their own, purchased from the Indians in South Carolina a tract of land thirty-two miles square on the Cape Fear river, and requested the lords proprietors of Carolina to confirm the purchase by a grant. Though this was refused, the terms made with the colonists were satisfactory. Sir John was appointed governor, with a jurisdiction extending from Cape Fear to San Mateo in Florida, and the country was called Clarendon. The colonists arrived at the Cape Fear river, May 29, 1664, and formed a settlement which they named Charlestown, but it did not survive. In 1669 the lords proprietors, desiring to plant a colony of their own, sent out three ship-loads of emigrants from England under Capt. William Sayle, who was commissioned governor. They reached Carolina in

1670 and founded the town which they called Charlestown (now Charleston, S. C.), in honor of King Charles II. The following year the colony was increased by Dutch emigrants from New York and others from Holland and by the arrival of Sir John from Barbadoes with about two hundred African slaves, which were the first introduced in that colony. Gov. Sayle soon sank under the climate and hardships to which the settlers were exposed, and Yeamans was appointed his successor. He seems to have conducted affairs solely for his own advantage and profit, and in 1674 he was removed from office and Joseph West was appointed in his place. He thereupon returned to Barbadoes, where he died in 1676.

FIELD, Benjamin Rush, physician and author, was born at Easton, Pa., Nov. 3, 1861, son of Dr. C. C. and Susan (Freeman) Field. His ancestors for a number of generations were surgeons. He was educated in the public schools and at Lafayette College, and subsequently studied medicine at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1883. Establishing himself as a physician in Easton, he quickly became prominent not only in medical circles, but also in public affairs. In 1886–87 he was the official physician of the Northampton county prison, and for ten years he served as physician for the coroner. He is frequently called upon to give expert evidence in important law cases. Possessing executive ability and talent for organization, he had not been long in practice before he entered the field of local politics. In 1890–93 he represented the Democratic party as member and president of the civic council, and in the latter year he became mayor of Easton for a term of three years. His administration was beneficial to the city and won praise even from his political opponents. In February, 1899, he was again elected mayor of Easton. During the Spanish-American war Dr. Field helped organize a military company in Easton, which was incorporated as company E of the 11th Pennsylvania regiment. Gov. Hastings commissioned him as captain on July 12, 1898, and at the regimental election at Harrisburg, on Aug. 20th, he was elected major of the second battalion. After the war the 11th and 13th regiments were united, and he was elected major of the 13th regiment of the national guard of Pennsylvania. In 1884 he published "Medical Thoughts of Shakespeare," which was followed by "Shakespeare and Byron on Man, Woman and Love" (1887), and "Volume Five (Romeo and Juliet), Bankside Editions of Shakespeare" (1889), issued under the auspices of the New York Shakespeare Society, of which he was a member. Besides these works the author has contributed many critical articles on his favorite subject to "Shakespeariana." For ten years he has been dramatic critic for the leading papers of his city. He is a member of numerous literary, social and political organizations, and was, in 1890, the founder of the Easton Medical Society.

B. Rush Field

SIMS, Alexander Drumgoole, lawyer and congressman, was born in Brunswick county, Va., June 11, 1803. He pursued a course of studies at Chapel hill, N. C., and was graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N.Y., in 1823. After acquiring a legal education he practiced law in his native county for a time. Subsequently he removed to South Carolina, where he taught in an academy at Darlington Court House for five years, and in 1829 commenced the practice of law; he became a prominent member of the bar in that state. During the nullification times he was active in politics. He served in the state legislature in 1840–44, and was a member of congress from South Carolina in 1845–48. He published a controversial paper on slavery and a novel, "Bevil Faulcon" (1842). His death occurred at Kingstree, S. C., Nov. 11, 1848.

STILES, William Henry, lawyer and congressman, was born in Savannah, Ga., Jan. 1, 1808. He received a good education, adopted the profession of the law, and, after being admitted to the bar in 1831, began to practice in his native city. In 1833 he was elected solicitor-general of the eastern district of the state, which office he resigned in 1836. He was a representative in Congress from Georgia in 1843–45. On April 19, 1845, he was appointed by Pres. Polk chargé d'affaires to Austria, and held this office until October, 1849. On his return he resumed the practice of law in Savannah. In 1857 he was prominently mentioned as a candidate for governor of Georgia. In May, 1858, he was a delegate from the state at large to the commercial congress held at Montgomery, Ala., and in the same year represented Chatham county in the legislature. He was a delegate to the Democratic convention of June, 1860. At the beginning of the civil war he raised five companies, which he commanded, and in 1863, when the 60th regiment of Georgia infantry was organized, he became its colonel, but was later forced to resign on account of impaired health. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Yale College in 1837. Col. Stiles was the author of a "History of Austria, 1848–49" (2 vols., 1852). He died in Savannah, Ga., Dec. 20, 1865.

WINGATE, Paine, senator and jurist, was born at Amesbury, Mass., May 14, 1739, son of Rev. Paine Wingate, of Amesbury, grandson of Col. Joshua Wingate, who served at the capture of Louisburg, in 1745, and a great-grandson of John Wingate, of Dover (1660). He was graduated at Harvard College in 1759, and after studying theology, and being ordained to the ministry of the Congregational Church, at Hampton Falls, N. H., Dec. 14, 1763, he preached in that town until his dismissal, March 18, 1776. He then removed to Stratham, N. H., where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in 1787 was appointed a delegate to the Continental congress, serving during 1787–88. Upon the adoption of the national constitution in 1789 he was elected to the U. S. senate, serving in that body until 1793. In the latter year he was elected to represent New Hampshire in the lower house of the national legislature, serving until 1795. He was a judge of the New Hampshire superior court 1798–1809, when, having reached the age of seventy, he retired. He was a man of high talents and wide information, greatly esteemed for his honorable character and useful life. He died at Stratham, N. H., March 7, 1838.

CLAIBORNE, Nathaniel Herbert, congressman, was born in Sussex county, Va., Nov. 14, 1777, brother of William Charles Cole Claiborne, first state governor of Louisiana. He received a classical education, and served for many years in the legislature of Virginia, where he won the reputation of being a reformer of various abuses of the government. He was also a member of the executive council, and was a representative in congress from that state in 1825–37. Mr. Claiborne was the author of "Notes on the War in the South" (1819). He died in Franklin county, Va., Aug. 15, 1859.

RUGGLES, George David, soldier, was born at Newburgh, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1833, son of David and Sarah (Colden) Ruggles, grandson of Joseph and Mercy (Warner) Ruggles, and a descendant of John Ruggles, who emigrated from England in 1635 and settled at Roxbury, Mass. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1855, and being commissioned second lieutenant of the 2d infantry, was assigned to duty in the Sioux Indian country. He was appointed adjutant of his regiment in 1857, was acting adjutant-general of the department of the West in 1858; was promoted first lieutenant, May 21, 1861, and in June, 1861, served in Gen. Patterson's army as adjutant-general of brigade. He was appointed assistant adjutant-general with the brevet rank of captain, July 1, 1861; was then assigned to duty in the war department, and was made captain, Aug. 3, 1861. He organized the volunteer bureau and obtained from congress the first appropriation of $20,000,000, "for collecting, drilling and organizing volunteers." In June, 1862, he became chief of staff and adjutant-general of the army of Virginia with rank of colonel of volunteers, and took part in the action of Cedar Mountain, the operations on the Rappahannock, the engagement at Waterloo Bridge and the battles of second Bull Run and Chantilly. In the Maryland campaign he served as assistant chief of staff for Gen. McClellan. Upon Gen. McClellan's retirement from command, Col. Ruggles was ordered to duty in the office of the secretary of war; later he assisted in the organization of the conscription bureau; was thereafter sent on detached service, on special duty, and on his return, was assigned to duty as adjutant-general of the army of the Potomac, and while so serving participated in the three days' engagement at Hatcher's Run, the siege of Petersburg, the pursuit of Gen. Lee's army of northern Virginia, and the surrender at Appomattox. He was breveted brigadier-general of volunteers, Apr. 9, 1865, for "gallant and meritorious services during tho recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond and the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. Robert E. Lee." He was promoted major, July 17, 1862, and received the brevets of lieutenant-colonel, colonel and brigadier-general, United States army, for "gallant and meritorious services," Mar. 13, 1865. After the war he served as adjutant-general of the divisions of the Atlantic, of the Pacific, and of the departments of the Lakes, the East, the Platte, Dakota, Texas and California. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, June 15, 1880; colonel, June 7, 1889, and was appointed adjutant-general of the army with the rank of brigadier-general, Nov. 6, 1893. He held this post till retired from active service by age limit, under operation of law, Sept. 11, 1897. In April, 1898, he was appointed by Pres. McKinley governor of the United States Soldiers' Home at Washington, D. C., and filled this office till Jan. 10, 1903. Gen. Ruggles was married Jan. 8, 1868, to Alma Hammond, daughter of Stephen Satterlee L'Hommedieu. His children are: Capt. Colden L. H. Ruggles, ordnance department, United States army; Charles H. Ruggles, of Milwaukee, Wis.; Geo. D. Ruggles, Jr., died in July, 1874; Alma L. H. Ruggles, Jr.; Lieut. Francis A. Ruggles, 15th cavalry, United States army.

WILLIAMS, Robert, soldier, was born in Culpeper county, Va., Nov. 5, 1829, son of Philip Williams and grandson of James Williams, a distinguished Virginia soldier of the revolution and of the war of 1812. After receiving a common school education he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point and was graduated in 1851. He was appointed brevet second lieutenant of the 1st dragoons on July 1 of that year; was promoted second lieutenant, July 15, 1853, and first lieutenant, June 7, 1855, serving in the meantime at the cavalry school for practice and with his regiment in Oregon for six years. He was made an assistant instructor in tactics at West Point in 1857, was appointed assistant adjutant-general with the brevet rank of captain, May 11, 1861, and was promoted captain, Aug. 3, 1861. On Oct. 7, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of the 1st Massachusetts cavalry, was promoted major, July 17, 1862, and after taking part in the operations at Hilton Head, S. C., at Secessionville, S. C., and in central Virginia, he resigned from the volunteer service, Oct. 1, 1862. He was then assigned to duty in the war department, serving successively as adjutant-general of the departments of the Missouri and of the Platte, and of the division of the Missouri, and was breveted lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 24, 1864, and colonel and brigadier-general, Mar. 13, 1865, for "diligent, faithful and meritorious services during the war." He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, Feb. 22, 1869; colonel, July 1, 1881, and on July 5, 1892, he was appointed adjutant-general of the United States army, with the grade of brigadier-general, and served in that capacity until his retirement from active service, Nov. 5, 1893. Gen. Williams was married to the widow of Stephen A. Douglas. He died in Plainfield, N. J., Aug. 24, 1901.

TURNER, John Wesley, soldier, was born at Malta, Saratoga county, N. Y., July 19, 1833, son of John B. and Martha (Voluntine) Turner. His father was a constructor of railroads and canals and president, director and executive officer of the Galena & Chicago railroad, the first important line built in Illinois. He was graduated at the West Point Military Academy in 1855, and was assigned to the 3rd artillery, with which he took part in the war with the Yakima Indians, Washington Territory, 1855–56, and in the Seminole war, 1857–58. He was on garrison duty until the civil war, when he was commissioned lieutenant and shortly afterward was made captain and commissary of subsistence, and was appointed chief of staff of the department of the South. He was breveted major "for gallant and meritorious services" at Fort Wagner, and lieutenant-colonel "for gallant and meritorious services in action at the explosion of the Petersburg mine." He participated in the engagements about Fort Sumter, and led the division which captured Fort Gregg, receiving promotion to the rank of colonel for this service. In September 1863 he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, and placed in command of a division of the 10th corps, army of the James, with which he participated in the engagements before Richmond, Va. From November 1864, to March, 1865, he served as chief-of-staff of the department of North Carolina and Virginia, and of the army of the James, and then, breveted major-general of the U. S. army, he was placed in command of a division of the 24th corps, and participated in the final engagements until the surrender at Appomattox. He was mustered out of

Jno W. Turner

the volunteer service in September, 1866, and then until his resignation from the army in September, 1871, he served as depot commissary at St. Louis, and afterward in the Indian department. He subsequently established himself in practice as a civil engineer at St. Louis, Mo. He was street commissioner and member of the board of public improvement of that city, 1877–88. He was president of the St. Joseph Gas and Manufacturing Company, and director in many other corporations. He was married Sept. 22, 1869, to Blanche, daughter of Benj. A. Soulard.

BOWEN, Thomas M., senator, was born near what is now Burlington, Ia., Oct. 26, 1835. After receiving an academic education at Mt. Pleasant, Ia., he studied law and was admitted to the bar at the age of eighteen, beginning his practice in Wayne county. He was a representative to the state legislature at the age of twenty-one. In 1858 he removed to Kansas, where he supported the free-state side of the controversy then raging in that territory. He joined the Federal army as a captain in June, 1861, and in 1862 organized the 13th regiment of Kansas infantry, of which he was commissioned colonel. Later he was breveted brigadier-general, and during the last two years of hostilities had command of a brigade, first on the frontier and then in the 7th army corps, serving until July, 1865. In 1864 he was a member of the Republican national convention as a delegate from the state of Kansas. He settled in Arkansas after the establishment of peace, and was there elected president of the constitutional convention of 1867–68, besides serving four years as a justice of the state supreme court. In 1871 he resigned the judicial office in order to become governor of the Idaho territory. He resigned the governorship to return to Arkansas, where he was defeated by S. W. Dorsey as a candidate for United States senator. He removed to Colorado in January, 1875, resumed the practice of law, and at the organization of the state government in 1876 was elected judge of the fourth judicial district, serving until 1880. He remained in private life engaged in mining enterprises until the fall of 1882, when he was elected a representative in the state legislature. He was chairman of the committee on ways and means, and he resigned upon being elected to the United States senate, where he served from Mar. 4, 1883, to Mar. 3, 1889. Since then he has been engaged in business in Pueblo, Colo.

GARRETT, William Robertson, soldier and educator, was born at Williamsburg, Va., Apr. 12, 1839, son of Robert Major and Susan Gore (Winder) Garrett. His father, a physician, was for many years superintendent of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, Williamsburg, and was mayor of the city in 1860–61. The son was educated in the Williamsburg Military Academy and was graduated at William and Mary College in 1858. After studying law in the University of Virginia, he was admitted to the bar in 1860, but his practice was interrupted by the outbreak of the civil war. He enlisted in the Confederate service as a private in the 32d Virginia regiment, and was soon afterward elected captain of company F, 1st Virginia artillery. During the peninsular campaign, he served in several skirmishes, and bore the brunt of the artillery fighting at Williamsburg. After the mustering out of his company he recruited six companies of mounted partisan rangers in middle Tennessee, which were organized into a battalion with himself as adjutant. Later this battalion, as part of the 11th Tennessee cavalry, served under Gens. Joseph Wheeler and N. B. Forrest. He participated in over fifty battles throughout the war. After practicing law at Williamsburg for a short time, he became master of William and Mary College grammar school. In 1868 he became professor of mathematics in Giles College, Tennessee, and soon afterward president. He was elected county superintendent of public instruction for Giles county in 1873; was made principal of Montgomery Bell Academy, Rushville, in 1875, and professor of mathematics at the University of Nashville. In April, 1891 he was elected state superintendent of public instruction for Tennessee, and at the close of his term of office in 1893, established a military academy at Nashville, which he conducted until 1895. He then accepted the chair of American history at Peabody Normal College, University of Nashville. He was one of the best equipped students of American history in the country. In 1895–1902 he was editor of the "American Historical Magazine." He was active in the movement to establish the present public school system of Tennessee in 1873, and held the first institute for teachers in the state. He was president of the Tennessee State Teachers' Association; of the Tennessee Association of Public School Officers; of the National Educational Association (1891); chairman of the committee on history of the Tennessee division of the Confederate Soldiers' Association, of which he was also president, and one of the committee on history of the General Association of United Confederate Veterans. In 1895 he received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Nashville. He was the author of: "The South Carolina Cession and the Northern Boundary of Tennessee" (1884); "The History of Teachers' Institutes in Tennessee;" "The South as a Factor in the Territorial Expansion of the United States;" "History of Tennessee" (1900); "Geography of Tennessee," and numerous magazine articles and public addresses. He was married Nov. 12, 1868, to Julia Flournoy Batte, of Pulaski, Tenn. Of their eight children, two daughters and three sons survive. He died in Nashville, Feb. 12, 1904.

CUSHING, Thomas Humphrey, soldier, was born in Massachusetts, in December, 1755. He served throughout the revolutionary war, entering the army as a sergeant, and in 1790 was in St. Clair's army as a captain. He was acting adjutant-general, 1797–98, and adjutant-general, 1800–07, when he was succeeded by Maj. Abiamel Y. Nicoll, who held the rank until 1812. Cushing was again adjutant-general in 1812–13. He was in Arnold's naval battle on Lake Champlain, and in July, 1812, he was commissioned brigadier-general for bravery and gallant conduct. In January, 1816, he was appointed collector of customs in New London, Conn., and he retained this position for the remainder of his life. Soon after his accession to this office he fought a duel with William J. Lewis, then member of congress from Virginia (1817–19). The ball from his opponent's weapon struck his watch and was thus prevented from inflicting serious injury, whereupon the differences between them were amicably adjusted. Gen. Cushing died in New London, Conn., Oct. 19, 1822.

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